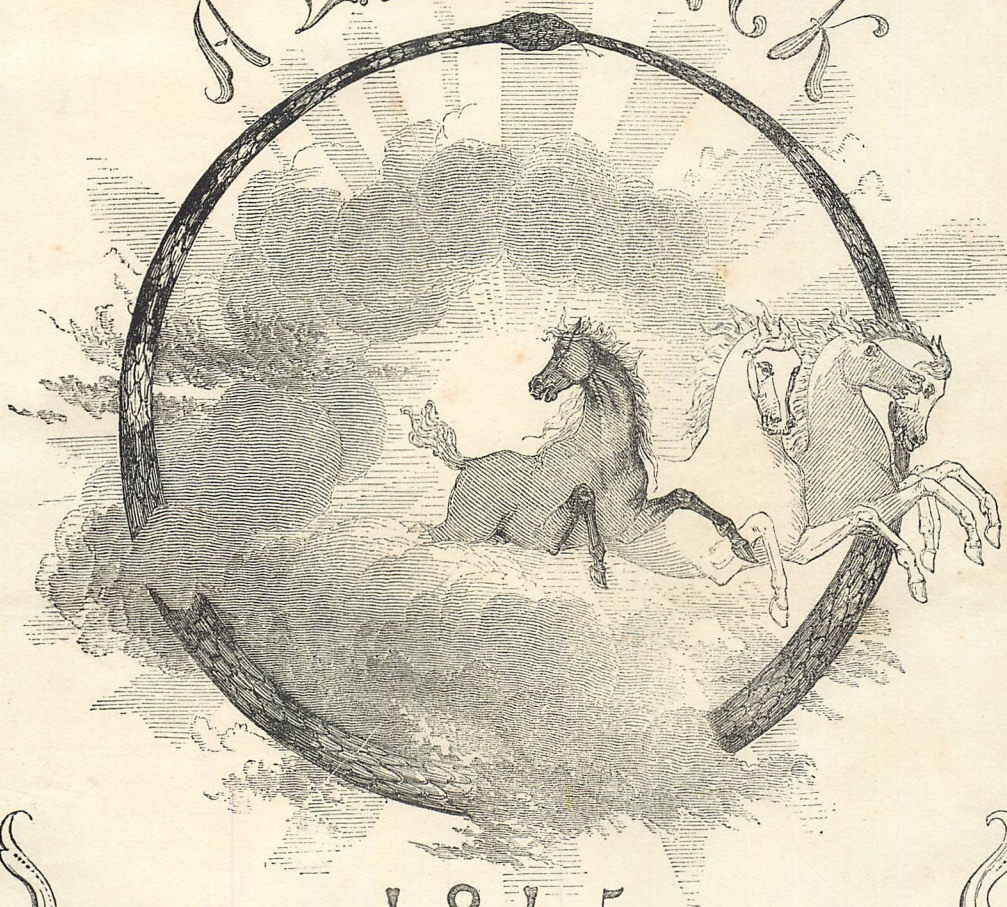


THE
ILLUSTRATED
LONDON

ALMANACK



1845

LONDON :

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
198, STRAND.

—
SIXTIETH THOUSAND.

THE PRINCIPAL FIXED AND MOVEABLE FEASTS
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1845.

Golden Number	3	Dominical Letter	E
Epoct	22	Roman Indiction	3
Solar Cycle	6	Julian Period	6558

Epiphany	Jan. 6
Martyrdom of King Charles I.	Jan. 30
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 19
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 2
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 5
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	Feb. 9
St. David	March 1
Palm Sunday	March 16
St. Patrick	March 17
Good Friday	March 21
EASTER SUNDAY	March 23
Annunciation—Lady-Day	March 25
Low Sunday	March 30
St. George	April 23
Rogation Sunday	April 27
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 1
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 11
Trinity Sunday	May 18
Accession of Queen Victoria	May 20
Corpus Christi	May 22
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Restoration of King Charles II.	May 29
St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	June 24
Birth of Dowager Queen Adelaide	Aug. 13
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Gunpowder Plot	Nov. 5
St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Advent Sunday	Dec. 30
St. Thomas	Dec. 31
Christmas Day	Dec. 25

The year 5806 of the Jewish Era commences on October 2, 1845.
The year 1261 of the Mahomedan Era commences on Jan. 10, 1845.
Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on September 3, 1845.

LAW TERMS, 1845.

Hilary Term	Begins Jan 11	Ends Jan. 31.
Easter	April 15	— May 8.
Trinity Term	May 22	— June 12.
Michaelmas	Nov. 2	— Nov. 25.

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1845.

Terms.	OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent	Jan. 14	March 15	Jan. 13	Mar. 14
Easter	April 2	May 10	April 2	May 4
Trinity	May 14	July 5	—	—
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	Oct. 10	Dec. 16

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

At the BANK, the only holidays in the Dividend Offices are Good Friday and Christmas Day; in the Transfer Offices, besides the above, May 1, and November 1.—EAST INDIA HOUSE AND EXCHEQUER, Good Friday and Christmas Day.—CUSTOM HOUSE, and the several PUBLIC DOCK COMPANIES, Christmas Day and Good Friday, and Her Majesty's Birth Day, May 24.—EXCISE and STAMP OFFICES, the Holidays are the same as in the Customs, with the addition of Whit Monday, Whit Tuesday, and May 29.

TABLE SHOWING THE PRICES WHICH STOCKS, YIELDING DIFFERENT RATES OF DIVIDEND, SHOULD RESPECTIVELY BEAR, IN ORDER TO YIELD THE SAME RETURN OF INTEREST, AND ALSO THE CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF YEARS' PURCHASE FOR LAND AND PERPETUAL ANNUITIES.

Interest Yearly.	3 per cent.	3½ per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	8 per cent.	10½ p. cent.	Years' Purchase.
£. s. d.								
3 0 0	100	116½	133½	166½	200	266½	350	33½
3 0 7	99	115½	132½	165½	198	264	346½	33
3 1 6	97½	113½	130	162½	195	260	341½	32½
3 2 6	96	112	128	160	192	256	336	32
3 3 6	94½	110½	126	157½	189	252	330½	31½
3 4 6	93	108½	124	155	186	248	325½	31
3 5 7	91½	106½	122	152½	183	244	320½	30½
3 6 8	90	105	120	150	180	240	315	30
3 7 9	88½	103½	118	147½	177	236	309½	29½
3 8 11	87	101½	116	145	174	232	304½	29
3 10 2	85½	99½	114	142½	171	228	299½	28½
3 11 5	84	98	112	140	168	224	294	28
3 12 9	82½	96½	110	137½	165	220	288½	27½
3 14 1	81	94½	108	135	162	216	283½	27
3 15 6	79½	92½	106	132½	159	212	278½	26½
3 18 5	76½	89½	102	127½	153	204	267½	25½
4 0 0	75	87½	100	125	150	200	262½	25
4 3 4	72	84	96	120	144	192	252	24
4 6 11	69	80½	92	115	138	184	241½	23
4 10 11	66	77	88	110	132	176	231	22
4 15 3	63	73½	84	105	126	168	220½	21
5 0 0	60	70	80	100	120	160	210	20
6 0 0	50	58½	66½	83½	100	133½	175	16½
7 10 0	40	46½	53½	66½	80	106½	140	13½
10 0 0	30	35	40	50	60	80	105	10

Year's purchase is found by dividing the price of the Stock by the rate per cent., thus £100 ÷ 3 = 33½.

TRANSFERS AND DIVIDENDS OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Name of the Stock.	Days of Transfer.	Due.	Hours.
Bank Stock	Tu—Th—Fr—	April 5, Oct. 10	Hours for having, selling, and transferring, from 11 to 1; accepting, from 9 to 3; payment of dividends, from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 3; and 3 per Cent. Consols from 9 to 3 every day.
3 per Cent. Reduced	Tu—Th—Fr—	Ditto	
3½ per Cent. Reduced	Tu—Th—Fr—	Ditto	
3 per Cent. Consols	Tu—Th—Fr—	Jan. 5, July 5	
Con. Long Annuities	M—W—Th—Fr—S	Apr. 5, Oct. 10	
3½ per Cent. New	M—W—Th—Fr—S	Jan. 5, July 5	
3½ per Cent., 1818	Tu—Th—Fr—	Apr. 5, Oct. 10	
South Sea Stock	M—W—Th—Fr—	Jan. 5, July 5	
3 per Cent. Old Ann.	M—W—Th—Fr—	Apr. 5, Oct. 10	
3 per Cent. New Ann.	Tu—Th—S	Jan. 5, July 5	
3 per Cent., 1751	Tu—Th—S	Ditto	
East India Stock	Tu—Th—S	Ditto	
India Bonds	—Interest due—	Mar. 31, Sep. 30	

Hours of Transfer, at the India House, from 9 to 1, Tuesdays and Thursdays; and 9 to 12, Saturdays. Dividends are paid from 9 to 2; Saturdays, from 9 to 1. The Transfer Days at the Bank and South Sea House are Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Tickets for preparing the Transfer of Stock must be given in at each office before one o'clock.—At the India House before two.

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the books not being shut, by paying, at the Bank and India House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer.—At the South Sea House, 3s. 6d.

Expense of Transfer in Bank Stock for £25 and under, 9s.; above that sum, 12s.; India Stock for £10 and under, £10 1s.; above that sum, £1 1s. South Sea Stock, if under £100, 9s. 6d.; above that sum, 12s.

Powers of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of Stock to be left at the Bank, &c., for examination one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving Dividends present them at the time the first Dividend is payable.

Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decedent, must be left at the Bank, &c., for registration, from two to three clear days, exclusive of holidays.

Transfers may be effected on Mondays, by payment of 2s. 6d. each, from 11 to 3 o'clock; but on Saturdays, only till 1 o'clock, at the Bank and South Sea House.

BILLS AND NOTES.

£2 and not exceeding	£5	5s.	Not ex- ceeding 2 months.	Exceeding 2 months.
Above 5 5	20	30	1 0	1 6
20	30	50	1 6	2 0
30	50	100	2 0	2 6
50	100	200	2 6	3 6
100	200	300	3 6	4 6
200	300	500	4 6	5 6
300	500	1000	5 0	6 0
500	1000	2000	6 0	8 6
1000	2000	3000	8 6	12 6
2000	3000	5000	12 6	15 0
Above	3000	5000	15 0	25 0
			25 0	30 0

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Any sum not exceeding	£50	£100	£1000 and not exceeding.	£2000	£5000	£10000
Above £50 and not exceeding.	100	200	3000	4000	5000	10000
100	200	300	4000	5000	10000	12000
200	300	400	5000	10000	12000	15000
300	400	500	10000	12000	15000	18000
500	1000	2000	12000	15000	18000	20000

Bonds, of every 1080 words above the first, 25s.

Mortgages, 20s.

APPRENTICES' INDENTURES.

Under £30	£1	For £200 and under £300	£14
For £30 and under £50	2	300	400
50	100	400	500
100	200	500	600

LICENSES.

For Marriage, if special—	—	£5 0
Ditto, if not special	—	0 10
For Bankers	—	30 0
For Pawnbrokers, within the limits of the twopenny post	—	15 0
Elsewhere	—	7 10
For Appraisers	—	0 10
For Hawkers and Pedlars, on foot	—	4 0
Ditto, with one horse, ass, or mule	—	8 0
Selling Beer, to be drunk on the Premises	—	3 3
Ditto, not to be drunk on the Premises	—	1 1

WINDOW TAX.

Windows.	Duty per Annum.	Windows.	Duty per Annum.	Windows.	Duty per Annum.	Windows.	Duty per Annum.
8	£ s. d.	16	£ s. d.	24	£ s. d.	32	£ s. d.
9	0 16 6	17	3 18 6	25	7 5 9	33	10 13 3
10	1 1 0	18	4 7 0	26	7 14 3	34	11 1 6
11	1 8 0	19	4 15 3	27	8 2 9	35	11 10 0
12	1 16 3	20	5 3 9	28	8 11 0	36	11 18 3
13	2 4 9	21	5 12 3	29	8 19 6	37	12 6 9
14	2 13 3	22	6 0 6	30	9 8 0	38	12 15 3
15	3 1 9	23	6 9 0	31	9 16 3	39	13 3 6
	3 10 0	24	6 17 6	32	10 4 9	40	13 12 0

Farm-houses belonging to Farms under £200 a year, are exempt.

By cap. 17, 3 and 4 Vict., an additional £10 per cent. is imposed upon all the Assessed Taxes, Customs, and Excise.

JANUARY

THE MOON.
New Moon 8th 7 12 m.
First Qr 15 8 50 m.
Full Moon 23 2 20 a.
Last Qr. 31 1 55 m.

JANUARY, which now stands the first in the calendar, was so placed by Numa Pompilius when he added it, together with February, to Romulus's year: its name is supposed to be derived from the Latin word *janua*, a gate; and as Janus was considered by the Romans to preside over the gates of heaven, the name of the month is supposed to have reference to the opening of a new era, or renewal of time. The Saxons denominated this month *Wolfmonat*, or Wolfmonth, on account of the famished wolves that then invaded their villages. The term *monat*, or month, applied to each of the twelve divisions of the year is also derived from them.

IN SEASON.
FISH.—Barrail, brill, carp, cod, cod, crabs, dabbles, dace, eels, haddocks, herrings, ling, lobsters, mussels, oysters, perch, pike, pance, prawns, shrimps, skate, smelts, soles, sprats, tench, turbot, whiting.
MEAT.—Mutton, veal, house-lamb, pork, venison, and brawn.
POULTRY.—Turkeys, capons, pullets, fowls, tame pigeons, and rabbits.
GAME.—Grouse, partridges, pheasants, hares, woodcocks, snipes and wild fowl.
VEGETABLES.—Borecole, or Scotch kale, broccoli, cardoons, leeks, celery, and parsnips.
FRUIT.—Prune, nail, and train your gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, letting your figs remain until April.

M	D	W	D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	M AGE	High Water at Lon. Bridge, morn. & ev.
1	W			Feast of the Circumcision—Union with Ireland, 1801	8 8	4 0	21	6 32 6 59
2	Th			Edmund Burke born, 1730—Lavater died, 1801	8 8	4 1	22	7 24 7 51
3	F			Lucien Buonaparte brother of the Emperor of France sought a refuge in England, 1811—General Monk died, 1670	8 8	4 2	23	8 21 8 57
4	S			Roger Ascham died, 1568	8 8	4 3	24	9 34 10 13
5	S			2ND SUN. AFT. CHRISTMAS—Duke of York died, 1827	8 8	4 4	25	10 51 11 28
6	M			The Epiphany, from the Greek <i>Επιφάνεια</i> , an Appearance, or Apparition is kept in commemoration of the manifestation of our Saviour to the Gentiles, and was first observed A.D. 813—Old Christmas Day	8 7	4 5	26	0 4
7	Tu			Fenelon d. 1715—Princess Charlotte of Wales b. 1796	8 7	4 7	27	0 37 1 6
8	W			St. Lucian, the first named saint in the Romish Calendar was a Presbyter at Antioch, and suffered martyrdom for evangelising the Christians before the Emperor Maximianus—Galarus, A.D. 201—New Moon	8 6	4 8	28	1 35 2 1
9	Th			Archbishop Laud beheaded 1645—Cape of Good Hope taken, 1500	8 6	4 9	1	2 25 2 52
10	F			James Watt born, 1736—Linnaeus died, 1778—Royal Exchange burnt, 1838—The Bude Light first publicly used in London, 1842	8 5	4 11	2	3 16 3 39
11	S			Hilary Term begins	8 5	4 12	3	4 1 4 24
12	S			1ST SUN. AFT. EPIPH.—Outbreak at Sheffield, 1840	8 4	4 14	4	4 46 5 6
13	M			Plough Monday—the day derives its appellation from the custom of the peasantry returning to their labours after the festivities of Christmas. The morning was devoted to the examination of their ploughs and implements, and with the day ended the pastimes of the season—C. J. Fox born, 1749—Cambridge Term begins	8 3	4 15	5	5 27 5 49
14	Tu			Oxford Term begins	8 2	4 17	6	6 7 6 29
15	W			Queen Eliz. c. at Westminster, 1559—Dr. Aikin d. 1747	8 1	4 18	7	6 51 7 12
16	Th			Gibbon died, 1794—Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 0	4 20	8	7 35 8 0
17	F			Robin Hood died, 1274—Dr. Franklin born, 1706—First stone of the New Royal Exchange laid by Prince Albert, 1842	7 5	4 21	9	8 31 9 9
18	S			St. Prisca martyred, A.D. 47	7 5	4 23	10	9 45 10 22
19	S			SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, instituted by Gregory I. to be observed as the commencement or preparation for the solemn fast of Lent—Cyprianus born, 1473—Earl of Surrey beheaded, 1547	7 5	4 24	11	11 2 11 38
20	M			St. Fabian martyred, A.D. 251—American Independence acknowledged, 1783	7 5	4 26	12	0 15
21	Tu			St. Agnes martyred, A.D. 306—New South Wales colonized, 1788—Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793	7 5	4 28	13	0 41 1 5
22	W			St. Vincent martyred, A.D. 304—Lord Byron b. 1788	7 5	4 30	14	1 28 1 49
23	Th			FULL MOON—W. Pitt d. 1806—Duke of Kent d. 1820	7 5	4 31	15	2 6 2 26
24	F			Frederick the Great b. 1712, South Sea bubble ex. 1721	7 5	4 33	16	2 42 3 0
25	S			Conversion of St. Paul—Robert Burns born, 1759—Prince of Wales christened, 1842	7 5	4 35	17	3 17 3 32
26	S			SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY—Brazil discovered, 1496—Jenner died, 1823	7 5	4 36	18	3 49 4 5
27	M			Mozart born, 1756—Duke of Sussex born, 1773	7 4	4 38	19	4 21 4 37
28	Tu			Admiral Byng shot by sentence of a Court Martial, 1757	7 4	4 40	20	4 56 5 13
29	W			Swedenbourg born, 1689—George III. died in the 60th year of his reign, 1830—First meeting of the Reformed Parliament, 1833	7 4	4 42	21	5 31 5 51
30	Th			Charles I beheaded at Whitehall, 1648	7 4	4 44	22	6 9 6 31
31	F			Hilary Term ends—Guido Fawkes executed, 1606—Frost and others transported for the riots at Newport, 1840	7 4	4 45	23	6 54 7 19

FLOWERS.—The Christmas rose flowers at this season; several plants in pots, kept warm. Very few wild flowers are to be seen; the principal one that arrests the attention is the little daisy.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Trench and manure; prepare hotbeds for asparagus, cucumbers, man, potatoes, and the small salads. Sow the brown Dutch and grand admirable cabbages, curled parsley for transplanting; frame peas, horn carrots, mangel beans, onions (to be allowed to grow large); plant out cabbage plants to succeed those which have been planted out in autumn.

THE FARM.—In frosty weather carry out manure for grass lands; and make such preparations for the spring as the weather will allow, taking care at the same time, that the live stock especially the ewes, are sufficiently fed and protected from the cold. Look to water courses; keep drains clear; repair fences and cleanse ditches. Feed poultry with buckwheat and barley to promote early laying. Stock salt is a capital thing for cattle. The year is beginning—think of everything.

BIRDS.—The month of January, if not clad in snows and icicles, is generally borne on the wings of the tempest. Various tribes of birds flock round farm-houses and out-buildings in search of food. The thrush is seen under sunny hedges and southern walls in pursuit of snails, which he destroys in abundance, particularly in hard winters.

Things to be Remembered in January.—That the County and Borough Sessions are held between the 2nd and 15th of the month. Policies of Insurance due at Christmas must be paid before the 8th, on which day the January dividend is payable at the Bank.

JANUARY, 1845.

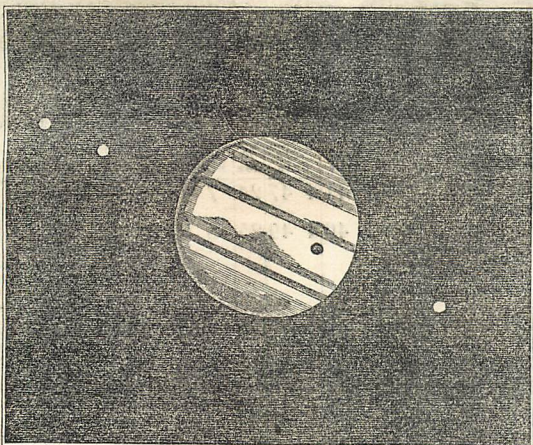
SONNET.

GATE of the year! where would'st thou lead us now?
On still through Winter's path?—or wilt, ere long,
Thaw the cold icicles that point thy brow,
And wend us to a way of woodland song
And Spring-time, flow r-embroider'd road of light?
Art thou like Susas's portals, which disclose
Unto the Alpine traveller, the sight,
All suddenly, of fair Italia's rose
And vine, and honeysuckle interlac'd?
Or has December left a will behind
That thou should'st on perpetuate his snows,
And make the year like that he left, a waste?
Is not young Spring a wooer warm and kind—
Wilt not for her thy rigid locks unbind?

W.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

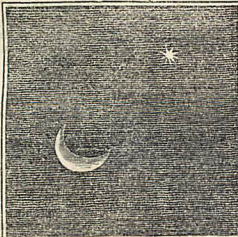
THE frosty nights of January are usually favourable for astronomical observations. So "resplendent in brightness" are the hosts of heaven on such occasions, they should be embraced with more than ordinary zeal by every student of the works of God.



From careful calculations we find, at the commencement of this month, the planet Mercury will be visible near the western horizon about half-an-hour after the setting of the sun. Saturn may be seen (if the air should be very clear) a few degrees above him. But the most interesting planet at this time is Jupiter; for throughout this month, during the evenings, he will deck the southern and western heavens with his majestic rays, when his belts and satellites will interest and instruct the telescopic observer. The cut at the head of this column is a view of Jupiter, with his luminous attendants, as he will appear at 30 minutes past 6 o'clock in the evening of the 10th. But it also exhibits a phenomenon of frequent occurrence through the year, for a view of which, youthful and amateur observers should be on the alert. We allude to a transit of one of Jupiter's satellites across the face of the planet. These satellites or "moons" are four in number, and as they perform their several revolutions in different periods, their relative positions are of course infinitely varied; but they are generally arranged nearly in a straight line with an oblique direction. Sometimes two of them are seen on one side of the planet, and two on another; sometimes two only are visible, while the other two are eclipsed either by the body or the shadow of Jupiter; and sometimes all the four may be seen on one side, and in a straight line from the planet, in the order of their respective distances. In the cut two are shown on the left side; one like a black ball on the face of the planet; and one on the right side of the planet.



On the 2nd day of this month, the first satellite will be eclipsed.
On the 12th, the second satellite.
On the 18th, the first.
On the 19th, the second.



On the 10th day of the month, as shown in the cut, the first satellite will pass over the face of the planet.
On the 20th, the second will make a similar transit.

In addition to these phenomena, the progress of a shadow on the face of the planet, from one of the satellites, forms an interesting spectacle.

The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites furnish navigators with the most important signals for determining the longitude of places on the earth. Tables of them are accordingly inserted in the Royal Nautical Almanack.

Mars is to be seen in the south-east before sunrise: on the morning of the 4th, he will appear in the neighbourhood of the crescent moon, according to the accompanying illustration, which is drawn to correspond with a view by the naked eye. Venus is a splendid object at day-break, and may be readily identified by her excessive brightness. On the 6th, she will appear as the comely harbinger of morn, in the neighbourhood of our satellite, as exhibited in the subjoined illustration.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

JANUARY.



GOLDEN CRESTED REGULUS.

THIS curious little bird delights in the largest trees, such as oaks, elms, tall pines, and firs, particularly the first, in which it finds both food and shelter; in these it builds its nest, which is suspended from a branch by a kind of cordage made of the materials of which the nest is chiefly composed; it is of an oblong form, having an aperture on one side, and is made principally of moss, lined with the softest down, mixed with slender filaments; the female lays six or seven eggs, scarcely larger than peas, which are white, sprinkled with very small spots of a dull colour. These birds are very agile, and are almost continually in motion, fluttering from branch to branch, creeping on all sides of the trees, clinging to them in every situation, and often hanging like the titmouse. Their food consists chiefly of the smallest insects, which they find in the crevices of the bark of trees, or catch nimbly on the wing; they also eat the eggs of insects, small worms, and various sorts of seeds.

They remain in this country all the year through, and are even observed to be more numerous in the winter than in the summer.

Colonel Montagu, who timed the visits of a female to her nest of eight young ones which he kept in his room, found that she came once in each minute and a half, or two minutes, or, upon an average, thirty-six times in an hour; and this continued full sixteen hours in a day. The male would not venture into the room; yet the female would feed her young while the nest was held in the hand.

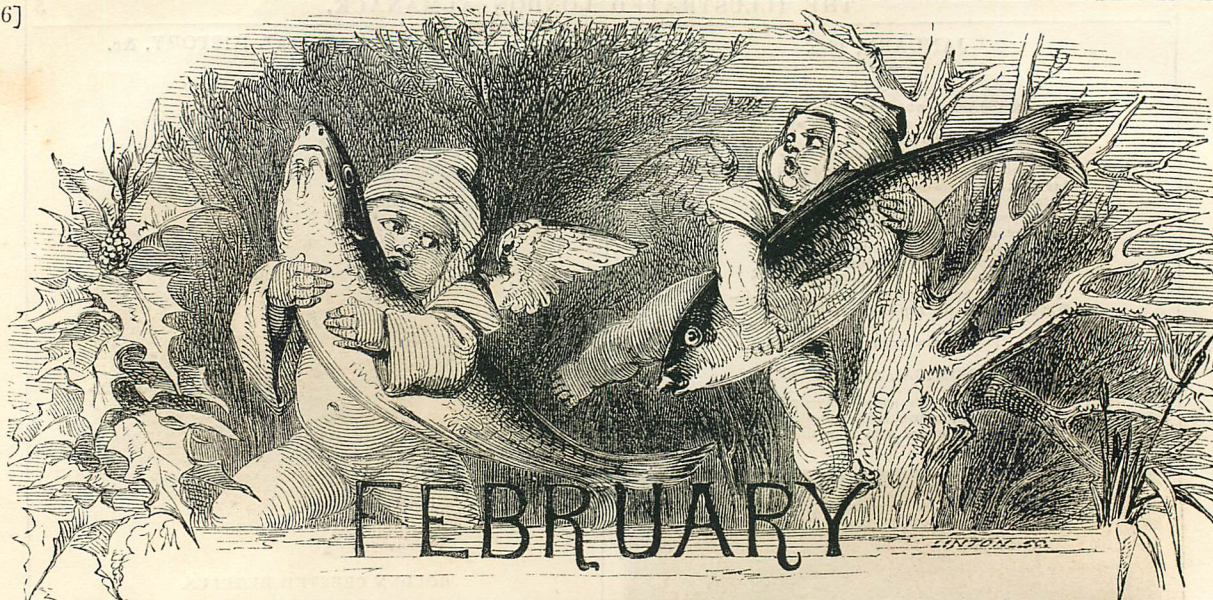
The month of January, if not clad in snows and icicles, is generally barren on the wings of the tempest. Various tribes of birds flock round farm houses and out buildings in search of food. The thrush is seen under sunny hedges and southern walls in pursuit of snails, which he destroys in abundance, particularly in hard winters. The nuthatch is heard, and larks congregate and fly to the warm stubble for shelter. Field-fares and finches are seen in flocks.

When the temperature of the air becomes so low that vegetable life would be in danger of destruction, the moisture which was held suspended in the atmosphere is let fall in the shape of snow, and so deposited on the surface in a succession of strata or layers, which form the warmest mantle which could be thrown over the earth to guard and preserve her offspring. The air which is interposed or held captive between each layer is a very bad conductor of heat, and at once prevents the internal warmth of the earth from escaping, and the external cold from reaching the insects, animals, and, above all, the plants. In the colder regions, the fur of hares and other animals undergoes a change which renders it a most perfect protection against the severity of the weather. For food, hares and birds are often reduced to great extremities; and at this season we see many animals, which at other times regard man as their natural enemy, betake themselves to him for succour and protection. The kindly habits of the robin-redbreast in this way are familiar to all; and it strives to reward man, for any little crumbs bestowed upon it, by a grateful song, which not even the storms and cold of this month can silence. Nor in the unceasing perseverance with which the robin endeavours to cheer us is it quite alone; for if we go out into the woods, we shall hear the wood-lark mingling its notes with the blast and with the creaking and murmuring of the branches.

When the weather is not very cold, this period of the year is favourable for some of the operations of agriculture, such as conveying manure to the fields, repairing hedges, putting trenches and ditches in a good condition, and examining and improving the state of the farming implements.

ST. PAUL'S DAY (Jan. 25) has been vulgarly esteemed ominous of the weather of the year; hence, an old proverb says—

If St. Paul's Day day be fair and cleare,
It doth betide a happy year;
But if by chance it then should raine,
It will make deare all kinds of graine:
And if the clouds make dark the skie,
Then neate and fowles this year shall die;
If blustering winds do blow aloft,
Then wars shall trouble the realm full oft.
All superstition from thy breast repel,
Let cred'lous boys and prattling nurses tell
How, if the Festival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from liberal horn shall strew the year,
When the dark skies dissolve in snow or rain,
The labouring hind shall yoke the steer in vain,
But if the threatening winds in tempests roar,
Then War shall bathe her wasteful sword in gore.
Let no such vulgar tales debase thy mind,
Nor Paul, nor Swithin, rule the clouds and wind.



THE MOON.		ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.										High water at Lon. Bridge, morn. & ev.		Fruit.—The pruning of fruit trees should now be completed; all blossoms, particularly the apricot, should be protected now; for, by being thrust by their leaf stalks under the branches of the trees, will form a most excellent covering for apricot trees particularly, and they should not be taken off until the fruit is as big as a hazel nut.
M	D	M	D	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	M AGE								
New Moon 6th 6 3 A.	1	S	Partridge shooting ends—York Cathedral fired, 1829	7 41	4 47	24	7 45	8 19						BIRDS.—The wood-lark commences his sweet lays; the black-bird and song thrush are heard. The chaffinch and hedge sparrow sing, and our old friend the Robin cheers us with his song. The most conspicuous of early insects is the indefatigable bee. Upon the breaking up of the frost, snipe quit the marshes, and take to the moor and downs.
First Qr. 14 4 59 M.	2	S	QUINQUAGESIMA, OR SHROVE SUNDAY—so called from the preter tense of the Saxon verb to <i>shrive</i> , i. e. to confess preparatory to the more religious observance of Lent—Prior to the Reformation every communicant throughout the kingdom was obliged, individually, to confess to his parish priest on this day—Purification, or Candlemas, a festival instituted in honour of the B. V. Mary	7 40	4 49	25	8 59	9 42						
Full Moon 22 6 46 M.	3	M	St. Blaise, an Armenian Bishop, patron of Woolcomb-ers, martyred under Dioclesian, A.D. 289	7 38	4 51	26	10 27	11 12						KITCHEN GARDEN.—All the ground which is destined for early crops must now be prepared, and hot-beds be multiplied for cucumbers and early melons. Celery may be sown on a moderate hot-bed; also sow cabbages, curled parsley again (for transplanting); horn carrots, lettuce, leeks, parsnips, and in fact most of the table-vegetables. Those plants, such as cabbages, chives, garlic shallots, under-ground onions, and horseradish, which are fit, should now be transplanted.
	4	T	SHROVE TUESDAY—After the required confession had been made on the preceding Sunday the people were permitted to indulge in festive amusements, although not allowed to partake of flesh. Hence arose the custom of eating pancakes and fritters on Shrove-tide. On this day of authorised indulgence all kinds of recreation were permitted, and the now exploded diversions of cock-fighting and cock-throwing was in much repute. The origin of the latter brutal custom is traced to a conspiracy against the Danes, which was rendered abortive, by the crowing of some cocks, and the English to revenge their disappointment, instituted the custom of knocking them on the head on Shrove Tuesday, the day on which it happened—Stoppage of the United States Bank, and suspension of the Philadelphia Banks, 1840	7 37	4 53	27	11 53	—						
	5	W	ASH WEDNESDAY—Lent begins—This day was conspicuous in the history of the Ancient Church for the severity of discipline exercised on penitents. The name is derived from the sprinkling of ashes upon the offenders—St. Agatha martyred under Decius, A.D. 252—Sir R. Peel b. 1788	7 35	4 54	28	0 26	1 0						THE FARM.—Thrash out corn, work the plough, and dress thorn hedges. If the land be dry enough, sow beans, vetches, and saint-foin. Break and disperse hop lumps; pick and carry off stones. Look well to your live stock; keep calves warm, clean, and dry. Dig and disperse hop grounds. Cut timber and under-wood. Plant, if required, poplars, osiers, and willows. Lay fallows, in ridges. Rooks begin to pair, geese to lay, and geese to throw up hillocks.
	6	TH	Dr. Priestley died, 1804	7 33	4 56	29	1 28	1 53						
	7	F	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, 1587	7 32	4 58	1	2 18	2 40						MEAT AND POULTRY as in January, with the addition of chickens and ducklings, which are now to be bought at high prices; though they are best when they are cheapest.
	8	S	First Meeting in London of the Anti-Corn Law Association, 1842	7 30	5 0	2	3 3	3 24						
	9	S	QUADRAGESIMA—1st Sunday in Lent	7 28	5 2	3	3 44	4 3						GAME.—Hares and wild fowl.
	10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840—Henry Lord Darnley, 2nd husband of Mary Queen of Scotland, and father of James I. of England, murdered 1567—Property Tax abolished, 1815	7 26	5 4	4	4 24	4 42						
	11	T	Washington born, 1723—Shenstone died, 1763	7 25	5 5	5	5 1	5 19						VEGETABLES—Broccoli, leeks, parsley (although through the year), parsnips.
	12	W	Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded in the Tower, 1554	7 23	5 7	6	5 35	5 54						
	13	TH	Massacre of Glencoe, 1691—Sir William Blackstone died, 1780—Duc de Berri assassinated, 1821	7 21	5 9	7	6 13	6 30						FLOWERS.—If the weather be mild, a walk in the garden will discover to us many pleasing objects; among these the botanist and admirer of nature's beauties will not consider the modest snow drop beneath his notice. Laurustinus is still in blossom; the buds of the lilac tree are forward. Crocuses are in blow.
	14	F	St. Valentine, a Bishop, martyred under Claudius, A.D. 271—The origin of "choosing a valentine" is involved in obscurity, though supposed to have grown out of the Pagan custom of drawing the names of girls, in honour of Juno, on this day—Captain Cooke killed at Owehee, 1779—First Quaker took his seat in Parliament as member for Durham, 1833	7 19	5 11	8	6 52	7 12						
	15	S	The National Debt commenced, 1500, amounted in 1841 to 772 millions sterling; the cost of management alone amounting to £28,556,524 19s. 03d.	7 17	5 13	9	7 38	8 7						2ND SUNDAY IN LENT
	16	S	Battle of St. Albans, 1461—Michael Angelo died, 1564	7 15	5 14	10	8 43	9 25						
	17	M	Martin Luther died, 1546	7 13	5 16	11	8 10	10 51						3RD SUNDAY IN LENT
	18	T	Galileo born, 1564	7 11	5 18	12	11 31	—						
	19	W	Voltaire born, 1694—Duke of Suffolk beheaded, 1554	7 9	5 20	13	0 7	0 37						St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr, beheaded A.D. 62—Duke of Cambridge born, 1774
	20	TH	Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556	7 7	5 22	14	1 1	1 22						
	21	F	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792	7 5	5 24	15	1 41	2 1						Earl of Essex beh. 1601—St. Christ. Wren d. 1723
	22	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT	7 3	5 25	16	2 19	2 36						
	23	S	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr, beheaded A.D. 62—Duke of Cambridge born, 1774	7 1	5 27	17	2 53	3 9						Napoleon embarked from Elba, 1815—J. P. Kemble died, 1823.
	24	M	Earl of Essex beh. 1601—St. Christ. Wren d. 1723	6 59	5 29	18	3 26	3 42						
	25	T	Napoleon embarked from Elba, 1815—J. P. Kemble died, 1823.	6 57	5 31	19	3 58	4 15						Hare hunting ends—Dr. Arbuthnot died, 1735
	26	W	Montaigne born, 1533—Lord Ellenborough arrived in India, and was immediately proclaimed Governor-general, 1842	6 55	5 33	20	4 34	4 52						
	27	TH	Hare hunting ends—Dr. Arbuthnot died, 1735	6 53	5 34	21	5 8	5 28						Montaigne born, 1533—Lord Ellenborough arrived in India, and was immediately proclaimed Governor-general, 1842
	28	F	Montaigne born, 1533—Lord Ellenborough arrived in India, and was immediately proclaimed Governor-general, 1842	6 51	5 36	22	5 47	6 8						

FEBRUARY, 1845.

SONNET.

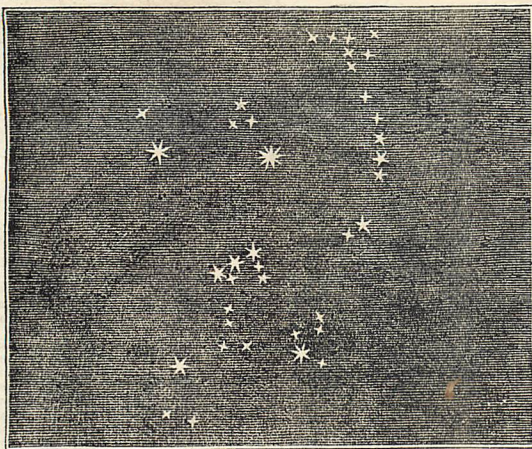
At length grim Auster with his snowy head
 And gloomy countenance, and sable wings,
 Forth from the cave of Æolus hath sped
 And o'er the land his varied winter flings.
 Along the pathway of the storm he wends,
 Sometimes enwrap deep in his dusky clouds,
 Anon a treach'rous sun-beam forth he sends,
 And the next moment all again enshrouds—
 With scudding mists he hides the mournful moon
 That weeps behind them for a glimpse of earth,
 Then for awhile reveals her, and as soon
 Makes the Night dark as ere Creation's birth.
 Thus 'tis with Man—now bright—now dim appear
 The hopes and joys of each succeeding year!

W.

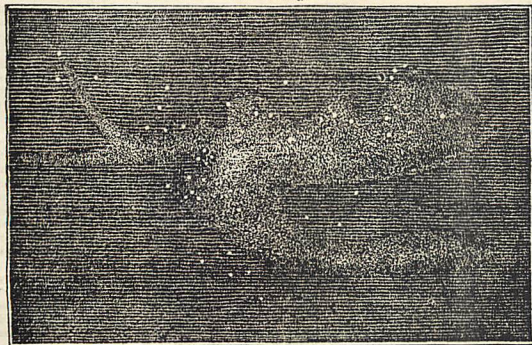
ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

"Orion's beams! Orion's beams!
 His star, gemmed belt, and shining blade;
 His isles of light, his silvery streams,
 And gloomy gulfs of mystic shade."

WE have here given a representation of the glorious constellation Orion, which, throughout this month, shines with conspicuous and emphatic beauty in the southern heavens.

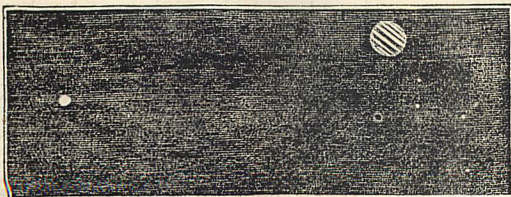


The most remarkable nebula in the heavens is that which appears in what is absurdly called the "sword handle" of Orion; and, as this month is a good one for its observation, we have subjoined an accurate drawing of its appearance. This wonderful group is without doubt a distant universe, spread in the illimitable depths of space, and but just revealed to human eyes to humble pride and elevate the immortal affections of observers. He who "tellethe the number of the stars" is the same merciful Creator who "healeth the broken in heart." From long-continued surveys of this famous



nebula, there is reason to believe it has undergone great changes since it was first observed by Huggens in 1656; but whether the changes—like those in our own planet—have consisted in a progress towards more highly organised existence, is, of course, a matter of extreme speculation.

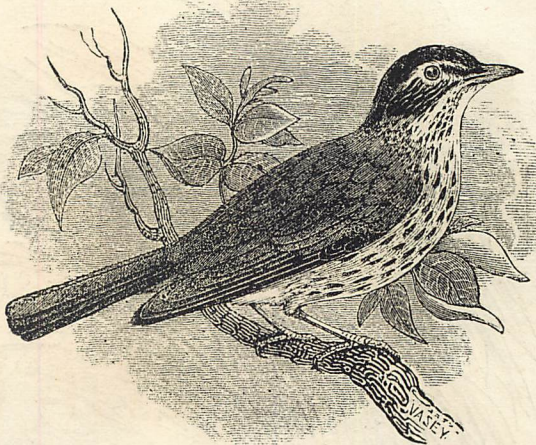
Venus will be visible during the first week, a little before sunrise, near the south-eastern horizon. Mars is to be seen at the break of day; and Jupiter amid the evening twilight. On the evening of the 7th, Jupiter will be so near Uranus, or the Georgium Sidus, that both planets may be seen at the same time, if the telescope has a tolerably large field of view. The cut in



the margin shows the appearance of Jupiter with his Satellites, and Uranus, through an inverting telescope. Those who never saw this distant planet should embrace this opportunity, as they will find Jupiter a good guide to him.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

FEBRUARY.



THE THRUSH.

THE thrush is distinguished among our singing birds by the clearness and fulness of its note; it charms us not only with the sweetness, but the variety of its song, which it begins early in the Spring, and continues during part of the Summer. The female builds her nest generally in bushes; it is composed of dried grass, with a little earth or clay intermixed, and lined with rotten wood. She lays five or six eggs of a pale blue colour, marked with dusky spots. Although this species is not considered with us as migratory, it has nevertheless been observed in some places in great numbers during the Spring and Summer, where not one was to be seen in the winter, which has induced an opinion that they either shift their quarters entirely, or take shelter in the more retired parts of the woods. The thrush is migratory in France: M. de Buffon says that it appears in Burgundy about the end of September, before the redwing and fieldfare, and that it feeds upon the ripe grapes, and sometimes does much damage to the vineyard. The females of all the thrush kind are very similar to the males, and differ chiefly in a less degree of brilliancy in the colours.—*Bewick.*

We observed this summer (1829) two common thrushes frequenting the shrubs on the green in our garden. From the slenderness of their forms, and the freshness of their plumage, we pronounced them to be birds of the preceding summer. There was an association and friendship between them, that called our attention to their actions; one of them seemed ailing, or feeble from some bodily accident; for though it hopped about, yet it appeared unable to obtain sufficiency of food. Its companion, an active sprightly bird, would frequently bring it worms or bruised snails, when they mutually partook of the banquet; and the ailing bird would wait patiently, understand the actions, expect the assistance of the other, and advance from his asylum upon its approach. This procedure was continued for some days; but after some time we missed the fostered bird, which probably died, or by reason of its weakness met with some fatal accident.—*Journal of a Naturalist.*

In February the woodlark commences his sweet lays; the blackbird, and song thrush are heard. Tomtits are seen hanging on the eaves of barns and thatched out-houses, particularly if the weather be snowy and severe. The yellow-hammer and chaffinch are heard towards the end of the month. Rooks revisit their breeding-trees, the stone-curlew clamour and frogs croak. The hedge-sparrow sings, and our old friend the robin cheers us with his song. The most conspicuous of early insects is the indefatigable bee.

The brief visits of the sun are, now, generally sufficient to bring out a few flowers. In our walks in the garden, if the weather prove mild, we shall discover many pleasing objects; among these, the admirer of nature's beauties will not consider the snow-drop and the crocus beneath his passing notice. The bloom buds of fruit-trees may be seen to swell every day. The lanustinus is still in blossom, and so is the china-rose. The buds of the lilac-tree are very forward; and the green-house is an object of attraction. The young lambs also now call for the attention of the shepherds. The snows thaw; the icy pools break up. The snow holds mingled with it more of the principles or elements which are favourable to vegetation than common rain water, so that the melted snow, sinking into the earth, enriches it with many of the salts most useful to nourish the plants which are destined to spring up soon afterwards. A provision is thus prospectively made to ensure a proper supply of food to every seed

— which, in her warming lap,
 Our mother-earth doth covetously wrap.

These begin slowly to swell and germinate, so as about the beginning of the following month to appear with their young shoots a little above the surface, and faintly to renew the verdant covering of the soil. A few insects may also be discovered, and now and then, on a very sunny day, the brimstone-butterfly surprises us while flitting on the yet chilly breeze: the leaves of the elder also begin to expand: the mezezon puts forth its buds: the missel-thrush, the yellow-hammer, and the sky-lark resume their pleasing strains, uniting with the birds of the former month in celebrating the return of Spring, of which they furnish the earliest and most unequivocal proofs. Other proofs, however, are not wanting, such as the blossoming of the willows, which hang out their yellow catkins as signals to the bees that they may again begin their industrious career: while the hazel makes preparations, by its flowering, to secure to the squirrel a store for its winter food.

These various indications of returning warmth excite emotions of joy and gladness in every mind; and the first notes of that general concert begin to be sounded which is to receive its full strength and power in May and June. The lover of Nature enjoys this in its utmost degree; and those who fail to cultivate an acquaintance with Nature and her works lose more than can be compensated for by all the artificial usages of life.



THE MOON.		M	D	W	D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES AND FESTIVALS.				SUN	SUN	M	High Water at Lon.		Flowers.—The su-	
										RISES.	SETS.	AGE.	Bridge, morn. & even.		perabundant moisture	
Last Qr. 1st 10 13 m		1	S			St. David, Tutelary Patron of Wales, died, 544				6 46	5 40	7	6 31	6 58	of the earth being	
New Moon 8th 6 36 m		2	S			4TH SUNDAY IN LENT. St. Chad, Bishop of Lich-				6 44	5 42	24	7 26	8 2	dried up, the process	
First Qr. 16th 1 52 m		3	M			field died, A.D. 672—John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, died, 1791				6 42	5 43	25	8 43	9 27	of vegetation is gradu-	
Full Moon 23rd 8 18 m		4	Tu			Boileau died, 1711—Otway born, 1651				6 40	5 45	26	10 15	10 59	ally brought on; those	
Last Qr. 30th 5 0 a		5	W			Saladin died, 1193				6 37	5 47	27	11 44		trees which in the	
March was the first		6	Th			Battle of Barossa, 1811—Dr. Parr died, 1825				6 35	5 48	28	0 20	0 47	last month were be-	
month of the ancients;		7	F			Spring Quarter commences—Michael Angelo b. 1475				6 33	5 50	29	1 15	1 40	ginning to put forth	
so named by Romulus,		8	S			St. Perpetua martyred under Severus, A.D. 205—Bank				6 31	5 52	30	2 2	2 24	their buds are now	
from the heathen deity,		9	S			of England virtually stopped payment, 1797				6 29	5 54	1	2 44	3 2	exhibiting their leaves,	
Mars. Our Saxon fore-		10	M			Raphael born, 1483—William III. died, 1702				6 26	5 55	2	3 20	3 39	and the various ap-	
fathers called it <i>Lenet-</i>		11	Tu			5TH SUNDAY IN LENT—David Rizzio assassinated, 1566—Reform Bill introduced to the House of Commons, 1831				6 24	5 57	3	3 57	4 14	pearances of nature	
month, literally Spring		12	W			Sir Hugh Myddleton, projector of the New River				6 22	5 59	4	4 31	4 49	announce the approach	
month; Lenet is also		13	Th			Company, died, 1589				6 20	6 3	5	5 5	5 21	of Spring. Mezeron	
synonymous with		14	F			The Emperor Napoleon married an Archduchess of				6 17	6 2	6	5 40	5 58	is now in its beauty,	
'length' in our langu-		15	S			Austria, 1810—Benjamin West died, 1820—The Bishops excluded Parliament, 1640				6 15	6 4	7	6 16	6 39	and pilewort presents	
age, and in this month		16	S			St. Gregory, Bishop of Rome, martyred, 590—Chelsea				6 13	6 7	D	6 59	7 24	its golden flowers on	
the days exceed the		17	M			Hospital founded, 1632				6 10	6 6	9	7 56	8 33	the moist banks of	
night in length. It		18	Tu			Earl Grey born, 1764—Dr. Priestley born, 1738				6 8	6 9	10	9 18	10 0	ditches.	
was likewise called by		19	W			Klopstock, author of "the Messiah," died, 1803				6 6	6 11	11	10 42	11 20	KITCHEN GARDEN.	
them <i>Rhed-monath</i> ,		20	Th			New London Bridge commenced, 1824				6 4	6 12	12	11 55		—In open borders sow	
from Rheda, one of		21	F			PALM SUNDAY—The day of our Saviour's entry into				6 1	6 14	13	0 23	0 48	asparagus, cabbages,	
their deities, to whom		22	S			Jerusalem. The Palm was solemnly blessed, and some of its branches burnt to				5 59	6 16	14	1 8	1 29	carrots, curled and	
sacrifices were offered		23	S			Sweden, assassinated, 1792—Battle of Culloden, 1746				5 57	6 17	15	2 47	2 5	Hamburg kale, pars-	
in March; and from		24	M			Hospital founded, 1632				5 55	6 19	16	2 20	2 39	Neapolitan kale, pars-	
raed, council, this		25	Tu			A.D. 493				5 52	6 21	17	2 56	3 13	nips, onions, &c.;	
being the month		26	W			St. Patrick, Tutelary Saint of Ireland, died at Ulster,				5 48	6 24	18	3 34	3 51	plant out such veget-	
wherein wars or expe-		27	Th			A.D. 493				5 45	6 26	19	4 9	4 29	ables as have been	
ditions were under-		28	F			Cambridge Lent Term ends—Horne Tooke died, 1812				5 43	6 27	20	4 49	5 9	already sown.	
taken by the Gothic		29	S			Oxford Lent Term ends—Louis XVIII. fled from				5 43	6 27	21	5 32	5 54	THE FARM.—Buri-	
tribes. They also		30	S			Paris, 1815				5 43	6 27	22	6 22	6 49	ness connected with	
called it <i>Hlyd-monath</i> ,		31	M			King of Rome born, 1811—Night and Day equal				5 43	6 27	23	7 19	7 54	the farm becomes bri-	
or the Stormy month.						Good FRIDAY—Benedict—Duc d'Enghien shot, 1804				5 43	6 27	24			ck in March, especially	
IN SEASON.						The first Charity School of the Protestant Church				5 43	6 27	25			if the weather prove dry.	
FISH.—Brill, carp,						opened in England, 1688—Goethe died, 1832				5 43	6 27	26			On forward soils bar-	
cockles, cod, crabs,						EASTER SUNDAY, a High Festival of the Church, in				5 43	6 27	27			ley sowing, at all events	
dabbs, dory, eels,						commemoration of the resurrection of our Divine Expiator—Southwark Bridge				5 43	6 27	28			ploughing for it be-	
flounders, ling, lob-						opened, 1819—Insurrection at Marseilles, 1841				5 43	6 27	29			comes general. Oats	
sters, mussels, oysters,						Easter Monday—Earl of Chesterfield died, 1773				5 43	6 27	30			should be sown at this	
perch, pike, plaice,						Lady Day—The Feast of the Annunciation instituted				5 43	6 27	31			time; also clover, peas,	
prawns, salmon, skate,						A.D. 350—Queen Elizabeth died, 1603				5 43	6 27	32			&c. The live stock	
shrimps, smelts, soles,						Prince George of Cambridge born, 1819—Mrs. Fitz-				5 43	6 27	33			requires still to be well	
tench, turbot, whittings.						herbert died, 1837				5 43	6 27	34			kept, especially the	
MEAT as in February.						Peace of Amiens, 1802—Gunpowder introduced, 1380				5 43	6 27	35			ewes, or the lambs will	
Veal is best from						General Abercrombie died, 1801				5 43	6 27	36			exhibit the conse-	
March to July.						Siege of Acre, 1799				5 43	6 27	37			quences of neglect.	
GAME.—Wild fowl.						Low SUNDAY took its appellation from the observ-				5 43	6 27	38			Prepare potato ground,	
Poultry is in greatest						ances of the church being of a minor degree to those of Easter—Sicilian				5 43	6 27	39			and plant towards the	
perfection when it is						Vespers, 1282—Dr. Hunter died, 1783—Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.				5 43	6 27	40			end of the month.	
most plentiful. It is						Beethoven died, 1827				5 43	6 27	41			Plant hops. Cut al-	
generally dearest from										5 43	6 27	42			ders. Cattle may be	
March to July, and										5 43	6 27	43			turned into water-	
cheapest about Septem-										5 43	6 27	44			molds. Top dress	
ber, when the game										5 43	6 27	45			young wheats. Kill	
season commences, and										5 43	6 27	46			bacon hogs.	
the weather being										5 43	6 27	47			Things to be remem-	
cooler, will allow it to										5 43	6 27	48			bered in March.—1.	
be kept longer.										5 43	6 27	49			Auditors and Assessors	
VEGETABLES.—Bro-										5 43	6 27	50			to be elected under the	
coli, parsnips, radishes,										5 43	6 27	51			Municipal Reform Act.	
small salad, and										5 43	6 27	52			Recollect St. Patrick's	
(and through the year),										5 43	6 27	53			Day. On the Thurs-	
rea-kale, spinach,										5 43	6 27	54			day after the 25th, the	
(Spring).										5 43	6 27	55			Poor Law Guardians to	
Fruit.—The end of										5 43	6 27	56			be appointed. Over-	
this month should not										5 43	6 27	57			seers appointed on the	

MARCH, 1845.

SONNET.

THOU variable Tyrant of the Year!
 MARCH! in thy snow or frosty vestment clad,
 Or making Nature weep a general tear,
 Thou hast some attributes which make us glad—
 Thou bring'st the sunny April showers more near,
 And therefore do we take thy embassy,
 Rude as it is, to be precursor sent
 Saying: "At length the seasons do relent,
 And flowery May all joyous ye shall see!"
 Mild Zephyr soon will kiss the buds and flow'rs,
 And through the disentangled woods and bow'rs*
 Breathe his warm breath upon the waiting things
 That long to have their winter-closed springs
 Unlock'd as throat of tuneful bird that sings!

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES

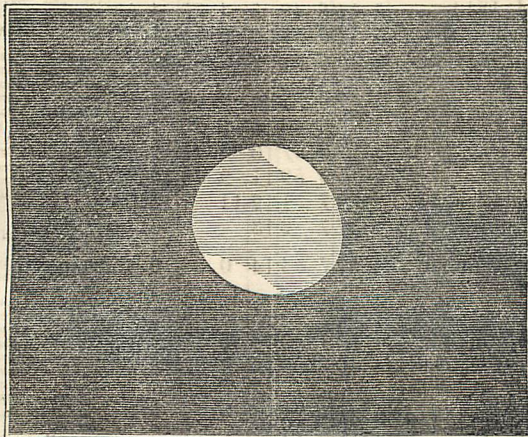
THE Zodiacal lights will appear during the first half of this month, about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, or as soon as the twilight is ended. The subjoined drawing exhibits a view of this phenomenon.



It will be observed to soar from the horizon in the form of a delicately luminous cone, pointing towards the Pleiades, or the star Aldebaran; its axis forming an angle of between 60 and 70 degrees with the horizon.

Various opinions have been entertained as to the cause of this sublime phenomenon; but as it uniformly accompanies the sun, it has been generally ascribed to an atmosphere of immense extent surrounding the luminary, and extending beyond the orbit of Mercury.

Mars is to be seen during twilight, not far from the south-eastern horizon; through a good telescope he will appear *gibbous*, like the Moon two or three days after the full. The accompanying engraving gives the telescopic aspect,

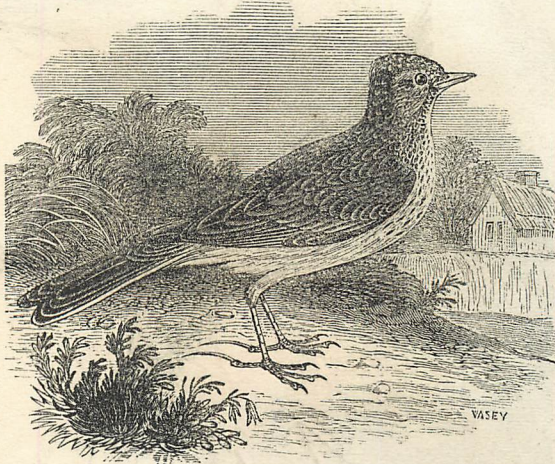


in a correct manner, but in an inverted position. The comparative whiteness of the poles is very remarkable, and should be closely examined. Mars will appear not far from the Moon on the 1st and 31st days. The rest of the planets are unfavourably situated for observation. Jupiter may be perceived near the western horizon after sunset during the first week, but not longer.

* "Consider the Zephyrus which dares hardly breathe in fear, how she plays and courts the corn. One would think the grass the hair of the earth, and this wind a comb to disentangle it."—Bergier's Satirical Characters, 1658.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

MARCH.



THE SKYLARK.

IN March the skylark sings delightfully; the blackbird gives out its mellow notes. Fieldfares and other birds take their departure to more northerly regions. The lesser pettychaps and the wheatear arrive. Some of the feathered tribes are now busy constructing their nests. In this month the redwing, fieldfare, woodcock, and other migratory birds take their departure on a summer excursion to the northern parts of Europe.

The lark produces two broods in the year; the first in May and the second in July or August. Mr. W. P. Foster, surgeon, of Church-street, Hackney, has for some years kept twelve or fifteen pairs of our smaller singing birds together in an aviary, where they appear in excellent health and plumage, repaying the care and attention bestowed on them by pursuing the round of their various interesting habits—the song, the courtship, the nest-building, and feeding their young within five or six feet of the window, outside which the aviary is constructed, and through which, when open, many of them come into the room to him. The degree of perfection which they are managed, and the total absence of any influence of fear or restraint on their habits may be learned by the fact that in the summer of 1836, a pair of skylarks produced four sets of eggs; in 1837, the same pair produced three sets of eggs, and reared some of their young; and 1838, three females had each of them a nest and eggs. During the period of producing the eggs the female has occasionally been heard to sing with a power and variety of tone equal to the voice of her mate. To supply the quantity of insect food necessary during summer, the maggots of the flesh-fly and the beetle, so common in most kitchens, are principally resorted to. —Farrell.

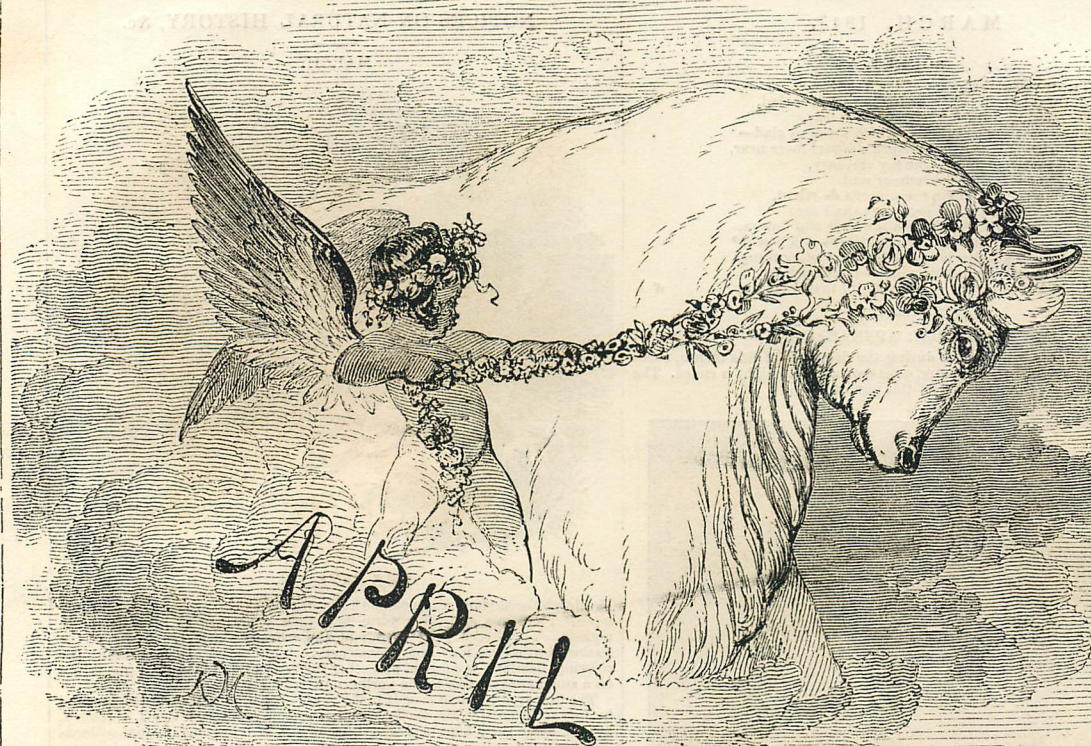
The lark begins its song very early in the spring, and is heard chiefly in the morning; it rises in the air almost perpendicularly and by successive springs, and hovers at a vast height; its descent, on the contrary, is in an oblique direction, unless it is threatened by birds of prey, or attracted by its mate, and on these occasions it drops like a stone. It makes its nest on the ground, between two clods of earth, and lines it with dry grass and roots: the female lays four or five eggs, of a greyish brown colour, marked with darker spots; she generally has two broods in the year, and sits only about fifteen days. As soon as the young have escaped from the shell, the attachment of the parent bird seems to increase; she flutters over their heads, directs all their motions, and is ever ready to screen them from danger.

Trout begin to rise in the rivers, the smelt spawns, and blood worms appear in the water. Moles in quest of food, throw up hillocks. Bees, black-ants, and the meeloe or oil-beetle, are seen in mild sunny days.

The vegetable world now puts forth fresh beauties every day; pile-wort, colts-foot, the daisy, and the primrose are some of the principal wild plants in bloom; while in the gardens are to be seen in flower the daffodil, the sweet violet, crown imperial, polyanthus, &c.

It is not, in general, till the commencement of this month, that, in such a latitude as that of Britain, the effects of the higher temperature are visible on vegetation. Then the perennial roots, the former stems of which have died away, begin to send up the shoots which are intended to bear the leaves and flowers for the present year. These, it is worthy of remark, are always arranged in a uniform and unvarying manner, which is peculiar to each species or genus of plant. In the gardens we may observe the rhubarb and the peony, as examples of this fact, while the ferns or brakes of our heaths and woods present an interesting specimen of this arrangement. The buds of trees, which now also begin to unfold themselves, are likewise folded up in a similar way. The large buds of the horse-chestnut and the sycamore are well fitted for examination in this respect: the scales, which form the outer coating of these, serve to protect them against the severe cold of winter, while the resinous or balsamic juice which is spread over them prevents the penetration of wet, which would rot the buds and destroy the principle of life, or, if accompanied by some warmth, would hurry them into premature expansion, which would equally be followed by the destruction of the central and vital part of the buds. So long as buds remain closely folded up, they are in general secure from the most intense cold; but if, from the too early rise of temperature, which often takes place in our springs, they have begun to expand, they are liable to be destroyed by the return of cold weather. This is equally the case with seeds; hence, annuals, if sown very early, are apt to be nipped by the frosts; and the more valuable seeds for crops are often much injured if too soon committed to the earth. A late spring is therefore followed in general by a more certain as well as abundant crop than an early one.

The industrious husbandman now zealously unites with the elements in fitting the earth for the reception of the seeds, the produce of which is to be the subject of his future cares for many of the following months. The previous and now excessive moisture of the earth is lessened by the increased evaporation, and the steady blowing of cold dry winds.



THE MOON.	M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	M AGE	High water at Lon. Bridge, morn. & ev.	KITCHEN GARDEN. Planting the veget- ables which have been sown is now the chief business. Make hot beds for cucumbers and melons: force kid- ney beans and Elford rhubarb; now also plant out the roots of scarlet kidney beans which have been re- tained since winter. Plant out artichokes and potatoes; sow asparagus, beets, cab- bages, celery, garden and kidney beans. Dutch turnips, let- tuce, peas, radishes, small saladings.	
New Moon 6th 7 40 A.	1	TU	Expedition to the North Pole sailed, 1818	5 36	6 32	24	8 36	9 22	THE FARM.—Sow buckwheat, flax hemp, lucerne, sainfoin, clo- ver, and hay-seeds; finish sowing barley; plant quicksets and forest trees; turn sheep to clover; dig, drain, and reclaim bogs; sow mustard and roll wheat. Plant the main crop of potatoes. Hops require polling. Sell off porkers before the weather gets warm. Look to the cleansing of the fowl-house. A coat of whitewash might not be amiss. Attention to these, and a variety of other little matters on a farm, frequently pre- vents the necessity of the farmer being whitewashed himself.
First Qr. 14th 9 23 A.	2	W	Mirabeau died, 1791—Battle of Copenhagen, 1801	5 34	6 34	25	10 5	10 48	BIRDS.—The sum- mer birds of passage now appear, and with them that beautiful little bird, the wren. The swallow, cuckoo, willow wren, blackcap, whitethroat, &c., com- mence their vernal songs. Various insects, chiefly butterflies, are seen.
Full Moon 22nd 7 12 M.	3	TH	Anniversary of the actual Crucifixion, A.D. 33	5 32	6 36	26	11 29		Things to be remem- bered in April.—That County Sessions are on the 5th, and most of the Borough Ses- sions the same week. Persons reducing the number of their win- dows, or giving up any- thing subject to As- sessed Taxes must do so before the 4th.
Last Qr. 28th 11 19 A.	4	F	St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, died, A.D. 397	5 30	6 37	27	0 1	0 30	
APRIL is so called from the Latin <i>Aprilis</i> , which is derived from Aperire, to open or set forth, because the earth opens her bosom for the product on of vegetation. The Sax- ons called it <i>Oster</i> or <i>Easter</i> month, in honour of their god- dess <i>Easter</i> .	5	S	Goldsmith died, 1774—Game Certificates expire	5 7	6 39	28	0 53	1 16	
	6	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER—Richard Cœur de Lion killed, 1199—Stow died, 1605	5 25	6 41	29	1 39	2 0	
	7	M	Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil abdicated, 1831	5 23	6 42	1	2 17	2 37	
	8	TU	John, King of France, died in captivity in England, 1364—Sir Robert Peel's Ministry resigned, 1835	5 21	6 44	2	2 55	3 14	
IN SEASON.	9	W	Battle of Toulouse, 1814—Lord Bacon died, 1626— Lord Lovat beheaded, 1747	5 18	6 46	3	3 31	3 47	
Fish.—Brill, carp, cockles, cod, crabs, dabbs, dory, eels, flounders, ling, lob- sters, mackerel, muss- let, mussels, oysters, perch, pike, plaice, prawns, shrimps, sal- mon, skate, smelts, soles, tench, turbot, whiting.	10	TH	Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829—Grotius born, 1583	5 16	6 47	4	4 4	4 21	
Meat.—Beef, mut- ton, veal. Grass lamb is best from April to June.	11	F	Canning born, 1770—Napoleon abdicated, 1814	5 11	6 49	5	4 37	4 53	
Poultry.—Pullets, fowls, chickens, duck- lings, pigeons, rabbits, geese, turkeys.—As- paragus, cherill, cu- cumbers, lettuce, par- snips, radishes, sea- kale, spinach, (Spring) Fruit.—Let the figs be now pruned and trained, and where necessary the peach, and nectarine blos- soms should be pro- tected.	12	S	America discovered, 1492—Dr. Young died	5 12	6 51	6	5 11	5 29	
Flowers.—Daffo- dils, cowslips, prim- roses, ground ivy, and various other plants are in blow. The gardens are orna- mented with the poly- anthus, ranunculus, jonquil, crown imperial, the early tulips, &c. Beech, larch, and elm unfold their leaves. All perennials should be planted now. Weed- ing is an important duty at this time.	13	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER—Handel died, 1759— Vaccination introduced by Dr. Jenner, 1796	5 10	6 52	7	5 49	6 8	
The trout quits his hiding place. Carp and tench will take the sea worm.	14	M	Bishop Porteus died, 1809	5 7	6 54	8	6 29	6 53	
	15	TU	Easter Term begins—Mutiny at Spithead, 1797	5 5	6 56	9	7 20	7 53	
	16	W	Buffon died, 1788	5 3	6 57	10	8 29	9 12	
	17	TH	Abernethy died, 1831	5 1	6 59	11	9 49	10 27	
	18	F	Judge Jeffries died, 1689—American Revolution, 1775	4 59	7 1	12	11 1	11 33	
	19	S	St. Alphage, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered by the Danes at Greenwich, A.D. 1012—Lord Byron died, 1824	4 57	7 2	13	0	1	
	20	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER—Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament, 1653—The Spanish Fleet destroyed by Admiral Blake, 1657	4 51	7 4	14	0 23	0 46	
	21	M	Bishop Heber born, 1783	4 55	7 5	15	1 8	1 28	
	22	TU	Duke of Sussex died, 1843—Fielding born, 1707	4 53	7 7	16	1 47	2 6	
	23	W	St. George of Cappadocia, Tutelar Patron of England, martyred, under Dioclesian, at Lydda, A.D. 290—Shakespeare born, 1564—Died 1616—Cervantes died, 1616	4 49	7 9	17	2 27	2 48	
	24	TH	Daniel Defoe died, 1731—Oliver Cromwell born, 1599	4 47	7 10	18	3 8	3 29	
	25	F	St. Mark, Evangelist and Martyr, put to death, A.D. 68	4 45	7 12	19	3 50	4 12	
	26	S	Lord Somers died, 1716—David Hume born, 1711	4 43	7 14	20	4 34	4 58	
	27	S	ROGATION SUNDAY, from Rogare, to beseech—Sir W. Jones died, 1794	4 41	7 15	21	5 23	5 47	
	28	M	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	4 39	7 17	22	6 14	6 44	
	29	TU	The last War with France commenced, 1803—The London University founded, 1827	4 37	7 12	23	7 16	7 50	
	30	W	Washington inaugurated President of the United States, 1789	4 35	7 20	24	8 28	9 9	

APRIL, 1845.

SONNET.

"The poetic birds rejoice,
And for their quiet nests and plenteous food,
Pay with their grateful voice."—COWLEY.

Thou gentle herald of the flow'ry Spring:
Mother of violet and pale primrose
(Whose beauty now on every wild bank grows),
Hark! how the joyous birds thy welcome sing!
Some far up in the dewy sky on wing
Well pois'd—some chattering in the hawthorn hedge
Some deep-embow'd in lonely glen or brake,
And others booming from the watery sedge—
All join'd, a various concert for thy sake
Most musically and most fondly make!
Sweet April! whose dear face so oft appears
The semblance of the brightest thing on earth,
(Which is a lovely, laughing girl in tears),
Thy coming wakes the groves to bloom and mirth!

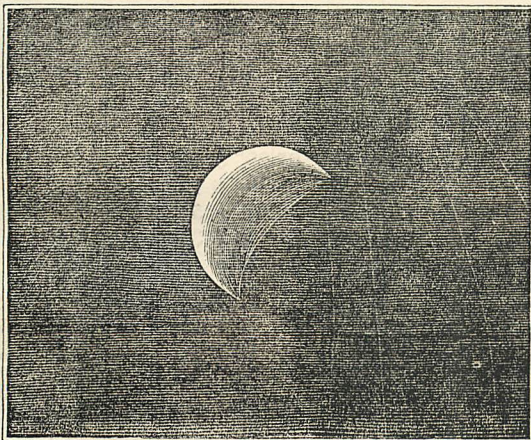
W.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

The planet Mercury will be visible to unassisted vision near the western horizon, in the evenings, about the fifteenth day, to the end of the third week of this month, appearing like a gem in the brilliant twilight. On such rare occasions, its light is seen to be white, like that of Venus, but less intense.

The telescopic observer, with a magnifying power of 150, may see this planet about the 24th of the month, soon after sunset, and it will then resemble a small half-moon of serene lustre. Thus observing him evening after evening, his crescent will be found to become more and more narrow, till it be obscured in the dazzling splendour of the sun's rays; and at last the planet will pass between the sun and the earth, appearing like a black spot on the solar disc. (See next month.)

The steady brightness of Mercury is owing to his nearness to the sun, although a space of no less than thirty-seven millions of miles, intervenes between him and the "ruler of the day." To the same cause, also, is to be attributed the fewness of the discoveries which have been made on his surface by means of the telescope. Copernicus is said never to have enjoyed an opportunity of viewing him during his whole life; and modern astronomers have scarcely ever succeeded in getting a well-defined picture of his form. Schroeter, however, an eminent German astronomer, blessed with an eye for observation, and being otherwise favourably circumstanced, appears to have been more successful. He says that he has not only seen spots, but mountains on the surface of Mercury, and that he succeeded in ascertaining



the altitude of two of these mountains. One of them, the highest which came under his notice, measured ten miles and 1,378 yards, or four times the height of Mount Etna.

The light which falls on Mercury, is nearly seven times greater than what falls upon the earth; for the proportion of their distances from the Sun is nearly as three to eight, and the quantity of light diffused from a luminous body is as the square of the distance from that body. The square of 3 is 9, and the square of 8, 64, which, divided by 9, produces a quotient of 7, 1-9th, which nearly expresses the intensity of light on Mercury, compared with that on the earth. Or more accurately thus:—Mercury is 36,880,000 miles from the sun, the square of which is 1,360,134,400,000,000: the earth is distant 95,000,000 miles, the square of which is 9,025,000,000,000,000. Divide this last square by the first, and the quotient is about 6 $\frac{2}{3}$, which is very nearly the proportion of light on this planet. As the apparent diameter of the sun is likewise in proportion to the square of the distance, the inhabitants of this planet will behold in their sky a luminous orb, giving light by day nearly seven times larger than the sun appears to us; and every object on his surface will be illuminated with a brilliancy seven times greater than the objects around us on a fine summer's day. The splendour which is thus reflected from every object is in all probability associated with colours of a most vivid and gorgeous description.

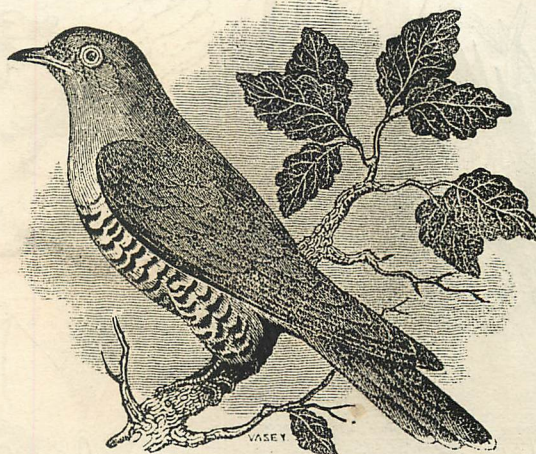
At the end of this month, at break of day, Saturn will begin to make his advent, near the south-eastern horizon, appearing below the planet Mars.

On the 28th, Mars will appear in the vicinity of the Moon, and Saturn will be in the neighbourhood of the same luminary on the 29th and 30th.

The present month is a very fine one for making telescopic observations, as the air contains a suitable quantity of moisture. The hygrometrical state of the air is of the greatest consequence for astronomical observations, as it involves circumstances which affect astronomic vision to an extent not ordinarily considered. Dr. Robinson considers the state best suited for observation, to be very near the point of saturation, as the difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometers of more than a degree or two, he has found to preclude all accurate definition, the brighter stars having then a tendency to throw out scintillations of radiating light; and it was only in a moist condition of the air they appeared distinct in themselves, although surrounded by faint coloured rays.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

APRIL.



THE CUCKOO.

THE following quaint rhymes mark the various stages of his progress through the seasons:—

In April,
Come he will.
In May,
He sings all day.
In June,
He alters his tune.
In July,
He prepares to fly
Come August,
Go he must.

The Cuckoo neither makes a nest nor hatches her own eggs, nor does she nourish her offspring. The eggs are generally deposited in the nests of hedge-sparrows; but occasionally they are found in the nests of the following birds:—hedge accentor, robin, redstart, white-throat, willow-warbler, pied wagtail, meadow-pipit, rock-pipit, skylark, yellow-bunting, chaffinch, greenfinch, linnet, and blackbird.—Farrell.

The cuckoo visits us early in the spring; its well-known cry is generally heard about the middle of April, and ceases the latter end of June; its stay is short, the old cuckoos being said to quit this country early in July.

The following account of the economy of this singular bird in the disposal of its egg, was communicated by Mr. Edward Jenner, to the Royal Society, and published in the seventy-eighth volume of their Transactions, part II.—He observes that during the time the hedge-sparrow is laying her eggs, which generally takes up four or five days, the cuckoo contrives to deposit her egg among the rest, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge-sparrow. This intrusion often occasions some discomposure, for the old hedge-sparrow at intervals, whilst she is sitting, not only throws out some of her own eggs, but sometimes injures them in such a way that they become addle, so that it frequently happens that not more than two or three of the parent bird's eggs are hatched with that of the cuckoo; and, what is very remarkable, it has never been observed that the hedge-sparrow has either thrown out or injured the egg of the cuckoo. When the hedge-sparrow has sat her usual time, and has disengaged the young cuckoo and some of her own offspring from the shell, her own young ones, and any of her eggs that remain unhatched, are soon turned out; the young cuckoo then remains in full possession of the nest, and is the sole object of the future care of its foster parent. The young birds are not previously killed, nor the eggs demolished, but all are left to perish together, either entangled in the bush which contains the nest, or lying on the ground under it.

According to Dr. Jenner's observations, the Cuckoo is invariably a polygamist, and never pairs in this country.

The summer birds of passage now appear, and with them that beautiful little bird, the wryneck. The swallow, cuckoo, willow-wren, blackcap, white throat, &c., commence their vernal songs. The nightingale, in Kent and other southern counties, pours out his wild musical strains all the night long. Various insects, chiefly butterflies, are seen.

If we remark the early flowers of spring, we shall find them all either close to the earth, concealed among the leaves (like the sweet-scented violet), or if raised above it, borne on stems so graceful and slender as to yield to every breath of air, like the *Anemone nemorosa*, or wind-flower. By this arrangement they are preserved from the violence of the winds, and at once adorn our fields and flower-borders, and furnish nourishment to the insects which begin to come abroad from their winter retreats, or are then born. The bee commences its industrious search for honey, to supply which many of our cottage-gardens are furnished, or should be so, with early flowering-plants. Some of the early-flowering wild plants are very useful in this respect, especially the coltsfoot and butter-bur; the former of which, though very troublesome, from its spreading roots, in cultivated lands, should be encouraged to grow along the banks of rivers, the shelving sides of which it would support by its roots, while its flowers yield a large quantity of honey.

In exploring the haunts of insects, which are frequent among the hedges, ways, and in gathering, to examine, the flowers which spring so profusely in our meadows and fields, we secure a useful and pleasing recreation after hours of labour. Wherever a taste for such pursuits exists, the mind is raised above the grovelling ideas of the uncultivated mind, and the baser passions are supplanted by purer and loftier ones.



THE MOON.
New Moon 6th 9 57 M.
First Qr. 14 2 3 A.
F. Moon 21 3 53 A.
Last Qr. 28 6 23 M.

MAY.—This month was called *Maia*, by Romulus, in honour of the senators and nobles of his city, who were termed *mayors*. It is also supposed to be derived from *Main*, the mother of Mercury, to whom the Romans sacrificed on the first day. By the Saxons it was called *Tri-milki*; the pasturing in this month being so abundant, as to enable them to milk their cows *tri*, or three times in the day.

IN SEASON.

FISH.—Brill, carp, cod, crabs, dabbs, dory, eels, flounders, gurnets, ling, lobsters, mackerel, mullet, perch, pike, plaice, salmon, prawns, shrimps, skate, smelts, soles, tench, trout, turbot, whiting.

MEAT.—Beef, mutton, veal. Grass-lamb is best from April to June.

POULTRY.—Pullets, fowls, chickens, ducklings, pigeons, rabbits.

VEGETABLES.—Asparagus, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, cervil, corn-salad, cucumbers, lettuce, peas, potatoes (and through the year), radishes, sea-kale, spinach (Spring), and turnips.

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	M AGE	High Water at London Bridge, morn. & ev.
1	Th	Ascension, or Holy Thursday, kept in commemoration of the ascent of the Messiah, after completing his grand work of Propitiation—Parish bounds perambulated—Dryden died, 1700—Addison born, 1672—Wellington born, 1769	4 33	7 22	25	9 47 10 23
2	F	St. Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, author of the Creed named after him—Camden born, 1551	4 31	7 33	26	11 1 11 32
3	S	Columbus discovered Jamaica, 1495—Captured by the English, 1665	4 29	7 25	27	0 1
4	S	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION—Seringapatam taken, 1799	4 28	7 27	28	0 28 0 50
5	M	The Emperor Napoleon died, 1821	4 26	7 28	29	1 13 1 35
6	Tu	Battle of Prague, 1757—Eclipse of the Sun vis. 7 A.M.	4 24	7 30	30	1 54 2 13
7	W	Richard Cumberland, Dramatist, died, 1811	4 22	7 31	1	2 33 2 51
8	Th	Easter Term ends—Joan of Arc defeats the English near Orleans, 1429	4 21	7 33	2	3 7 3 26
9	F	Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828	4 19	7 35	3	3 41 3 57
10	S	Theatrical Performances first licensed, 1574—Septennial Parliaments declared, 1716—Battle of Lodi, 1796	4 17	7 36	4	4 15 4 32
11	S	Whitsunday or Pentecost, from the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles—Earl of Chatham died, 1778—Mr. Perceval shot in the lobby of the House of Commons, by Bellingham, 1812	4 16	7 38	5	4 49 5 8
12	M	Lord Stafford beheaded, 1641	4 14	7 39	6	5 24 5 44
13	Tu	Old May Day—Henry IV. of France Assassinated, 1610—Edmund Keene died, 1777	4 13	7 41	7	6 6 6 29
14	W	Henry Grattan died, 1820—Robert Owen born, 1771	4 11	7 42	8	6 52 7 18
15	Th	Rapin died, 1725—Cuvier died, 1832	4 10	7 44	9	7 46 8 21
16	F	Titus Oates convicted of Perjury, 1685	4 8	7 45	10	8 58 9 31
17	S	Talleyrand died, 1838—Dr. Jenner born, 1748—Died 1823—Margaret Nicholson died in Bethlem Hospital, 1828	4 7	7 47	11	10 4 10 35
18	S	TRINITY SUNDAY—Trial by Jury first instituted in England, 970—Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1804	4 5	7 48	12	11 7 11 36
19	M	St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, A.D. 988—Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536—York Minster fired, 1810	4 4	7 49	13	0 1
20	Tu	La Fayette died, 1834—Columbus died, 1506	4 3	7 51	14	0 27 0 51
21	W	The first Railway Act passed, 1801	4 1	7 52	15	1 17 1 38
22	Th	Trinity Term begins—Alexander Pope born, 1688	4 0	7 54	16	2 2 2 28
23	F	Francis attempted to shoot the Queen, 1842—Dr. Paley died, 1805	3 59	7 55	17	2 49 3 13
24	S	Queen Victoria born, 1819—Calvin died, 1554	3 58	7 56	18	3 37 4 0
25	S	1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Sir H. Davy died, 1829	3 57	7 57	19	4 26 4 50
26	M	St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury, died, A.D. 605	3 56	7 59	20	5 15 5 42
27	Tu	Dante born, 1265	3 55	8 0	21	6 7 6 36
28	W	William Pitt born, 1756	3 54	8 1	22	7 4 7 36
29	Th	King Charles II. restored, 1660—Princess Sophia Matilda born, 1773	3 53	8 2	23	8 6 8 38
30	F	Alexander Pope died, 1744—General Peace, 1814—Joan of Arc burnt by the English at Neufchateau, 1431	3 52	8 3	24	9 17 9 48
31	S	Anne Boleyn, mother of Q. Elizabeth, crowned, 1533	3 51	8 5	25	10 20 10 52

FRUIT.—Prune what trees you have neglected. Remove all suckers, except selected ones of raspberries. Finch off strawberry runners, destroy insects, especially snails and caterpillars. On the first symptoms of the leaves rolling up unroll them and pick out the grub.

FLOWERS.—The trees begin to unfold their leaves, and various flowers decorate our gardens. The primrose, pincushion, wood anemone, and several other wild plants are in bloom.

May is a spawning month with many fish. Gudgeons are not fairly on the feed in many rivers till June.

Things to be remembered in May.—That Ascension Day is on the 1st. Easter Term ends on the 8th, and Trinity Term begins on the 22nd. The Queen's Birthday on the 24th. Holiday at Custom and Excise. In this month the Clerical Field (held on Saturdays), at Lambeth, usually commence, and the Royal Academy's annual exhibition is opened. Whitsuntide and Martinmas terms are those more regarded for the leasing of all kinds of property, paying rents, and engaging of servants in Scotland.

MAY, 1845.

SONNET.

MONTH of the nightingale, and rival birds,
Who out of her sweet honey-breathing mouth
Would steal or echo all its music-words,
Thou'rt here again, once more from the soft south,
Where thou sojourning hast been since the time
Thou last wert banish'd from our fickle clime!
Yes! yes—thou com'st again as fresh in charms
As ever we do remember thee invest—
The very rustling of thy pinions warms
And wakes all Nature from a sullen rest!
Thou art like Hope unto an aching heart
Which often bidden by Despair to go—
Will but awhile (and then but seem) depart—
Returning soon new solace to bestow!¹⁸

W.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

ON the 6th day of this month, an Eclipse of the Sun, visible at Greenwich, will take place. The subjoined cut exhibits the different stages of its progress. It begins at Greenwich at 31 minutes past 8 in the morning, mean solar time; and ends at 47 minutes after 10. In the cut,

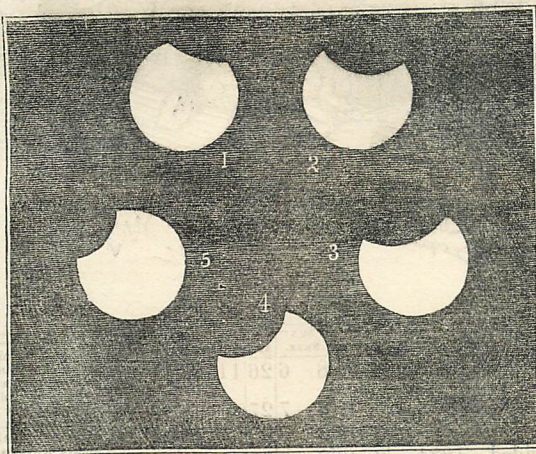
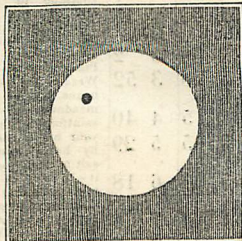


Figure 1 represents the appearance of the Sun at Greenwich
53 minutes after 8, A.M.,
being 22 minutes after the beginning of the Eclipse.
2 15 minutes after 9.
3 37 minutes after 9,
being the time of the greatest obscuration.
4 — exactly 10.
5 23 minutes after 10.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

This eclipse will probably furnish observers with an opportunity, which, we trust, will be eagerly embraced, of determining, in some degree, the character of the spots on the surface of the sun. These spots are of all sizes, from the one twenty-fifth part of the sun's diameter, to one five-hundredth part and under; or, to use popular language, the smallest of them is four or six hundred miles diameter. The number of the spots is very various; sometimes there are only two or three, sometimes above a hundred, and sometimes none at all. They are constantly changing, and when watched from day to day, they are seen to enlarge or contract their forms, and at length to disappear altogether. Sometimes they keep a permanent form for two months together, but ordinarily three weeks is the average time of their duration. Very absurd notions have been promulgated respecting their nature. The most probable conjecture regards them as fissures in a luminous envelope, supposed to enclose the solid and opaque body of the Sun. Observers will therefore be anxious to watch the apparent contact of the moon's edge with any of these "cavities," and to see if the points of contact exhibit anything which would lead to the inference that they are, as supposed, cavities or depressions of surface.

To an astronomer, no celestial phenomenon equals in interest the transit of a planet across the disc of the Sun; it is remarkable as well for its singularity as its rarity; it can occur only with the inferior planets, and with them in the



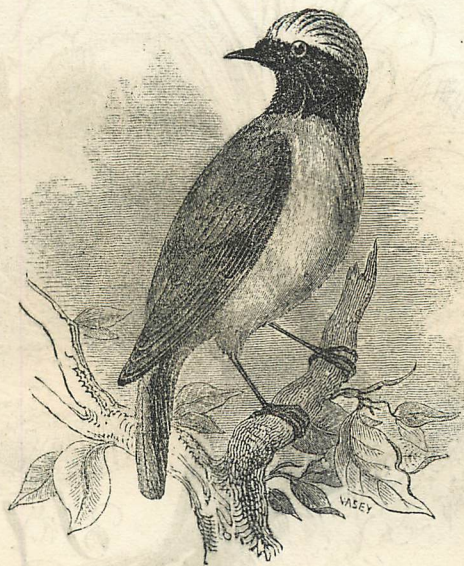
present century, only thirteen can occur with Mercury, and two only with Venus in the same period. On the 8th of this month, in the afternoon, at 19 minutes past 4 o'clock, mean solar time, at Greenwich, Mercury will appear to enter on the Sun's disc in the form of a circular black spot, and may be seen moving across the Sun to the time of his setting. The transit will end 51 minutes past 10 at night. Our drawing represents the transit at the hour of 6 in the evening.

Mars and Saturn are to be seen not far from each other at the break of day, and on the 26th they will be in the neighbourhood of the Moon. Jupiter may be seen at the same time, to the left, and nearer the horizon.

* The ill-requited May that bears no thought
Of last year's wrongs in memory, but strews
From out her charitable lap untird,
Her blessings o'er this thankless, thoughtless bubble!—*Old Play.*

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

MAY.



THE REDSTART.

THE redstart is migratory; it appears about the middle of April, and departs in the latter end of September, or beginning of October; it frequents old walls and ruinous edifices, where it makes its nest, composed chiefly of moss, lined with hair and feathers. It is distinguished by a peculiar quick shake of its tail from side to side, on its alighting on a wall or other place. Though a wild and timorous bird, it is frequently found in the midst of cities, always choosing the most difficult and inaccessible places for its residence; it likewise builds in forests, in holes of trees, or in high and dangerous precipices. The female lays four or five eggs, not much unlike those of the hedge-sparrow, but somewhat longer. These birds feed on flies, spiders, the eggs of ants, small berries, soft fruits, and such like.

The redstart is an imitator of the notes of other birds; and some have been taught, like the bullfinch, to repeat a tune. Mr. Sweet possessed a redstart that whistled the Copenhagen Waltz.—*Yarrell.*

The redstart sings on the tops of trees, the white-throat warbles in the hedge-rows; the skylark salutes the rising sun with his sweet airs. Various other birds are now in full song. Various tribes of insects now appear, especially of the lepidopterous kind. Some of the small species of dragon flies appear on the banks of ditches.

At this particular time, the woods and rural lanes teem with life and enjoyment. The assiduity displayed by the different members of the feathered tribe in building their nests, or employing them for incubation, is unceasing. Each pair constructs a nest adapted to its particular shape and habits, and places it in a situation most convenient, as well as least likely to be discovered; the external materials are also generally selected with a view to this end, being mostly of a colour nearly resembling the substances on which they rest. One exception to this rule of each preparing its own nest is found in the custom of our annual visitant, the cuckoo, which, instead of building one for itself, makes use of the nest of some other species, but not of any bird indiscriminately, since it prefers the nest of the wag-tail, the hedge-sparrow, the tit-lark, the white-throat, and the red-breast, all soft-billed, insectivorous birds.

We now receive many other migratory birds, as well as the cuckoo, the most welcome and favorite of which is the nightingale, who comes amongst us when the woods and groves hasten to perfect their leafing. Nor do leaves alone come forth; but the lilac waves its top of flowers, the horse-chestnut and the sycamore deck their green foliage with their ornamental spikes, and the laburnum hangs its festoons of bright and golden blossoms. A canopy is thus spread out for them, where, sheltered from sight, the female faithfully broods over her eggs, while the male generally sits by warbling his early song. To walk forth into the fields, to listen to such melodies, is a luxury which all may enjoy, either at morn or eve. In either case they will be regaled with the delicious freshness of the atmosphere, now laden with the odour of plants; and the moisture which still exists in the air, especially during the cool of dawn or twilight, renders it well fitted to convey the fragrance of flowers. Every breeze is now scented with the perfume of the white-thorn, familiarly called MAY, a term which our neighbours, the Germans, apply to the lily of the valley; and the sweet-scented meadow-grass, gives out its odour, both in flowering and still more when cut down and drying for hay.

As frosts and cold easterly winds are common in the beginning of this month, those who have a flower garden should not be precipitate in planting out their tender annuals or dahlias, which often experience a fatal blight, or receive a severe check, if exposed in the open ground before the middle of the month.

SONG—1600.

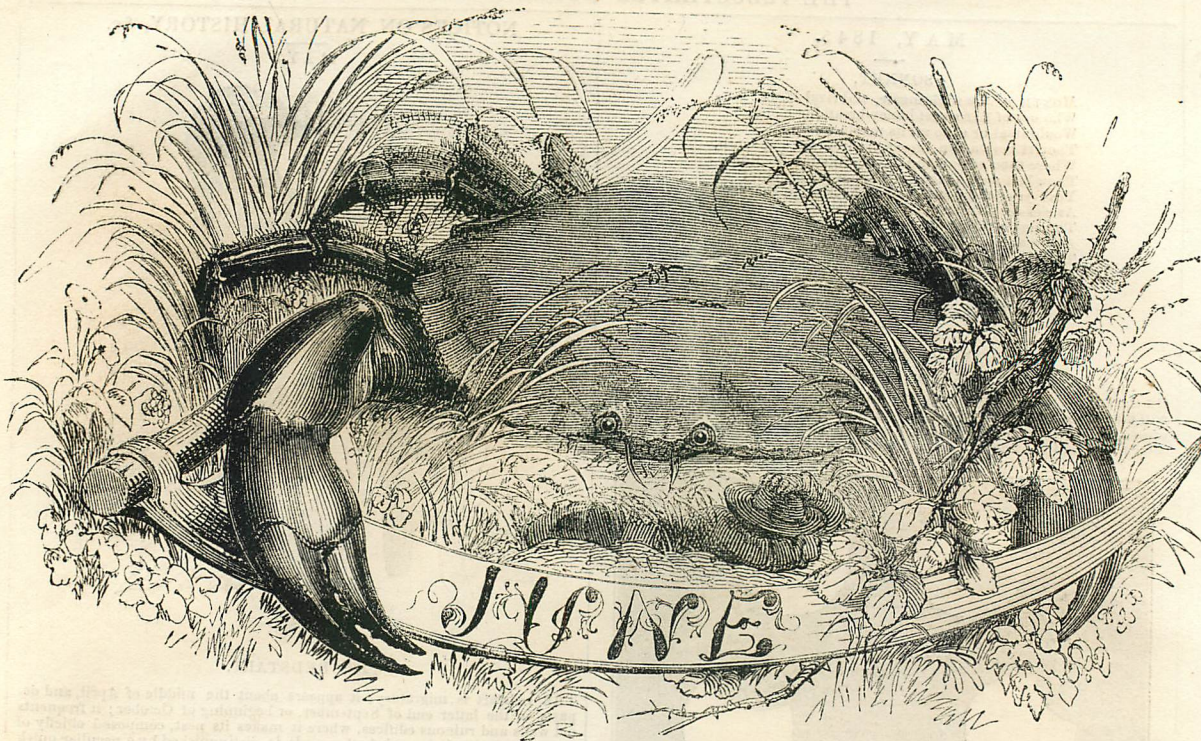
Spring, the sweet spring
Is the year's pleasant king;
Then blooms each thing,
Then maids dance in a ring;
Cold doth not sit;
The pretty birds do sing,
Cuckoo—juggle, juggle,
Pu we, to witta woo.

The palm and May
Make country houses gay,
Lambs frisk and play,
The shepherds pipe all day;

And we hear aye
Birds tune this merry lay,
Cuckoo—juggle, juggle,
Pu we, to witta woo.

The fields breathe sweet,
The daisies kiss our feet,
Young lovers meet,
Old wives a sunning sit;

In every street
There tunes our ears do greet,
Cuckoo—juggle, juggle,
Pu we, to witta woo.



THE MOON.
N. Moon 5th 1 7 m.
First Qr. 13th 3 43 m.
Full Moon 19th 11 18 a.
Last Qr. 26th 3 27 a.

JUNE takes its name from the goddess Juno. The Saxons first gave to this month the name of *Weyd-monath*, and afterwards *Fere-monath* dry month. The former title was bestowed because their beasts did then weedy in the meadows, that is to say go to feed there; a meadow in the Teutonic is from thence called a weyd; and of weyd we still retain our word *weede*, to go through watery places, as such meadows used formerly to be.

IN SEASON.
Fish.—Carp, cod, rabe, dabbs, dace, dory, eels, flounders, gurnets, haddock, ling, lobsters, mackerel, mullet, perch, pike, plaice, prawns, salmon, skate, soles, tench, trout, turbot, whittings.
Meat, as in May, with the addition of venison.

POULTRY, as in May.
VEGETABLES.—Asparagus beans, (French and kidneys), beans, (Windsor), cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, chervil, corn salad, cucumbers, endive, (and through the year), lettuce, peas, radishes, spinach, (spring), turnips.
FOR DRYING.—Orange-thyme, mint, tarragon, burnet.
FOR PICKLING.—Garlic.
FAVOR.—Prune and train the summer shoots of wall and trellis trees. Thin shoots of fruit shrubs. Protect fruit from birds. Keep the watering pot in use.
BRANDS.—The feathered tribe are now busy constructing their nests, and rearing their young. Several birds yet sing delightfully in the fields and woods, where insects now abound.

M
D
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ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.

			SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	M Age	High water at Lon. Bridge, morn. & ev.
1	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Brilliant action between the Chesapeake and Shannon, 1813	3 50	8 6	26	11 23 11 55
2	M	The Lord George Gordon Riots commenced, 1780	3 49	8 7	27	0 22
3	Tu	William Harvey died, 1657	3 49	8 8	28	0 46 1 10
4	W	The Kingdom of the Netherlands divided, 1831—	3 48	8 9	29	1 31 1 53
5	Th	King of Hanover born, 1771	3 48	8 10	30	2 12 2 30
6	F	Corpus Christi—Census taken, 1841—Jeremy Bentham died, 1832	3 47	8 10	1	2 49 3 5
7	S	The Reform Bill passed, 1832—Von Weber died, 1826	3 46	8 11	2	3 25 3 40
8	S	3RD SUN. AFT. TRINITY—Thomas Paine died, 1809	3 46	8 12	3	3 58 4 14
9	M	St. Anthony—Lilly the Astronomer died, 1681	3 46	8 13	4	4 30 4 48
10	Tu	A potboy named Oxford fired at the Queen, 1840—Astley's Amphitheatre destroyed by fire, 1841	3 45	8 14	5	5 6 5 25
11	W	St. Barnabas—Roger Bacon died, 1294	3 45	8 14	6	5 43 6 3
12	Th	Wat Tyler killed in Smithfield, 1381—Collins died, 1759	3 45	8 15	7	6 24 6 47
13	F	Battles: Nazeby, 1645—Marengo, 1800—Friedland, 1807	3 44	8 15	D	7 11 7 38
14	S	Battle of Saragossa, 1809	3 44	8 16	9	8 6 8 40
15	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—St. Vitus—Luther excommunicated, 1520—Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 44	8 16	10	9 14 9 45
16	M	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722—Joseph Buonaparte proclaimed King of Spain, 1808	3 44	8 17	11	10 16 10 48
17	Tu	St. Alban's, martyred, 303—John Wesley born, 1703	3 44	8 17	12	11 21 11 51
18	W	Battle of Waterloo, 1815—William Cobbett died, 1835	3 44	8 18	13	0 22
19	Th	Inigo Jones died, 1652—Sir Joseph Banks d. 1820	3 44	8 18	14	0 49 1 17
20	F	Death of William IV., and Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 44	8 18	O	1 42 2 10
21	S	Longest day—Income Tax imposed, 1842	3 45	8 18	16	2 36 3 2
22	S	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Machiavelli died, 1527—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820—Battle of Vittoria, 1813	3 45	8 19	17	3 28 3 52
23	M	Leibnitz born, 1646—Akenside died, 1770	3 45	8 19	18	4 15 4 40
24	Tu	Midsummer Day—Nativity of St. John Baptist—John Hampden died, 1643	3 45	8 19	19	5 5 5 29
25	W	Battle of Bannockburn. 1324—Quarter Sessions commenced this week	3 46	8 19	20	5 54 6 18
26	Th	London Docks commenced, 1802—Geo. IV. died, 1830	3 46	8 19	21	6 44 7 8
27	F	Dr. Dodd executed for forgery, 1777—Allan Cunningham ham died, 1840	3 47	8 19	C	7 35 8 3
28	S	Queen Victoria crowned at Westminster, 1838	3 47	8 18	23	8 32 9 8
29	S	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—St. Peter martyred at Rome, A.D. 77	3 48	8 18	24	9 38 10 9
30	M	Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685—Great Fire at Woolwich Arsenal, 1805	3 48	8 18	25	10 43 11 18

FLOWERS.—Marigold and peonies and roses, including the guelder rose, with its balls of dazzling whiteness now display their beauties. The star of Bethlehem shines in all its splendour, and pink and sweet William add dry pretty colours; the pancelled iychmeida and red valerian ornament our gardens. The blossoms of the sweet briar are now open, and the white lily and iris also ornament the garden. The forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*) is in flower on the sides of rivulets.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sow cape broccoli, kidney beans, peas, lettuce, radishes, cauliflowers, spinach, small saladings &c. The best peas for sowing now are Knight's marrow peas; they will bear till October. Hoe the beds of table vegetables, and pick out the most curled plants of curled parsley, cress, and chervil for seed. Asparagus should not be cut after the 24th.

THIS FARM.—Your fallows now demand your earnest attention; continue to plough and cleanse them. Where Swedish turnips fall fill up the rows with cabbage plants. Plant out cabbages. Weed wheat, peas, and beans. Cut clover, meadowgrass, and sainfoin for hay. If your hay is damaged by heavy rains, add salt to it as you stack it—14 to 28 lbs of salt to a load of hay. Wash and shear sheep. Hoe carrots and potatoes. Weed flax. Tie your hop bines, and prune them when needful. Clean out ponds. Husband the mud.

Things to be remembered in June.—On the 20th, overcoats to solicitors notices to church doors, requiring voters to send in their claims.

JUNE, 1845.

SONNET.

I.
FAIR Season! sacred to the blushing flow'r,
Whose leaves were stain'd by Venus' wounded feet
When her Adonis she would save—most meet
For ev'ry bird too, in both grove and bow'r,
To send its minstrelsy forth, loud and sweet,—
Thee, with as fond but meaner music's pow'r,
We welcome, and thy gen'rous advent greet!
Thou bring'st with Thee an Alchemy most strange
Compounded of the sweetest things on earth:—
Through the wide round of vast creation's range,
Or circling dance of its eternal change,
No Month like Thee, produces at a birth
Such fruit and flowers—melody and joy,—
Which, it would seem no winter might destroy!

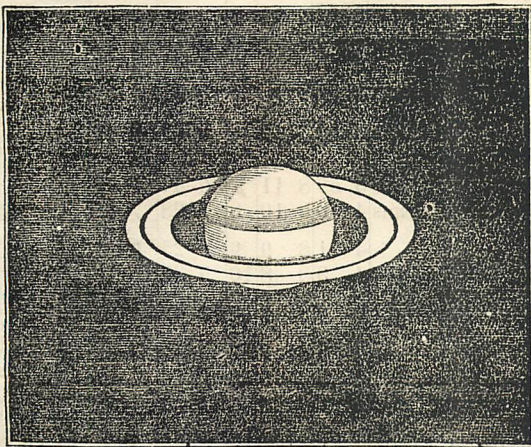
II.
And yet—amidst thy garland of delights,
'Tis sad to find some lurking poison there—
Thy nightingales may sweetly sing o' nights
By day thy humblest flow'rs may seem most fair;
But in some secret place we may espay
The deadly nightshade* crawling o'er thy bloom!
As an unhappy melancholy sigh,
Will ev'n amidst the gayest revelry,
Upheave the heart with sad foreboding gloom,
And tell it that its time is near to die!
Thus, o'er the brightest sun will come eclipse—
Sorrow's a weed will nestle amid flow'rs—
And while we fancy sweets are on our lips,
'Tis then, perhaps, we taste Life's sharpest sours!

III.
Besides, fair June! thou'rt hardly present here
Before thou sing'st the cadence of the year!
Thou'rt like a verdurous mountain top, which won,
By many a joyous step, on further side
Presents a prospect, and a dreary one
Contrasted with the path we upward plied!
Full soon will day beyond thy crowning height
Begin to fade before the length'ning night!
And though thou promisest the golden field,
And all the fruit that Autumn ripe can yield,—
Still 'tis a hast'ning to the gloomy time
When the brown year will wear December's snow!
Sad emblem that when Man doth reach his prime,
Down—down the Hill of Life his steps must go!

* The *Bella Donna* flowers in June.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

At the commencement of this month Saturn will rise soon after midnight, and as the Sun will ascend above the horizon before four o'clock, the best time for taking a telescopic view of him, will be about two o'clock: at the end of the month he will rise about half-past ten, and may be observed between midnight and one o'clock in the morning: his appearance, at all times splendid, will then be most impressive, as his rings will be admirably disposed for perfect exhibition. Attention should be given by observers to the



dusky spots which appear on his surface, by whose motion the diurnal rotation of the planet has been determined. The belts—as they are called—the shadowy bands which may sometimes be seen embracing the diameter of the disk, should also be carefully watched, as they are indicative of a structure wholly different from anything with which we are acquainted.

The cut exhibits the position of the rings as they will appear during the month of June; but, at other times they represent a variety of aspects, according to the position of Saturn in the heavens. Sometimes the planet will seem to be completely divested of his rings. Sometimes they appear only like a short luminous line, and, at other times, like a large brilliant oval, surrounding and embracing the body of the planet. These changes are owing to the circumstance that the rings never stand at right angles to our line of vision.

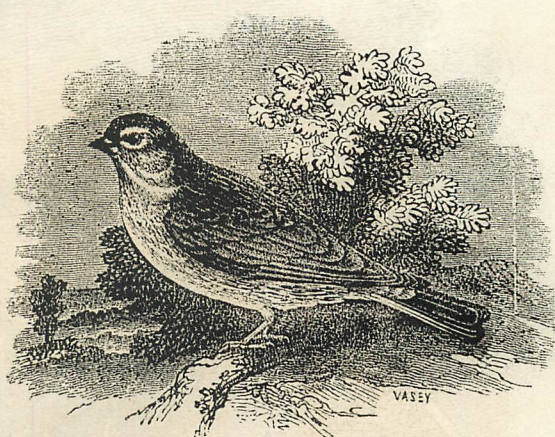
The planet Mars, will, during this month, be gradually approaching the Earth, and, of course, will appear to increase in magnitude: he will appear in the vicinity of Saturn, throughout the month, but may be easily known from Saturn, to unassisted vision, by his ruddy appearance.

On the 2nd., at 26 minutes past one in the morning, these two planets are in conjunction in right ascension, when Mars will be 2° 4' to the south of Saturn.

The Moon will be seen in the neighbourhood of Saturn and Mars, on the 23rd and 24th, and on the 29th, near Jupiter.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

JUNE.



THE LINNET.

WITHIN the bush, her covert nest
A little linnet fondly pressed,
The dew sat chillily on her breast
Sae early in the morning.
She soon shall see her tender brood,
The pride, the pleasure o' the wood,
Among the fresh green leaves bedewed,
Awake the early morning.

BURNS.

LINNETS are birds of gentle dispositions, easily tamed, and capable of very considerable attachment to those who feed and attend them; if taken young, the males can be taught to sing; but the females have no song, and the old males do not utter their note. The young, however, may be made to imitate the songs of several other birds; and there have been instances in which they have been brought to articulate a few words. In disposition, this bird is gentle and docile, and is much admired for its song, which is lively and sweetly varied, and preferable to that of most other small birds. Upwards of five guineas have been given by a bird-catcher, for a call-bird linnet.

The linnet builds its nest concealed in furze bushes; the outside is made up of dry grass, roots, and moss; it is lined with hair and wool. The female lays four or five eggs, they are white, tinged with blue, and irregularly spotted with brown at the larger end: she breeds generally twice in the year.

The linnet is partially a migrant within the country, though the sexes do not separate in the same decided manner as the chaffinches. During the inclement season, the birds resort to the lower grounds, especially to those near the sea-shore. They appear in considerable flocks, the young birds appear earliest, then the females, and lastly, the mature males, which may be said to be the order of movement with all autumnal birds, how limited soever may be the distance to which they migrate.

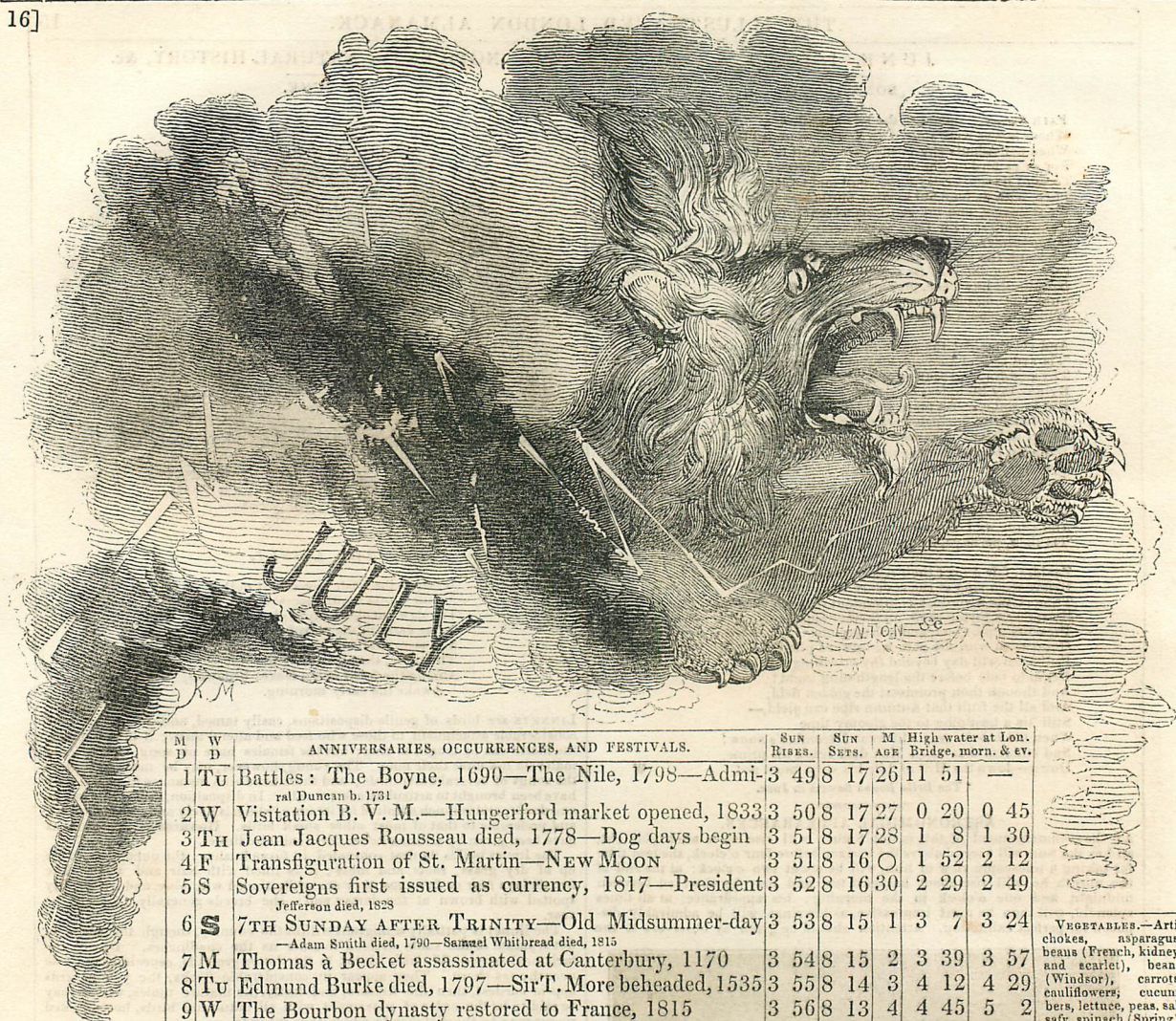
In the flocking time, against which the male has lost the red on the breast, linnets fly very close and crowded, but with a smooth and straightforward flight.

THIS, which has been called "the leafy month of June," is well entitled to the appellation, since each tree is now in full and perfect foliage. At this season we have an opportunity of observing the various shades of green which so diversify the exterior of the woods. One uniform shade, even of green, would be as fatiguing to the eye, if it rested long upon it, as the more flaming colours are when gazed upon for a short time; but we are gratified by an infinite variety of hues, from the deep and sombre green of the yew and Scotch fir to the light and cheerful colour of the sycamore and the ash. The foliage of trees has a great share in furnishing characteristic features to landscape scenery.

The occupations of the agriculturist keep pace with the changes of external nature. As the weather is not yet oppressively warm, the business of hay-making is carried on with less fatigue than the grain harvest; and the serenity of the evenings invites the toil-worn citizen to breathe the perfumed air of mead and dale. Some persons, however, are so powerfully affected by the odour of plants, and especially of the hay, as to be driven from the country, and compelled to take refuge from its influence on the sea-coast. The smell of new hay is principally derived from the sweet-scented vernal meadow-grass (*anthoxanthum odoratum*), the perfume of which appears to be owing to the presence of benzoic acid.

In the pastoral districts this month is usually selected for the business of sheep-shearing, which is no less a rural festival than hay-making. With our ancestors it was a time of great mirth and jollity; and though it has become more of a calculating operation, in which the gains to be derived from it occupy the thoughts to a greater degree than formerly, we trust that a reasonable cheerfulness is still spread over the mind at this interesting time, and that there mingles with this, and all our other works, a due sense of our dependence for ultimate success and reward on Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Towards the end of the month the air becomes dry, and often sultry, except when cooled and moistened by rain, which often falls in considerable quantity. Thunder-showers are also frequent, with their accompanying phenomena. These are preceded, in general, by a calm and stillness, which shows itself alike in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, no members of which exhibit the least motion till the commencement of the storm, when the birds fly to a covert, and the cattle flee for shelter, and "the leaves all tremble with instinctive dread." This, however, like every other occurrence in nature, is productive of good, and is followed by a purity and freshness of the air which is owing to plants exhaling more oxygen after the excitation of a storm than before; animal life also revives, and all nature seems to rejoice in the recovery of her wonted tranquillity.



THE MOON.
New Moon 4th 4 29 A.
First Qr. 12 2 22 A.
Full Moon 19 6 2 M.
Last Qr. 26 3 20 M.

JULY, the fifth month of the Roman Calendar, received in consequence the name of *Quintilis* to denote its numerical position. It was sacred to Jupiter, and had in the Alban Calendar thirty-six days. Romulus took from it five days. Numa reduced it to thirty, but Julius Caesar enlarged it to thirty-one, the present number. In honour of this conqueror, Mark Anthony changed its name from *Quintilis* to *Julius*, hence our July. Our Saxon forefathers, who commonly named their months from certain natural appearances or events, denominated this month *Hea monath*, or *Hey monath*, since this was their hay harvest.

IN SEASON.
FISH.—Barbel, carp, crabs, dace, dabbs, dory, eels, flounders, ling, gurnets, haddock, lobsters, mackerel, mullet, pike, perch, plaice, prawns, salmon, skate, soles, tench, thorn-trout, turbot, whittings.
MEAT.—Beef, mutton, veal. Grass-lamb is best from April to June.
POULTRY.—Pullets, fowls, chickens, ducks, pigeons, rabbits.

M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	M AGE	High water at Lon. Bridge, morn. & ev.
1	Tu	Battles: The Boyne, 1690—The Nile, 1798—Admiral Duncan b. 1731	3 49	8 17	26 11 51	—
2	W	Visitation B. V. M.—Hungerford market opened, 1833	3 50	8 17	27 0 20	0 45
3	Th	Jean Jacques Rousseau died, 1778—Dog days begin	3 51	8 17	28 1 8	1 30
4	F	Transfiguration of St. Martin—New Moon	3 51	8 16	○ 1 52	2 12
5	S	Sovereigns first issued as currency, 1817—President Jefferson died, 1823	3 52	8 16	30 2 29	2 49
6	S	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Old Midsummer-day—Adam Smith died, 1790—Samuel Whitbread died, 1815	3 53	8 15	1 3 7	3 24
7	M	Thomas à Becket assassinated at Canterbury, 1170	3 54	8 15	2 3 39	3 57
8	Tu	Edmund Burke died, 1797—Sir T. More beheaded, 1535	3 55	8 14	3 4 12	4 29
9	W	The Bourbon dynasty restored to France, 1815	3 56	8 13	4 4 45	5 2
10	Th	London Bridge destroyed by fire, 1212, 3000 persons burnt	3 57	8 12	5 5 21	5 38
11	F	Jack Cade slain in Kent, 1450—Prince of Orange assassinated, 1584—Macklin died, 1797—Alibaud guillotined for shooting at Louis Philippe, 1836	3 58	8 12	6 5 59	6 19
12	S	Confederation of the Rhine, 1806—Erasmus died, 1536	3 59	8 11	7 6 41	7 4
13	S	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Duke of Orleans killed by a fall from his carriage, 1842	4 0	8 10	8 7 28	7 55
14	M	The Bastille destroyed, 1789	4 1	8 9	9 8 25	9 1
15	Tu	St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, patron of rain—The French Revolution commenced, 1789	4 3	8 10	9 9 37	10 12
16	W	Sir Joshua Reynolds b. 1723—The Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, A.D. 622—Messaniello assassinated, 1647	4 4	8 7	11 10 49	11 27
17	Th	Dr. Watts born, 1674	4 5	8 6	12 — —	—
18	F	Petrarch died, 1374—Hampden killed, 1643	4 6	8 5	13 0 34	1 3
19	S	George IV. crowned, 1821—Princess Augusta of Cam. bridge b. 1822—Edward III. defeated the Scots at Berwick	4 8	8 4	1 1 33	1 58
20	S	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—St. Margaret, virgin and martyr—Playfair died, 1819	4 9	8 2	15 2 25	2 51
21	M	Robert Burns died, 1796—Lord W. Russell beheaded, 1683—Union of England and Scotland, 1706	4 10	8 1	16 3 15	3 39
22	Tu	Battle of Salamanca, 1812—General Fast in Scotland on account of the Church, 1841	4 12	8 0	17 4 1	4 22
23	W	Gibraltar taken by Sir Geo. Rooke, 1704—"The English Mercury," first English newspaper published, 1588	4 13	7 59	18 4 46	5 7
24	Th	Insurance offices first established in London, 1700	4 14	7 57	19 5 29	5 51
25	F	St. James, proto-martyr	4 16	7 56	20 6 12	6 35
26	S	St. Anne, mother of B. V. M.	4 17	7 54	21 6 58	7 22
27	S	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Almanac duty repealed, 1834	4 18	7 53	22 7 46	8 14
28	M	Robespierre guillotined, 1793	4 20	7 51	23 8 50	9 24
29	Tu	French Revolution of three days commenced, 1830—Wilberforce died, 1833—Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588	4 21	7 50	24 10 0	10 36
30	W	Charles X. dethroned, 1830—Wm. Penn died, 1718	4 23	7 48	25 11 16	11 50
31	Th	Ignatius Lyola, founder of the Order of Jesuits, died, 1556—Gray died, 177	4 24	7 47	26 — 0	23

VEGETABLES.—Artichokes, asparagus, beans (French, kidney, and scarlet), beans (Windsor), carrots, cauliflowers, cucumbers, lettuce, peas, salsify, spinach (Spring), turnips.
FOR DRYING.—Knotted marjoram, winter and summer savory.
FOR PICKLING.—Beans (French), cabbage (red), cauliflowers, cucumbers, gherkins, nasturtiums, onions, radish pods.

THE FARM.—Horse hoe potatoes. Hoe carrots. Lucern may be cut and hoed this month; do not mow it too close to the ground, close cutting injures it. Fold your sheep on the lands intended to be first sown. Wean lambs.

BIRDS.—Most of the feathered tribe are now mute; the blackcap, the chaffinch, and the yellow-hammer are occasionally heard. Moths and butterflies abound, and the glow-worm shines at twilight hours. The death-watch beetle, and the grasshopper sing.

Things to be remembered, July 5.—Annual licence to be taken out by pawnbrokers and appraisers who are not auctioneers. — 20. As assessed taxes and poor-rates due on the 6th April must be paid on or before this day, by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified for voting. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties. — 31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.

JULY, 1845.

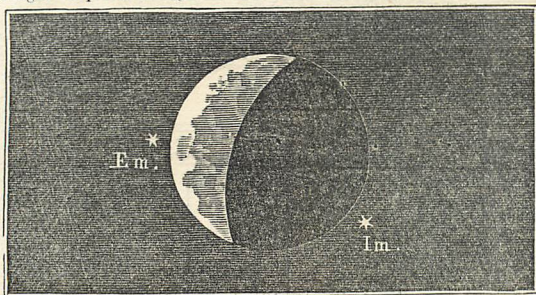
SONNET.

Now is the time to see the glorious Sun
 At early dawn his chymistry begin—
 To see him hang, on threads the dews have spun,
 Pearls, sapphires, rubies—and far up, within
 The greeny clouds, a golden tissue weave,
 Whose splendour drowsy-heads can ne'er believe!
 A poet's fancy only can conceive
 The gorgeous beauty of a summer's morn
 At that sweet time when young Aurora's born
 To shed her smile on fields and groves and bow'rs,
 And tell the rustling minstrels on each thorn
 To mix their music with the breath of flow'rs!
 Oh! there's no time can give such pure delight,
 As when the Day first flees th' embrace of Night.

W.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

THE fine clear nights of this month, present eligible opportunities for observing that interesting phenomenon—the occultation or passage of one heavenly body over another. With the assistance of the subjoined engraving we shall endeavour to make a striking example of such an occurrence in the punctual heavens, intelligible to the least practised observers. The cut represents the telescopic appearance of the moon and the small star in the constellation Leo, called *g*, as they will be seen on the evening of the 9th of July, at 36 min. past 8 o'clock; the moon, in its course, will appear to strike the star, and cause its instant disappearance. The contact is called, in astronomical language, the *Immersion* of the star. On this occasion, the apparent extinction of the star, will, as a popular spectacle, be made more striking, from the circumstance of its being the dark side of the moon which will first cover it. At 32 minutes past 9, the star will reappear at the bright edge of the moon, constituting what is called its *Emersion*. A powerful telescope will be required for the observation, as the star is small, and a strong twilight will prevail through the whole time of the occultation.



In the wonderful regularity, the exact time-keeping which attends these and all the phenomena of the heavens, "we may see," says Dr. Dicks, "what a beautiful and divine fabric the stellar universe exhibits. Like all the arrangements of Infinite Wisdom, its foundations, as far as they have been discovered, are plain and simple, while its superstructure is complete and diversified. The causes which produce the effects, are, apparently, few, but the phenomena are innumerable. In the solar system, while the ends to be accomplished are numerous and various, the means are the fewest that could possibly bring the design into effect. What a striking contrast is thus presented between the works of Omnipotence, as they really exist, and the bungling schemes of the ancient astronomers! who, with all their cycles, epicycles, concentric and eccentric circles, their deferents, and solid crystalline spheres, could never account for the motions of the planetary orbs, or predict the periods of the most ordinary celestial phenomena. The plans of the Almighty, both in the material world and in his moral government, are quite unlike the circumscribed and complex schemes of man. Like himself they are magnificent, stupendous, and yet accomplished by means apparently weak and simple. All his works are demonstrations, not only of his existence, but of his inscrutable wisdom and superintending providence. As the accomplishments of every workman are known from the work which he executes, so the operations of the Deity evince his supreme agency, and his boundless perfections. What being, less than infinite, could have arranged the sidereal system, and launched from his hand huge masses of the planetary worlds? What mathematician could so nicely calculate their distances and arrange their motions? Or, what mechanic so accurately contrive their figures, adjust their movements, or balance their projectile form with the power of gravitation? None but he, whose power is supreme and irresistible, whose agency is universal, and whose wisdom is unsearchable."

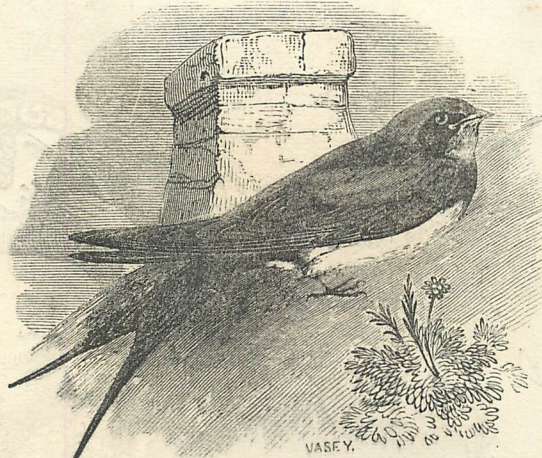
Mars will appear this month much larger than he did in June, owing to his approaching the Earth: he is not far from Saturn during the whole revolution of this month; the time will therefore be a good one for examining the singular patches of colour, which, with a good telescope, are observable on his surface. These markings, or "spots," are not always well defined, and may frequently change their form. Some of them have been seen to stretch across the face of the planets like one of the broad belts of Jupiter, in course of dissolution; others in clusters of radiating spots; and others again in sinuous masses, resembling delineations of estuaries and mouths of rivers, as they appear in maps.

It has long been observed that the stars shine with different colours; for the diversity is apparent to the naked eye. Among those of the first magnitude, for instance, Sirius, Vega, Altair, Spica, are white, Aldebaran, Arcturus, Betelgeux, red, Capella and Procyon, yellow. In minor stars the difference is not so perceptible to the eye, but the telescope exhibits it with equal distinctness. It is likewise far more striking in countries where the atmosphere is less humid and hazy than ours; in Syria, for instance, one star shines like an emerald, another as a ruby, and the whole heavens sparkle as with various gems. There is no doubt that, in the course of long periods of time, stars change their colours. Sirius was celebrated by the ancients as a red star, now it is brilliantly white; and other changes have occurred of a like nature. It were more than vain to speculate regarding the causes of these variations. They are indicative of a set of laws whose nature is yet wholly unknown.

Other important discoveries have recently been added upon the properties and power of the light emitted by these varied colour stars; and the concentrated rays from some have been found of sufficient strength to trace a delicate outline upon some of the most sensitive of the photogenic papers prepared by Sir J. Herschel and others.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

JULY.



THE SWALLOW.

OF all the various families of birds, which resort to this island for food and shelter, there is none which has occasioned so many conjectures respecting its appearance and departure as the swallow tribe. The swallow lives habitually in the air, and performs its various functions in that element; and whether it pursues its fluttering prey, and follows the devious windings of the insects on which it feeds, or endeavours to escape the birds of prey by the quickness of its motion, it describes lines so mutable, so varied, so interwoven, and so confused, that they hardly can be pictured by words. The swallow tribe is of all others the most inoffensive, harmless, entertaining, and social; all, except one species, attach themselves to our houses, amuse us with their migrations, songs, and marvellous agility, and clear the air of gnats and other troublesome insects, which would otherwise much annoy and incommodate us.

Swallows are found in every country of the known world, but seldom remain the whole year in the same climate; the times of their appearance and departure in this country are well known: they are the constant harbingers of Spring. And on their arrival all nature assumes a more cheerful aspect. The bill of this genus is short, very broad at the base, and a little bent; the head is flat, and the neck scarcely visible; the tongue is short, broad, and cloven; tail mostly forked; wings long; legs short.

THE year having attained its height, as well as the day its greatest length, in the preceding month, all things seem now hastening to maturity, in order to complete the object of their creation ere the winter arrive. But even now we miss many of the enlivening and cheering appearances of the earlier months: the incubation of birds having been completed, many of the merry minstrels of the grove cease to warble their sweet strains, and a brown or russet hue clothes the fields of waving grain, instead of the fresh and tender green of May. There exist, however, on every hand, appearances and changes, sufficient both to delight the eye and gladden the heart and mind of man.

Though the external part of the flowers of the fruit-trees, with their delicate tints and smell, have disappeared, we see them succeeded by their luscious and useful fruits, to which they were merely intended to serve as a protection while young and apt to be injured by the cold nights of early spring. The warmth which now prevails is very favourable to the thorough ripening of such fruits as the gooseberry, the currant, and the cherry, and the influence of this warmth is so great that fruits, which are acid in the morning, often become sweet before night. The presence of a considerable quantity of sugar in fruits assists to preserve them; hence, in dry warm summers, apples and pears keep much better than in cold cloudy seasons; and preserves or jellies may be made with less sugar in bright sunny years than in wet and gloomy ones.

The absence of rain is, in some degree, compensated for by the very heavy dews which fall on the clear cloudless nights, and which refresh and nourish the grain, now advancing to maturity. After the ear is well filled, dry weather is very desirable, to harden the seed, which then keeps better, is more easily threshed, and furnishes better flour.

The insect tribes are now extremely numerous; the cheerful hum of the grasshopper enlivens the fields; and the beetle, buzzing through the air, breaks the silence of evening. The annoyances produced by many insects are so incessant as to lessen the pleasure of a twilight walk, though we may console ourselves by reflecting that they are not so troublesome and dangerous as those of tropical countries. The domestic animals seem to suffer from their bites more than human beings. These wounds of insects are sometimes made to obtain nourishment, at other times to deposit their ova; but most insects for this purpose resort to the plants or to the earth.

The cool and grateful shade of trees is now too inviting to be neglected, and amid the woods we may meet with some of the most beautiful wild-flowers which this country produces, as well as many which furnish indications of the weather, which no one should neglect, if they desire to escape those sudden showers, or the approach of which we have no other intimation. The scarlet pimpernel, or *anagallis arvensis*, has received the name of "the poor man's weather-glass." The observation of this, and other plants, the opening and closing of which are regulated by the degree of light, is at once interesting and instructive.

At early morn
 Court the fresh air, explore the heaths and woods,
 And, leaving it to others to foretell,
 By calculation sage, the ebb and flow
 Of tides, and when the moon will be eclipsed,
 Do you, for your own benefit, construct
 A calendar of flowers, plucked as they blow,
 Where health abides, and cheerfulness, and peace.

WORDSWORTH.



M D	W D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.	SUN Rises	SUN Sets.	M AGE	High Water at Lon Bridge, morn. & ev.
1	F	Lammas Day—Lammas seems to have been held as a day of thanksgiving for the new fruits of the earth. It was observed with bread of new wheat; and there was a custom in some places at no distant period for tenants to be bound to bring in wheat of the new crop to their lord on or before this day. The most rational explanation of the word is that which derives it from the Saxon <i>Half-masse</i> (loaf mass, or the loaf festival), the <i>f</i> being in time softened away on account of the difficulty of pronouncing it before <i>m</i> —Slavery abolished in the British Colonies, 1834	4 26	7 45	28	0 49 1 12
2	S	Battle of Blenheim, 1704—Arkwright died, 1792	4 27	7 43	29	1 32 1 53
3	S	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Bank of England incorporated, 1732	4 29	7 42	●	2 11 2 28
4	M	St. Dominic—Shelley born, 1792—East India Docks opened, 1806	4 30	7 40	1	2 47 3 2
5	Tu	Fenelon born, 1651—Lord Howe died, 1799	4 32	7 38	2	3 18 3 35
6	W	Duke of York born, 1844—Ben Jonson died, 1637—Imprisonment for debt abolished in England, 1844—Transfiguration	4 33	7 37	3	3 49 4 5
7	Th	Queen Caroline died, 1821	4 35	7 35	4	4 20 4 38
8	F	George Canning died, 1827—Shelley died, 1822—Marshal Ney shot, 1815	4 37	7 33	5	4 55 5 11
9	S	Accession of L. Philippe to the French Throne, 1830	4 38	7 31	6	5 29 5 49
10	S	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—St. Lawrence broiled to death, A.D. 259—Observatory at Greenwich founded, 1675	4 40	7 29	D	6 9 6 30
11	M	Dog Days end—Grouse Shooting begins	4 41	7 27	8	6 55 7 22
12	Tu	Lord Castlereagh died, 1822	4 43	7 25	9	7 50 8 26
13	W	New Poor Law passed, 1834—Queen Adelaide b. 1792	4 44	7 24	10	9 7 9 48
14	Th	Printing invented, 1437—Drogheda stormed by Cromwell, 1649	4 46	7 22	11	10 30 11 14
15	F	Napoleon the Great born, 1769	4 48	7 20	12	11 52
16	S	The Manchester Massacre, 1816—Andrew Marvel died, 1678	4 49	7 18	13	0 23 0 56
17	S	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Duchess of Kent born, 1786—Battle of Smolensko, 1812	4 51	7 16	○	1 23 1 49
18	M	Beattie died, 1803	4 52	7 14	15	2 11 2 37
19	Tu	Royal George sunk at Spithead, 1782	4 54	7 12	16	2 58 3 20
20	W	Robert Bloomfield died, 1823	4 56	7 9	17	3 42 4 1
21	Th	St. Bernard—Battle of Bosworth Field	4 57	7 7	18	4 22 4 41
22	F	The Cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii buried by a volcano. A.D. 63—Warren Hastings died, 1818	4 59	7 5	19	5 1 5 20
23	S	American War commenced, 1775	5 07	3 20	5	40 5 59
24	S	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—St. Bartholomew	5 27	1 1	6	19 6 41
25	M	David Hume died, 1776—Sir W. Herschell d. 1822	5 47	59 22	7	3 7 29
26	Tu	Prince Albert born, 1819—Trincomalee taken, 1795	5 57	57 23	7	59 8 36
27	W	Admiral Blake born, 1599, died, 1657	5 76	55 24	9	16 9 57
28	Th	St. Augustine, Bishop of Aleppo, died, A.D. 430	5 86	52 25	10	37 11 15
29	F	St. John Baptist beheaded, A.D. 30—Dr. Paley b. 1743	5 106	50 26	11	51
30	S	The Act for the Abolition of Slavery passed, 1833	5 126	48 27	0	21 0 43
31	S	15TH SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY—John Bunyan d. 1688 St. Sebastian, stormed, 1813	5 136	46 28	1	6 1 26

THE MOON.

N. Moon 3rd 7 24 M
First Qr. 10th 10 40 N
F. Moon 17th 1 16 A
Last Qr. 24th 6 27 A

AUGUST.—*Scutellus* was the ancient Roman name for this month, being the sixth from March. It was changed by the Emperor Augustus, who gave it his own, because in this month Caesar Augustus took possession of his first Consulship, celebrated three triumphs, reduced Egypt under the power of the Roman people, and put an end to all the civil wars. The Saxons called this month *Arn-monath*, intimating that this was the month for filling the barns with the produce of the land. *Arn* is the Saxon word for harvest.

IN SEASON.

FISH.—Barbel, carp, dabbs, dace, eels, gurnets, flounders, haddock, herrings, pike, prawns, plaice, lobsters, salmon, skate, sole, tench, thorn-back, turbot, and whiting.

GAME.—Grouse, from the 12th.

MEAT AND POULTRY as in July.

FRUIT.—Hoe, rake, weed, and stir the surface under gooseberry compartments, and around all fruit trees. Mat up small fruit on north walls. Look over grafted trees. Go on with budding. Hoe, weed, and keep every part of the ground in order.

Things to be remembered in August.—1. Annual licence to be taken out by hawkers and pedlars. Two first Sundays, borough and county lists to be fixed to church doors. 19. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors. 25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties, or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors. 29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and number of objections to the high constable of the hundred. 31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day, by persons claiming to be enrolled as burgesses.

AUGUST, 1845.

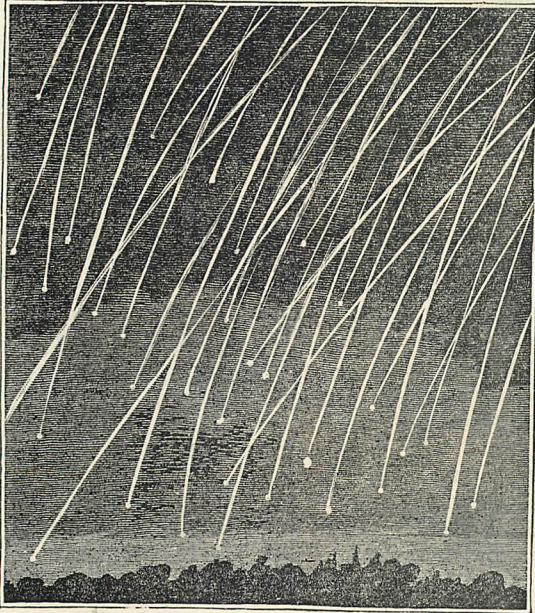
SONNET.

WITH lingering kiss, the drowsy Lord of Light
Like Antony, when to th' Egyptian Queen
He bade farewell, hangs on the cheek of Night
Within her chamber of the deep!—I ween,
He'll hasten thither too at evening hour,
Leaving grey Twilight as his deputy
To keep awake the eyes of ev'ry flow'r
That weeps the Day's decline so soon to see!
Or is't that Sol at this young Bacchus' birth,
Drinks of the juicy grape, and ebriate
Hurries to Tethys' wat'ry couch, from Earth
To hide himself?—he rises now so late,
With face all flush'd, that e'en cold Dian's orb
Seems something of the red-grape to absorb!

W.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

ABOUT the 10th of this month look for the appearance of showers of falling stars. Strange as this announcement may appear, it is nevertheless true, that at that time and in a still more profuse degree, on the 12th or 13th of November, immense flights of these extraordinary meteors take place. In the central States of America, and in all the temperate countries of Europe, thousands of them have appeared to sweep along at once, and in continued succession for several hours, so that almost the whole visible canopy of the sky seemed to be in a blaze. So regular have these appearances become, they are considered by the scientific men of most countries to be regular periodical phenomena. They appear to have their origin beyond the limits of our atmosphere; to fall towards the earth by the attraction of gravity; to travel the earth's atmosphere at a rate equal to four or five miles in a second; to be composed of light materials, and to undergo combustion during their flight. What they are, and whence they come, is a mystery. Shakspeare calls them "bright exhalations of the evening," but that, we may intimate, was before *electricity* was discovered. Our readers should observe and record their observations.



The apparent magnitude of these meteors is widely different. The greater part of them resemble stars of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th magnitudes; but some occur which surpass stars of the 1st magnitude, and even exceed Jupiter and Venus in brilliancy. In some of them the globular form can be easily recognized: these are, in every respect, similar to *fire-balls*; and, in fact, it is impossible, from their appearances, to make any distinction between the larger shooting stars and the smaller individuals of meteors to which the name of fire-balls is usually appropriated.

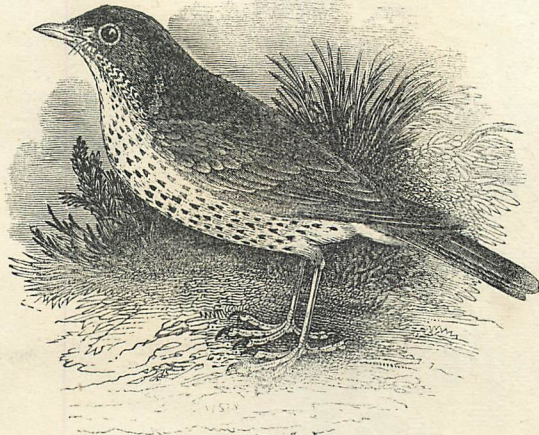
Shooting stars appear to be equally numerous in every climate. The weather seems to have no influence upon their number. They are observed at all times of the year; but, generally speaking, they appear to be more abundant in the end of summer and autumn than at the other seasons.

Some of the shooting stars leave a luminous train behind them, which marks their path through the sky with a milk-white light. These trains for the most part disappear in a few seconds; but sometimes they continue longer, and even for several minutes. In the case of actual fire-balls, Dr. Olbers observed trains which continued from six to seven minutes; and Brandes, in one instance, estimated that fifteen minutes elapsed between the extinction of the fire-ball and the disappearance of the luminous train. The trains in general assume the form of a cylinder, the interior of which is void of luminous matter; and not unfrequently, before their disappearance, they take a curved form. The most probable explanation is, that they are caused by a gaseous matter left behind by the meteor, and bent by currents of air. Deluc maintained that certain phosphoric exhalations generated in the earth, and becoming inflamed in the sky, formed the true essence of the shooting stars.

Towards the end of the month, when the evenings are very clear, the planet Venus may be seen very near the western horizon sometime after sunset. Mars, towards the east of Saturn, gives at midnight a splendid appearance to the southern skies. He will be in opposition to the Sun on the 18th, when he will be at his least distance from the earth, and appear the largest. Saturn and Mars will be favourably situated during the month for telescopic observation.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

AUGUST.



THE WOODLARK.

THE woodlark is generally found near the borders of woods, from which it derives its name; it perches on trees, and sings during the night, so as sometimes to be mistaken for the nightingale; it likewise sings as it flies, and builds its nest on the ground, similar to that of the skylark. The female lays five eggs, of a dusky hue, marked with brown spots. It builds very early, the young, in some seasons, being able to fly about the latter end of March. The sprightly and ever-varying song of this bird is most welcome to the ear.

Of one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,
Forth issues on a summer's morn to bathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms.

THE cares and toils of the husbandman are now about to receive their full reward. The seeds, committed to the earth in spring, having been watered by the gentle showers of April and May, warmed and nurtured by the suns of June and July, have attained their perfect stature, and brought forth, according to the soil and situation, some ten-fold, and some a hundred-fold.

Beautiful as is the sight of wide fields of yellow corn, waving its richly laden top before the breeze, it is infinitely more animating and delightful to see the stately stems fall before the regular and measured stroke of the reaper, whose toil is lightened by the thought that abundance is thus poured from the lap of earth into the garner of her children, to support them when the season of unfruitfulness is high. It is a subject worthy the consideration of every one, to calculate what a vast quantity of nourishment is, by the agency of the vital principle in seeds, thus annually abstracted from the atmosphere and the earth, and reduced to a state fit to minister to the sustenance of men and animals. We shall thus find that the existence of most animated beings is dependant for its continuance on the law or principle, inherent in plants, of producing a seed similar to that from which it sprang. The perfecting of this seed is the grand object of the various processes and actions which take place in the plant, from the commencement of germination; and, when it is completed, the end for which the plant was formed is accomplished, as far as the cereal grains are concerned, in respect to the interests of man and the domestic animals. To secure this precious treasure, all persons, young and old, engage in the work of the harvest; and the termination of their toils was formerly, and in some places still is, celebrated by a festival called Harvest-home. But, whether the festival be observed or not, we hope that there are few who can witness the additions made to our stores of provisions, without experiencing a feeling of exultation, ending in grateful emotions and thankfulness to Him who promised that "seed-time and harvest should not fail," and

Whose blessings fall in plenteous showers
Upon the lap of earth,
Which teems with foliage, fruits, and flowers,
And rings with infant mirth.—J. MONTGOMERY

The fruit-trees also yield their share of luxuries to our tables, or materials for preserves, or the still more wholesome beverage, cider.

The plants now in flower belong mostly to the tribe of compound plants, such as the dahlias and sunflowers in the gardens, and the different species of thistles in the fields. The seeds of these supply much food to certain kinds of birds, especially the goldfinch, which, from feeding chiefly on the thistle, is called *fringilla carduelis*. Now it is worthy of remark, that while most birds have finished the process of incubation, and their young are fledged and on the wing nearly two months ago, it is only about the middle of this month that the young goldfinches appear, shortly after the plants have begun to flower from which they are to obtain their food. This regular succession of plants and birds holds everywhere; but is best seen in the Himalayan mountains, where, from the wide difference of temperature at different seasons, the character of the vegetation is totally changed, and in proportion as this takes place, a difference is observed, not only in the birds, but also in the animals and insects which frequent these regions. The entomologists of our own country are well aware of this relation between the appearance of particular plants and particular insects, which resort to these either for food or to deposit their eggs. During this month some of the most beautiful of the butterfly tribe are to be seen.

While these winged insects are only making their appearance, some of our migratory birds prepare to leave us. The earliest of these is the puffin, which rarely prolongs its stay beyond the 11th of August.

Ceaseless change pervades all the works of nature, and furnishes both to the eye and mind subjects which are constantly withdrawn and again renewed for observation and reflection.



SEPTEMBER

THE MOON.		ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.		SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	M AGE	High water at Lon. Bridge, morn. & ev.		Fruit.—Plant all sorts of hardy fruit trees. Protect fig trees. Shield late grapes by matting. Dig and ridge up where trees are pruned. Nail up fruit trees.				
M	D	M	D										
New Moon let 9 34 A.		1	M	St. Giles, Abbot of Nismes, martyred A.D. 717—Partridge shooting begins	5	15	6	44	1	45	2	2	
First Qr. 9th 5 35 M.		2	Tu	Great fire of London, 1666, foretold by Lilly 15 years previous—New style adopted, 1752	5	16	6	41	1	2	18	2	36
Full Moon 15 10 13 M.		3	W	Battle of Worcester, 1651—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658—Riots at Oxford, 1830	5	18	6	39	2	2	51	3	7
Last Qr. 23d 10 25 A.		4	Th	Riots at Manchester, 1830	5	19	6	37	3	3	23	3	39
		5	F	Malta captured, 1800—First American Congress, 1774	5	21	6	35	4	3	55	4	12
		6	S	Blucher died, 1819—Hannah More died, 1833—Shakspeare Jubilee, 1769	5	23	6	32	5	4	31	4	46
		7	S	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—St. Eumarchus—Buffon born, 1707—Dr. Johnson, b. 1709—The Porteus riots at Edinburgh, 1736—Battle of Borodino, 1812	5	24	6	30	6	5	5	5	25
		8	M	Nativity B. V. M.	5	26	6	28	7	5	44	6	6
		9	Tu	William the Conqueror died, 1087—Battle of Flodden Field, 1513—Municipal Corporation Act passed, 1835—St. Sebastian stormed, 1813	5	27	6	26	8	6	32	6	58
		10	W	Mungo Park died, 1771	5	29	6	23	9	7	29	8	7
		11	Th	Thompson born, 1700—Lord Thurlow died, 1806	5	31	6	21	10	8	52	9	37
		12	F	Siege of Vienna, 1683—Battle of Aberdeen, 1684	5	32	6	19	11	10	22	11	5
		13	S	C. J. Fox died, 1806—General Wolfe killed, 1759	5	34	6	16	12	11	43	—	
		14	S	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Moscow burnt, 1812—The cross found by the Empress Helena, A.D. 615	5	35	6	14	13	0	14	0	42
		15	M	Huskisson killed, 1830, at the inauguration of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway	5	37	6	12	14	1	7	1	33
		16	Tu	George I. landed in England, 1714—Foundling Hospital burnt, 1742—Louis XVIII died	5	39	6	9	15	1	56	2	15
		17	W	Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782—London and Birmingham Railway opened throughout, 1835	5	40	6	7	16	2	37	2	56
		18	Th	Laurence Sterne died, 1768—Day and night equal	5	42	6	5	17	3	16	3	36
		19	F	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5	43	6	3	18	3	54	4	13
		20	S	Battle of Newbury, 1643	5	45	6	0	19	4	31	4	48
		21	S	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—St. Matthew—France declared a Republic, 1793—Christ Church orations commence	5	47	5	58	20	5	7	5	26
		22	M	Flight of Mahomet, A.D. 622—Charles V. died, 1558—New Post-office opened, 1829	5	48	5	56	21	5	45	6	5
		23	Tu	The autumnal quarter commences—Major Cartwright died, 1821	5	50	5	53	22	6	27	6	50
		24	W	Don Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died, 1834—Samuel Butler died, 1680	5	52	5	51	23	7	17	7	50
		25	Th	Porson died, 1808	5	53	5	49	24	8	30	9	11
		26	F	Constantinople founded, A.D. 329—"The Holy Alliance" formed by the European Sovereigns after the defeat and expulsion of Napoleon—Marquis Wellesley died, 1842	5	55	5	46	25	9	53	10	32
		27	S	Brindley died, 1772—Battle of Busaco, 1810	5	56	5	44	26	11	9	11	43
		28	S	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Commencement of the Mosaic year—Sheriff sworn into office	5	58	5	42	27	—	0	11	
		29	M	St. Michael, the Archangel—Quarter day—Rents due—Lord Nelson born, 1758	6	0	5	40	28	0	32	0	53
		30	Tu	St. Jerome of Prague, first translator of the Bible, died, A.D. 421—George Whitfield died, 1770—The eagles and standards taken from the French in the Peninsular war deposited in Whitehall Chapel, 1812	6	1	5	37	29	1	10	1	30

SEPTEMBER, according to Vossius, is composed of the word *Septem*, seven, and the termination *ber*. Priscian and Isidorus consider September to be composed of *Septem* and *imber*, a shower of rain; this month being the commencement of the rainy season. The Saxons called this month *Grest month*, because barley was then called *gerst*, the name barley being given to it by reason of the drink made therewith, called *beer* and *beerlegh*, and thence to barley. They also called it *Halige-month*, or the Holy month, from an ancient festival held at this season of the year.

IN SEASON.

FISH.—Barbel, carp, cockles, dace, eels, flounders, gurnets, haddocks, herrings, lobsters, mussels, oysters, perch, pike, plaice, salmon, sole, tench, thorback whitings.

MEAT.—Beef, mutton, veal. Grass-lamb is best from April to June. Beef is best from Michaelmas to Easter. Pork is best from Michaelmas to March.

POULTRY.—Pullets, fowls, chickens, ducks, geese, pigeons, rabbits.

GAME.—Grouse, partridges.

VEGETABLES.—Artichokes, beans (scarlet), celery, Jerusalem artichokes, leeks, onions, shallots, turnips.

BIRDS.—Broods of young goldfinches appear. Linnets congregate, and rooks are very noisy at this time. Ravens at sunset; the little flycatcher disappears, and the owl hoots; butterflies and moths are still numerous, and lady-birds are often seen.

Partridge shooting begins

THE FARM.—The farmer's year may be said to be completed, but his work is never ended; no sooner is one harvest finished than he must prepare his ground for another. Plough your fallows for the last time. The end of this month is the period when the cultivator's main crops of wheat must begin to be sown. Plough your bean and pea, and clover lays, or stubble, for this crop; dress the heavy soils with lime. Plough your winter fallows.

Things to be remembered in September.—1. and 8. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th).—Lists of objections to county electors, and claims and objections for borough lists to be affixed to church doors. 5. Overseers of parishes and boroughs to make out burgess lists under Municipal Reform Act, which must be delivered to town-clerk on this day.—8. Town-clerks in boroughs to cause the burgess lists to be fixed in public places in boroughs, from this day till 15th. 15. Claims of persons omitted in the burgess lists and objections to persons improperly inserted, to be given to the town-clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection also to be given to the person objected to.—22. Constables, churchwardens, surveyors, and rated householders, to meet, and prepare lists for selection, by the justices, of wardens and persons objected to, to be fixed by town-clerk in some public place of each borough, from this day till October 1.

New Moon let 9 34 A.
First Qr. 9th 5 35 M.
Full Moon 15 10 13 M.
Last Qr. 23d 10 25 A.

SEPTEMBER, according to Vossius, is composed of the word *Sep-*tem, seven, and the termination *-ber*. Priscian and Isidorus consider September to be composed of *Septem* and *imber*, a shower of rain; this month being the commencement of the rainy season. The Saxons called this month *Gerst* month, because barley was then called gerst, the name barley being given to it by reason of the drink made therewith, called beer and *berlaych*, and thence to barley. They also called it *Haligmonath*, or the Holy month, from an ancient festival held at this season of the year.

IN SEASON.

FISH.—Barbel, carp, cockles, dace, eels, flounders, gurnets, haddock, herrings, lobsters, mussels, oysters, perch, pike, plaice, shrimps, soles, tench, thornback whiting.

MEAT.—Beef, mutton, veal. Grass-lamb is best from April to June. Beef is best from Michaelmas to Midsummer. Pork is best from Michaelmas to March.

POULTRY.—Pullets, fowls, chickens, ducklings, pigeons, rabbits.

GAM.—Grouse, partridges.

VEGETABLES.—Artichokes, beans (scarlet), celery, Jerusalem artichokes, leeks, onions, shallots, turnips.

BIRDS.—Breeds of young goldfinches appear. Linnets congregate, and rooks are very noisy as they return home at sunset; the little flycatcher disappears, and the owl hoots; butterflies and moths are still numerous, and lady-birds are often seen. Partridge shooting begins.

SEPTEMBER, 1845.

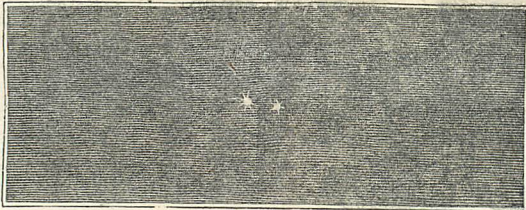
SONNET.

Now comes apace the evening of the year,
 With all its sunset glories spread around—
 How beautiful the gilding doth appear
 On that high waterfall, whose distant sound
 Murmurs a diapason to the song
 Of warbling treble pipes the groves among,
 Which blackbird, thrush, and woodlark sweetly blow.
 Poor innocents! they do it not for show,
 Or gain,—but from some inward thankfulness
 That they are free from prowling man's design,
 Who at this season levies his distress
 On many a partridge home, and doth consign
 The parent, or the offspring bird, or mate
 To be henceforth bereaved or desolate!

W.

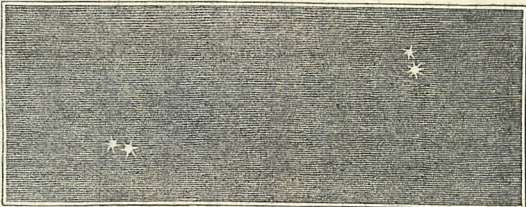
ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

WHEN a telescope of considerable power is directed to certain stars which appear single to the naked eye, another star, generally much smaller than that which appears to the unassisted eye, is seen quite adjacent to it. These form what is called a DOUBLE STAR. Not more than six or eight of such stars were known to the astronomers of the 17th century; but now, such is the pertinacious industry of observers, upwards of six thousand have been discovered, named, and registered. One of these beautiful objects, the fine double star Castor, will entertain the lover of astronomical phenomena in the clear mornings of this month. The best time for viewing him will be about



3 o'clock, when it will appear pretty high in an easterly direction. After observing this object he may lower his telescope a little, and, turning it to the south-east, observe the stars of Orion and the nebula in that constellation. The time will also be a favourable one to inspect Jupiter, who will be shining high in the southern skies.

In the evenings of this month, the double star E in Lyra (being then high in the western parts of the heavens) will form an interesting subject for investigation. This star, with a low telescopic power of 5, resembles Castor when magnified with 450. With the power of 120, this beautiful double-double or quintuple star may be seen as the annexed figure represents. The right ascension of E in Lyra is 18h. 39m., and its declination 39d. 31s., North.



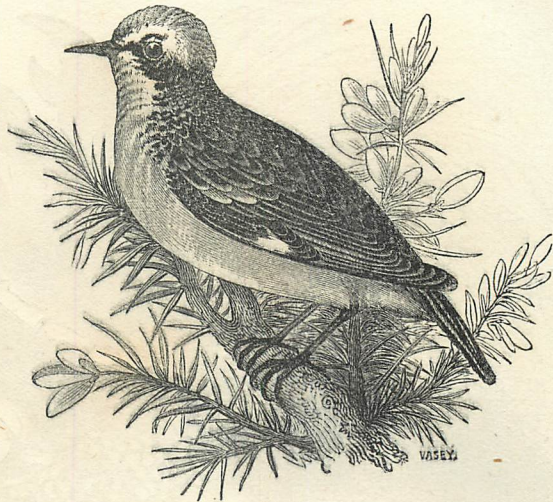
The following seven double stars are believed to revolve in the subjoined periods: α Coronæ in 43 years; ζ Cancri, 57 years; ξ Ursæ Majoris, 61 years; ε Ophiuchi, 80 years; σ Coronæ, 200 years; Castor, 215 years; γ Virginis, 513 years. In 1830 Sir J. Herschel measured 1236 double stars. The observation of astronomers should be steadily directed to the progressive changes of the fixed stars, for it is among them that great and rapid discoveries may be most confidently expected.

The occurrence of triple stars or of approximate conjunctions of three, is much rarer than that of Pairs, but still we find numbers sufficient to excite a profound interest. Struve has specified 11 sets of bright triple stars, that is of conjunctions of three bodies, within the space of 32" and none of which is too small to be seen with an ordinary telescope (none being smaller than his 8th magnitude); and of these 11 the calculation of probabilities will not permit us to suppose that more than one system owes its character to mere optical proximity. Systems of three suns connected by the physical law of attraction, and revolving perhaps round their common centre of gravity, are thus at once brought upon the scene. In another list our astronomer records 57 more within the same distance of each other, but in which one attendant belongs to the class of smaller magnitudes,—a list containing likewise without doubt, many physical systems; and in a third series of 59 similar combinations, not confined, however, within the limits of 32" of distance, he exhausts our present knowledge of the subject.

These combinations of stars exhibit relations of the most extraordinary and exciting interest. By long observation many of them have been found to have regular motions round each other; to vary periodically in their amount of illumination, and to be adorned with complementary colours. Are these, then, the suns of space? Are they central luminaries of great planetary trains? That they are so, is beyond question; and "yet," says Nichols, "how wonderful is it! and how wide the field of novel contemplation opened by their discovery! How strange the notion of such mighty orbs rolling round each other, as a small planet revolves around our Sun! It is when one goes into regions so new and remote, that the character of the universe, in its majesty and infinite variety, appears in its most striking attributes. In search of magnificence, it is true, we need not wander far,—witness the fields which encircle your home, the blade of the modest grass which adorns them; but those heavens are fresh, and familiarity has not left its foot-print on their untrodden floor. In the silence of midnight, that noble curtain stretched out above me, and the idea present and impressive, of its great orbs obediently pursuing their stupendous paths, I confess there is a solemnity which sometimes falls upon the spirit, not unlike the feeling of the Patriarch, when he heard that "still small voice," and knew it to be the presence of God!"

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

SEPTEMBER.



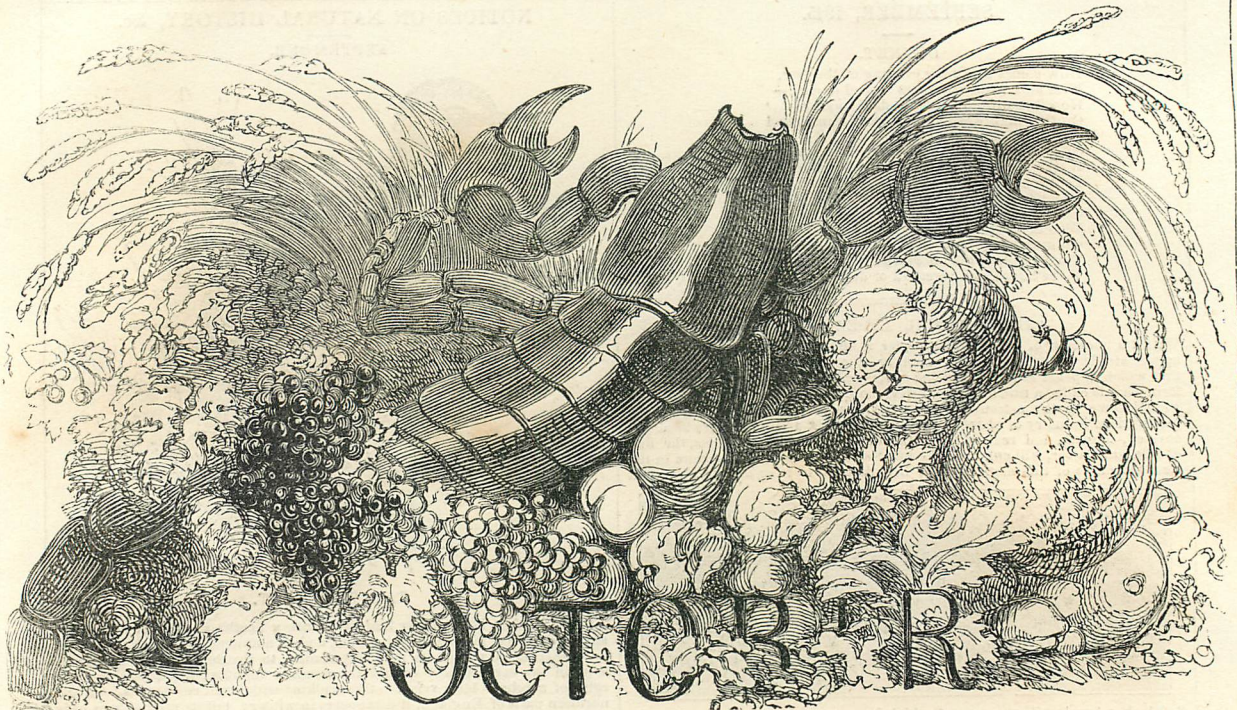
THE WHINCHAT.

THE Whinchat is a solitary bird, frequenting heaths and moors; it has no song, but only a simple unvaried note, and in manners very much resembles the stonechat; it makes its nest very similar to that bird, and is generally seen in the same places during the summer months; the female lays five eggs, of a lightish blue, very faintly sprinkled with small rusty spots. In the northern parts of England, it disappears in winter; but its migration is only partial, as it is seen in some of the southern counties at that season. It feeds on worms, flies, and insects. About the end of summer it is very fat, and at that time is said to be scarcely inferior in delicacy to the ortolan.

One of these birds brought up from the nest by Mr. Sweet, used to sing the whole day through, and very often at night. It sang the notes of the whitethroat, redstart, willow warbler, missel thrush, and nightingale.—*Yarrell.*

THE great annual business of the vegetable world being now nearly concluded, Nature begins to shew signs of her determination to rid herself of all superfluous ornaments and outworks, and to retire to her inmost recesses. In the latter part of this month the swallow takes its departure to warmer climes. The other summer birds are also gone from us—broods of young goldfinches appear—the linnets congregate. Few winter birds visit us till the following month, yet we may see the woodcock, the fieldfare, and the ring ouzel. The stormy petrel ventures further south than is her wont in brighter and milder weather; while many other sea birds change their habitation, the sea gulls—the Manx puffin, and the Solan goose. Owls are more noisy in this month than before. Many of the songsters of the spring resume their vernal notes, though with less brilliancy and constancy than at an earlier period. The note of the woodcock is now in its greatest perfection. Many flies become blind and die; yet a few other tribes of insects abound still more than during the hot weather. The earwigs are found in every garden, and the spider's webs hang on every bush. The gardens and the hedge-rows are still gay, but their gayness is of a different character. Red, white, and blue colours in flowers are much less abundant than at an earlier season, and yellow flowers take their place. By far the greater number of the compound flowers are yellow, and this is the season of their greatest abundance. The bright green leaves, which so lately wore an appearance of long-enduring life, and fluttered joyously in the breeze, now assume a wan and sickly look, and rustle in the wind, which is soon to sweep them from their place of growth. Leaves are intended as an extension of the surface of plants, in order to facilitate the preparation of those juices which are necessary for their growth and well-being; but as this growth, and consequently the demand for increased nourishment, is carried on, in most vegetables, solely in spring and summer, the additional surface is no longer required, and consequently the leaves begin to decay. Their destruction, or rather decomposition, is greatly assisted and hastened by the development and operation of a number of fungi which now make their appearance. These may be seen spotting with black the leaves of the sycamore, and other maples. Nature is ever economical of her means, and never fails to "gather up the fragments, that nothing may be lost." Accordingly, whatever has served the primary object of its formation is immediately subjected to processes which fit it for some secondary use. Both animal and vegetable substances are liable to the attack of fungi, which derive their nourishment solely from the juices of the matters they fix on. Hence the immense number of these which we see in autumn engaged in this work of destruction. Many of these are extremely beautiful in form and colour; several of them are regarded as luxuries, and are extensively used, while others are extremely poisonous. A careful examination of them is necessary to secure us from the effects of mistaking poisonous for wholesome sorts; but even the common mushroom is often unwholesome from its particular state or place of growth. It is a good general rule to take those only which are young and small, and to avoid those which are of a pale colour, or which grow under the shade or drip of trees.

With the retirement of our side of the earth from the sun, shorter days and cooler mornings and evenings become our lot. The animal as well as the vegetable world display their sense of this change; and those delicate and most correct of all barometers and thermometers—the migratory members of the bird tribe—act upon this feeling with a regularity and accuracy which excite our highest wonder, and merit the most careful investigation. The swallows, from being so much on the wing, and so constantly before our eyes, are the most observed; and may be seen about the end of the month congregating in vast numbers, preparatory to their departure. The precise period of this departure is regulated by the mildness or severity of the weather, as in very warm autumns they linger till October, and even a few may be seen in November. To compensate for their absence, the redwing and fieldfare, which left us in March, now return.



THE MOON.
New Moon 1st 10 53m.
First Qr. 8th 11 31a.
F. Moon 15th 9 56m.
Last Qr. 23d 8 14m.
New M. 30th 11 41a.

OCTOBER.—This month was called *Domitianus*, in the time of Domitian; but after his death, it was, by the desire of the senate altered to October, (so named from two Latin words, *Octo*, and *ember*, signifying the eighth month,) every one hating the name and memory of so detestable a tyrant. The Saxons called it *Wyn-monath*, or Wine-month, and *Winter-falleth*.

IN SEASON.
FISH.—Barbel, brill, carp, cod, cockles, crabs, dace, eels, haddock, herrings, lobsters, mussels, oysters, perch, pike, shrimps, soles, tench, thorn-back, and whiting.

MEAT as in September, with the addition of *doe venison*.

POULTRY, as in September. All kinds are cheapest now, when the game season commences.

GAME.—Grouse, partridges, pheasants, hares, snipes, wild fowl.

VEGETABLES.—Artichokes, broccoli, celery, leeks, onions, parsnips, shallots, spinach (Winter), turnips.

FRUIT.—Plant all sorts of hardy fruit trees. Protect fig trees and shield late grapes. Prepare ground for new plantations. All sorts of fruit seed may now be sown with greater advantage than in spring.

All kinds of game are well on the wing. Pheasants found near potatoes.

M	D	W	D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	M AGE	High Water at London Bridge, morn. & ev.
1	W			St. Remigius, Archbishop of Rheims, died, A.D. 535— Pheasant Shooting begins	6 3	5 35	●	1 46 2 3
2	Th			Major André hung as a spy by the Americans, 1780 —London University opened, 1823	6 5	5 33	2	2 19 2 38
3	F			King's College opened, 1831—Robert Barclay d. 1690	6 6	5 31	3	2 53 3 12
4	S			Sir John Rennie died, 1821—Andrew Selkirk left on the Island of Juan Fernandez, 1704	6 8	5 28	4	3 30 3 47
5	S			20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, born, 1717	6 10	5 26	5	4 6 4 25
6	M			Louis Philippe, King of the French born, 1773	6 11	5 24	6	4 45 5 6
7	Tu			Christophe, Emperor of Hayti, died, 1820	6 13	5 22	7	5 27 5 53
8	W			The Eddystone Light House finished in 111 days, 1759	6 15	5 19	D	6 21 6 50
9	Th			St. Denys, Bishop and Martyr—Dutch fleet defeated, 1797	6 16	5 17	9	7 23 7 59
10	F			Oxford and Cambridge Michaelmas term begins— Kosciusko defeated by the Russians, 1794—Nottingham Castle burnt, 1831	6 18	5 15	10	8 45 9 29
11	S			Old Michaelmas Day—Canova died, 1822	6 20	5 13	11	10 13 10 52
12	S			21ST SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY—Wat Tyler killed, 1381	6 21	5 11	12	11 28 11 58
13	M			Translation of St. Edward the Confessor, 1042	6 23	5 8	13	0 24
14	Tu			Wm. Penn born, 1644—Battle of Hastings, 1066	6 25	5 6	14	0 47 1 12
15	W			Murat shot for attempting to recover his Kingdom, 1815	6 27	5 4	○	1 33 1 53
16	Th			The Parliament Houses destroyed by fire, 1834	6 28	5 2	16	2 13 2 32
17	F			Sir Philip Sidney killed, 1586	6 30	5 0	17	2 52 3 12
18	S			St. Luke the Evangelist died, A.D. 70	6 32	4 58	18	3 30 3 48
19	S			22ND SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY—Dean Swift d. 1745 Talma, the Kemble of France, died, 1826—Henry Kirke White d. 1816	6 33	4 56	19	4 5 4 21
20	M			Battle of Navarino, 1827	6 35	4 54	20	4 40 4 58
21	Tu			Battle of Trafalgar—Nelson killed, 1805	6 37	4 52	21	5 16 5 36
22	W			Lord Holland died, 1840—Sir Cloudesley Shovel wrecked on the Scilly Islands, 1707	6 39	4 50	22	5 56 6 18
23	Th			The Royal Exchange founded, 1667—Battle of Edg- hill, 1642	6 40	4 48	23	6 43 7 7
24	F			Edict of Nantz revoked by Louis XIV., 1685	6 42	4 46	24	7 42 8 20
25	S			St. Crispin, Tutelary Patron of Shoemakers, martyred, A.D. 303—Battle of Agincourt, 1415	6 44	4 44	25	8 59 9 38
26	S			23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Great Riots at Bristol, 1831—Hogarth died, 1764	6 46	4 42	26	10 14 10 49
27	M			Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618	6 48	4 43	27	11 20 11 50
28	Tu			St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles and Martyrs, A.D. 74	6 49	4 38	28	0 11
29	W			Morland died, 1804—Hare hunting begins	6 51	4 36	29	0 33 0 53
30	Th			Alfred the Great died, 900—buried at Hyde Abbey, near Winton. The County Bridewell is built over the site of his grave—The Great Armoury in the Tower of London burnt, 1841	6 53	4 34	●	1 13 1 31
31	F			Allhallow Eve—John Evelyn born, 1620	6 55	1 32	1	1 50 2 29

FLOWERS.—The following plants are now in flower: hollyhock, Michaelmas daisy, stocks, nasturtia, marigold, mignonette, heartsease, American groundsel, the dahlia, china asters, saffron crocus, lavender, china rose, rocket, &c. The alkeengi now holds up its scarlet bladders encompassing a scarlet cherry full of seeds. Barberies are now turning red, and give a pretty autumnal appearance to plantations and gardens.

BIRDS.—Fieldfares and redwings arrive, swallows and other birds take their departure. Various kinds of water-fowl make their appearance; and wild-geese leave the fens and go to the ryelands to devour the young corn. Caterpillars are seen climbing upon walls and preparing to enter into the chrysalis state.

Things to be remembered in October.—1st, Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the Burgess lists under the Municipal Reform Act, sometime between the 1st and 15th Oct. three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the town clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the act, from the 1st of Nov. 13th, Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void. 10th, Annual Licence to be taken out by bankers or others issuing promissory notes for money, payable to bearer on demand, and allowed to be re-issued. 15th, Accounts of waywardens, or highway surveyors, to be produced at a parish meeting to be held within 15 days before the special sessions.

OCTOBER, 1845.

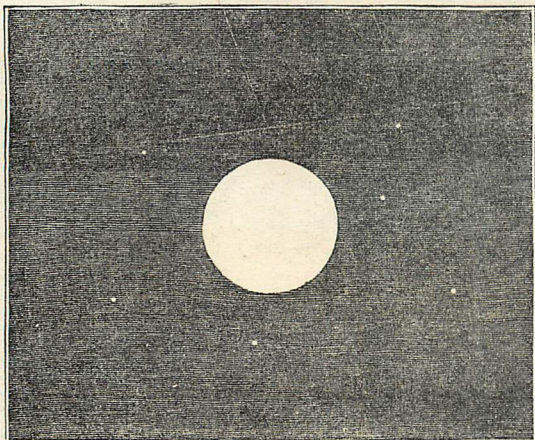
SONNET.

THIS is the time for mute soliloquy,—
Heart contemplation in a lonely wood,
Whose paths by many a fallen leaf bestrew'd
Lead you away as to Eternity.
From all the noise and trouble of this life,
Soothing the soul with dreams of future bliss
Although where'er you turn each scene is rife
With Nature's quick decay!—But still from this
We can imbibe by sympathy refin'd
A resignation to our own defeat,
By that arch-enemy, old Time, and find
A thrilling pleasure—a reflection sweet
That when his scythe is done—Himself at rest,—
Immortals we may be amongst the blest!

W.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

To the illustrious Herschel astronomy is indebted for discovering a new primary planet—URANUS, which may be viewed this month to advantage.



That great man, while pursuing a design which he had formed, of making minute observations on every region of the heavens, on the 13th of March, 1781, observed in the foot of Castor, a small star, the light of which appeared to differ considerably from all others in its neighbourhood. On using a high magnifying power, it appeared evidently to increase in diameter; and two days afterwards he perceived that its place was changed. From these circumstances he concluded it was a comet; but it was not long before the error of this conclusion was determined, and the true character of his great discovery proved. Herschel named the planet Georgium Sidus, in honour of his zealous patron, George III; but foreign astronomers for a considerable time gave it the name of Herschel, but afterwards changed it to Cybele, Neptune, and finally to Uranus, the name of the astronomic muse. His distance from the sun is 1,800,000,000 miles; his nearest approach to the earth is at a distance of 1,705,000,000 miles; his orbit 11,314,000,000, through which he moves in 30,686 mean solar days, or about 84 years. The best time for viewing him is when he is on the meridian, or due south, which we find to be as follows:—on the 1st of the month, at 49 minutes past 11; on the 15th, at 52 minutes past 10; and on the 31st, at 47 minutes past 9. The “sixth satellite” should be earnestly sought, as its existence has been doubted.

This month is a good one for investigating the Milky Way.

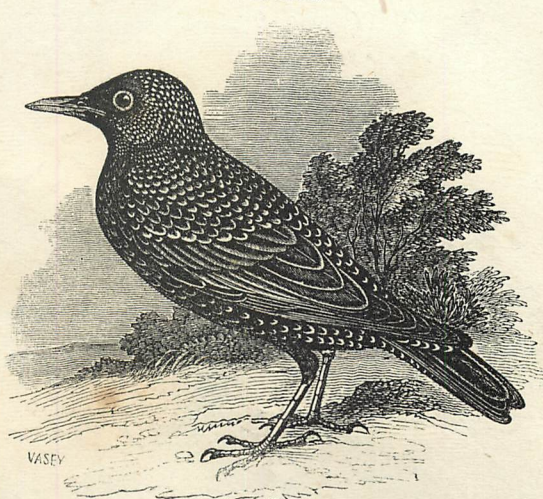
No one except Sir W. Herschel has ever seen all the satellites of Uranus. Sir J. Herschel has very lately determined some elements of the first and second which accord very closely with those given by his father; he has not found the rest which may arise, from the unfavourable southern position of the planet. The periodic times deduced from his observations are respectively 8d. 16h. 56m. 31.3sec., and 13d. 11h. 7m. 12.6sec. The orbits are nearly circular, and almost perpendicular to the ecliptic, being inclined to that plane in an angle of 78°58'; and what is extremely remarkable, as contrary to the otherwise unbroken analogy of the solar system, the motions of the satellites in their orbits are *retrograde*, or from east to west.

It is, indeed, attractive, to revert to the period when the forty-feet telescope first interrogated these profound heavens! The enthusiastic observer in the act of discovery rises before the imagination, and the peace of midnight and the beauteous twinkling of stars. The astronomer, during these engrossing nights, was constantly assisted in his labours by a devoted maiden sister, who braved with him the inclemency of the weather—who heroically shared his privations that she might participate in his delights—who planned the labour of each succeeding night, who reduced every observation, made every calculation, whose pen committed to paper his notes of observation as they issued from his lips; and she it was—Miss Caroline Herschel—who helped our astronomer to gather an imperishable name.

The limits to the space-penetrating power of telescopes is manifestly this:—No object fainter than the general light of the skies—a light constituted by the intermingling of the rays of all the stars—will ever be seen. Herschel calculated, however, that a telescope, at least three times more powerful than his, might be used. We are therefore led to rejoice that his speculations will be partly carried out by that high-minded and scientific nobleman, Lord Rosse, who seems to love science for its own sake, and, uninterrupted by any desire for applause, has particularly distinguished himself by attaining an end which has been for a long time a desideratum to scientific men—the production of large metallic reflectors. Until he accomplished the casting of his speculum, six feet in diameter, it was thought to be impossible; its focal distance is 52 feet; and its magnifying power may be judged of by the fact that a portion of the moon, the size of a common house, will be visible at one time, and the objects as they pass the meridional line, can be kept in the field of view or half an hour, therefore we may hope for great additions to this interesting department of science.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

OCTOBER.



STARLING.

THESE birds are very social, flying and feeding and roosting in large flocks. In feeding they will associate with the rook, the pigeon, or the daw. There is something singularly curious and mysterious in the conduct of these birds previous to their nightly retirement, by the variety and intricacy of the evolutions they execute at that time. They will form themselves perhaps into a triangle, then shoot into a long pear shaped figure, expand like a sheet, wheel into a ball, as Pliny observes, each individual striving to get into the centre, &c., with a promptitude more like parade movements than the actions of birds. As the season advances these prodigious flights divide, and finally separate into pairs, and form their summer settlements.—*Journal of a Naturalist.*

Charles Waterton, whose practical observations on Ornithology are well known, made twenty-four holes in the walls of an old ruin, near his residence in Yorkshire, to induce the starlings to remain and breed there. In the following spring each hole was occupied by a pair of starlings. He says, “The starling shall always have a friend in me. I admire it for its fine shape and lovely plumage; I protect it for its wild and varied song; and I defend it for its innocence.”

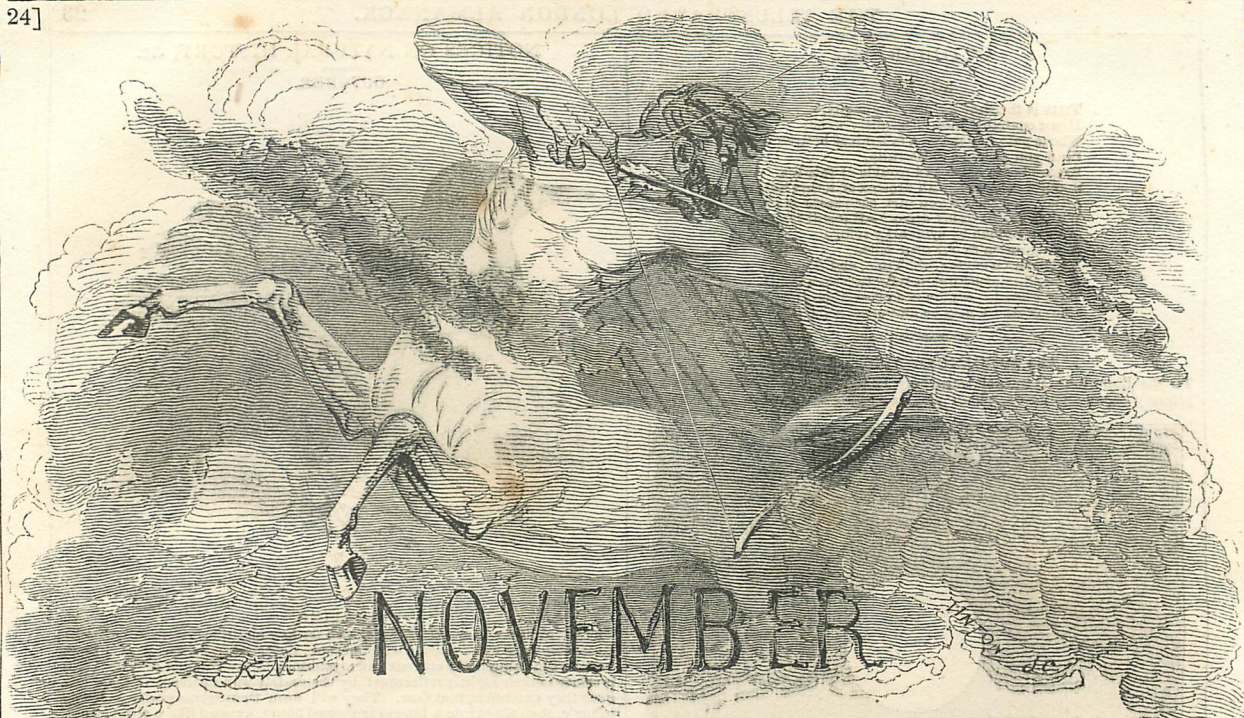
Broods of young goldfinches appear, linnetts congregate, and rooks are very noisy as they return home at sunset; the little flycatcher disappears, and the owl hoots; butterflies and moths are still numerous, and lady-birds are often seen.

THE progressive decay of leaves, which had begun about the end of last month, proceeds with steady pace, and their vital actions and properties have been wrought upon, so as to cause the changes of colour and shrivelled aspect observable in the foliage of most of our trees. It is supposed that plants, in autumn, continue to absorb oxygen during the night, but lose the power of giving it out again, and restoring it to the atmosphere during the day, and that in this way some of the juices become so acid as to change the colour of the rest. This may be the case to a certain extent, and in some trees; but it does not appear to apply to all. Those leaves which become red—such as the cherry—may be affected in this way; but this is far from being the general colour. The plane-tree acquires a tawny colour; the oak, a yellowish green; the hazel, a yellow; the sycamore, a dirty brown; while the maple becomes pale yellow; the hawthorn, a tawny yellow; horn-beam, a bright yellow; the ash, a fine lemon; and the elm, an orange.

These varied hues give to woodland scenery, at this season of the year, its gorgeous appearance. He who now looks upon what he sees taking place before him, not merely with a painter's or a poet's eye, but with the spirit of a philosopher, has ample room for inquiry and investigation into the causes which enable some trees to retain unchanged their leafy honours, while others are compelled to resign them to become the sport and plaything of the wintry blast.

What is termed the fall of the leaf has been the subject of numerous speculations and hypotheses, all alike unfounded and unsatisfactory. It strikes us that the most universal and efficient, as well as most simple, cause of this act has been overlooked. What we are about to state refers merely to the fall, and not to the death of the leaf; the one of which actions is vital, while the other is, in a great measure, if not solely, mechanical. In what is termed the *axilla* or arm-pit of a leaf, that is, the point where it joins the stem or branch, upon careful inspection will be found a bud, or future stem or branch. This bud, in the greater number of trees, begins to swell in autumn; indeed in very warm seasons, it actually expands to its full size and length, as it should do in spring; and as this bud is always immediately above the old leaf, so in the process of expansion it pushes the footstalk of the leaf downwards, and causes it to break off at the joint or given point of connexion, which subsists between all leaves and the stem or branch. Evergreens retain their leaves till spring, as the buds in their axilla do not swell till that time. As a satisfactory proof that this is the real cause of the fall of the leaf, we may observe what happens when shrubs are transplanted. If by this operation the life of the plant be not destroyed, though the present leaves wither, new buds will expand, and push the old leaves off; but if the vital principle be destroyed, the leaves will wither as before, but will remain attached to the stem—a circumstance which every practical gardener deems an evidence that the plant is dead.

Most seeds and fruits are now perfectly ripened, and furnish their share of subsistence to man, bird, and beast. This is a time of abundance,—a season of plenty,—and that portion which cannot be consumed at the period of its maturity is stored up in various ways, and by different means, as provision against a time of need. Though we boast not the vine and its clustering grapes, or tread its juice into our vats, the animation of the wine countries is nearly equalled by the hop-gathering and cider-pressing of our midland, western, and southern counties.



M D		W D		ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	M AGE	High water at Lon. Bridge, morn. & ev.	
1	S			All Saints—Sir Matthew Hale born, 1609—Great Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755		6 55	4 32	2	2 29	2 47
2	S			All Souls—24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY		6 56	4 30	3	3 8	3 28
3	M			Michaelmas Term begins—Sir Samuel Romilly d. 1818		6 56	4 29	4	3 50	4 10
4	Tu			William III. landed at Torbay, 1688—Lord Tenterden died 1832		7 04	4 27	5	4 33	4 56
5	W			The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605		7 24	4 25	6	5 21	5 46
6	Th			St. Leonard, the patron of those in captivity, died, A.D. 559—Princess Charlotte died, 1817		7 44	4 23	7	6 11	6 42
7	F			The first Gazette published, 1665—Milton died, 1674		7 54	4 22	8	7 14	7 51
8	S			Halley born, 1656—Camden died, 1622		7 74	4 20	9	8 30	9 11
9	S			25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Prince of Wales born, 1841		7 94	4 19	10	9 47	10 26
10	M			George Fox died, 1690—Martin Luther born, 1483		7 114	4 17	11	11 3	11 34
11	Tu			St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, died, A.D. 397—Half quarter day—Battle of Preston, 1715		7 124	4 15	12	—	0 2
12	W			Canute the Great died, 1036—Leibnitz died, 1716		7 144	4 14	13	0 28	0 49
13	Th			St. Britius died, A.D. 444—Curran died, 1817		7 164	4 12	14	1 13	1 34
14	F			The source of the Nile discovered by Bruce, 1770		7 184	4 11	15	1 54	2 15
15	S			St. Machutus—Westminster Bridge completed, 1750—The Wellington administration resigned, 1830—Andrew Marvel born, 1620—Lord Melbourne's cabinet dismissed, 1834		7 194	4 10	16	2 34	2 51
16	S			26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, 1604—Rabens born, 1577		7 214	4 8	17	3 11	3 27
17	M			St. Hugh—Lotteries abolished, 1826—Accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558		7 234	4 7	18	3 45	4 1
18	Tu			Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530—Sir Robert Walpole committed to the Tower, 1658		7 254	4 6	19	4 18	4 35
19	W			Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, died, 1836—Charles I. born, 1600—Blackfriars Bridge opened, 1756		7 264	4 4	20	4 53	5 12
20	Th			St. Edmund, king and martyr, died, A.D. 870—Cape of Good Hope first doubled, 1497—Fleet market opened, 1826		7 284	4 3	21	5 31	5 32
21	F			The Princess Royal born, 1840—The Berlin decrees issued, 1806		7 304	4 2	22	6 13	6 36
22	S			St. Cecilia, patroness of music, martyred, A.D. 225—Lord Grey's administration formed, 1830		7 314	4 1	23	7 0	7 28
23	S			27TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY—St. Clement, first Bishop of Rome—Old Martinmas day—First balloon ascent, 1782		7 334	4 0	24	7 59	8 35
24	M			Archbishop Tillotson died, 1649—John Knox died, 1572—Peace with America, 1814		7 343	59 25	9	11 9	9 45
25	Tu			St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, tortured on the wheel, A.D. 305—Michaelmas Term ends		7 363	58 26	10	16 10	10 47
26	W			The great storm of 1703 commenced—Dr. Watts died, 1748—Lord Lyttelton died, 1779		7 383	57 27	11	20 11	11 48
27	Th			The Dowager Countess of Salisbury burnt at Hatfield-house, 1835		7 393	56 28	—	0 13	—
28	F			Revolution in Poland, 1830—Goldsmith born, 1713		7 413	55 29	0	35 1	0
29	S			Sir Philip Sidney born, 1554		7 423	54 30	1	24 1	45
30	S			ADVENT SUNDAY—St. Andrew, tutelary patron of Scotland, martyred in Achain, A.D. 79—Duke of Gloucester died, 1834		7 443	54 1	2	6 2	29

THE MOON.

First Qr. 6th 6 14 A.
Full Moon 14 0 55 M.
Last Qr. 22 4 26 M.
N. w. Moon 29 4 41 M.

NOVEMBER, like the two preceding months, is derived from two Latin words when its stat. in the Roman calendar rendered its derivation more appropriate. B. the 8. v. it was termed *Winter-month* in allusion to the winds that frequently prevail at this season. It was also called *Blot-month*, or blood month, in account of the abundance of cattle killed for the winter store or for sacrifices.

IN SEASON.

FISH.—Barbel, brill, carp, cod, cockles, crab, dace, eels, haddock, herrings, ling, lobsters, mussels, oysters, perch, pike, plaice, shrimps, skate, smelts, soles, sprats, tench, thornback, and whiting.

MEAT.—Beef, mutton, house-lamb, pork, and venison.

POULTRY, as in October. All kinds are cheapest now, when the game season commences.

GAME.—Grouse, partridges, pheasants, hares, snipes, wild fowl.

VEGETABLES.—Broccoli, bor. cole or Scotch kale, cauliflowers, celery, leeks, onions, parsnips, shallots, spinach (Winter).

FRUIT.—Prune the vine and other fruit trees. Look over all sorts of fruit in the preserving cellar.

THE FARM.—Grass land and old leys will require to be broken up either this month or next, that is to say, if there has been sufficient rain to moisten them, for if ploughed when dry, they will not give a clean well-cut furrow. Feeding cattle should now be taken from grass, if not done before, and let them be kept in well-sheltered stalls, but not too closely confined.

Things to be remembered in November.—Borough councillors elected on the 1st. Mayors and aldermen chosen on the 9th. 11th, St. Martin's Day, or Martinmas, in the Church of England calendar. Popularly, this is one of the most remarkable days of the year especially in Scotland, where Whitsunday and Martinmas are the two great terms for leases and engagements of servants, the latter being that at which the occupation of farms usually commences. Formerly it was a quarterly term day in England: a payment of corn at Martinmas occurs in the Doomsday Survey. Attorneys and conveyancers' licenses taken out on the 16th.

NOVEMBER, 1845.

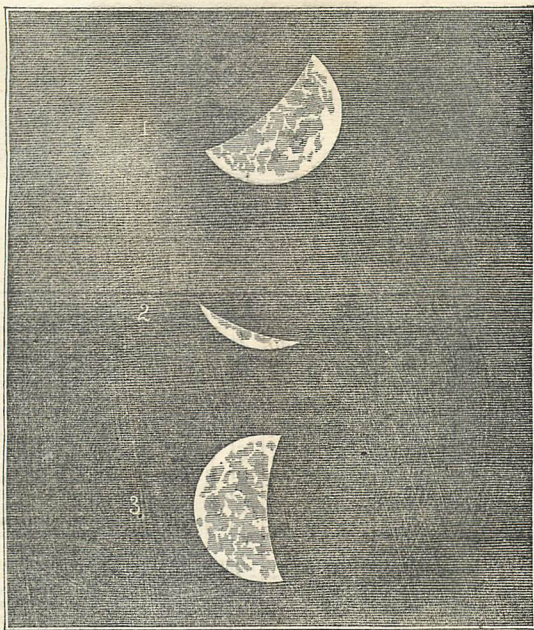
SONNET.

THE mournful music of bleak forest trees,
The noisy gushing of the yellow brook,
In miniature a Tyber, and the bock
Of Nature's leaves wide scattered—the rude breeze
That comes not gently, as it did in Spring
To fan the flowers with its dewy wing,
All lead the mind to sad philosophy,
And make it ruminate upon the change
That is in motion quick eternally!—
Where'er we turn—where'er our thoughts may range,
We see some emblem of our life's decay—
At least, upon this earth—if up we flee
On wings of thought where spherul minstrels play,
Immortal then we know ourselves to be!

W.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATE in the night of the 13th, and early in the morning of the 14th, we shall be favoured with a large partial eclipse of the Moon. The eclipse will begin at Greenwich at 10 minutes after 11 o'clock, P.M., of the 13th; the Moon passing into the Earth's shadow, will present, at 43 minutes past 11, the appearance shown in our cut (Fig. 1). As the orbs of heaven never stand still,



the Moon, gliding along her orbit, will get more deeply immersed in the shadow of our world, till, at 49 minutes past 12, 9 parts out of 12 of her surface will be eclipsed, when the greatest point of obscuration being reached, her appearance will be that shown in our second figure. At about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 14th, the Moon passing out of the shadow, will be seen in the form of our third figure. From that time the eclipse will rapidly diminish, and at 28 minutes past 2, the fair luminary of night will recover her wonted splendour.

The Moon will be in the neighbourhood of Venus on the 3rd, and on the 6th near Saturn; she will pass above the ruddy orb of Mars on the 8th, and on the 12th, she will appear near the bright planet Jupiter.

The revolutions of the Moon and the node are as 223 to 10, so that in every 19 years the eclipses are repeated.

Bailey and others, in observing the annular eclipse of May, 1836, near the central path, observed such an optical, though peculiar protrusion in the Moon's limb on approaching and leaving the Sun, as led to the conclusion that it must have been produced by an atmosphere.

As there are 235 lunations or new Moons, in 19 years, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, the phenomena recur. 12 lunations are 354 days 8 hours 48 min. and 36 sec. The hour and half is a day in 16 cycles, or 300 years.

When the new Moon is within 18° of the node, there is an eclipse of the Sun; and when the full Moon is within 12° of the node, she will pass in the Earth's shadow, and be eclipsed. According to Séjour, an eclipse of the Sun can never be annular longer than 12 min. 24 sec., nor total longer than 7 min. 58 sec., and the duration cannot exceed two hours.

The Harvest Moon arises from the varied angle of the ecliptic with the horizon, so that the Moon rises several days within nearly an hour. In 1857 there will be a striking Harvest Moon.

The enlargement of the light part of the Moon, and the enlargement in the horizon, are optical illusions—one owing to bright objects enlarging pencils of light, and the other owing to the mind placing the Moon at a greater distance—angle the same.

The Moon is 24 minutes longer in performing her orbit, when the Earth is in its perihelion than in its aphelion.

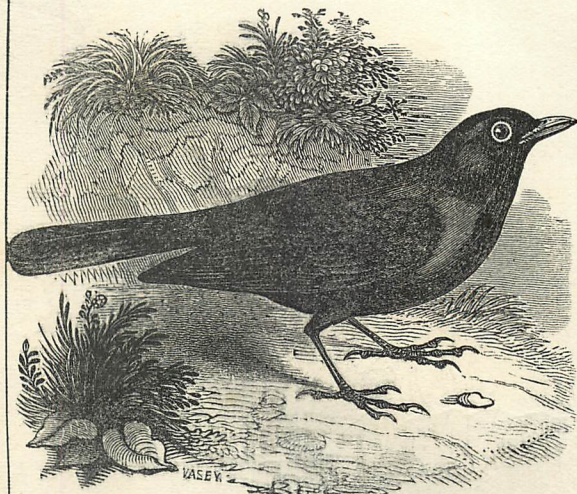
In the Earth and Moon, one of the two forces, the central, is the common progression in the Earth's orbit. The other force, the tangential, is the exact product of the Earth's reciprocating motion in its terro-lunar orbit into its mass.

Owing to the Moon's libration in latitude, we sometimes see one pole, and then the other. By the libration in longitude, more of the western limb is at times seen; and at other times more of the eastern.

The annual equation is the increase of the Moon's orbit and period when the Earth is in perihelion, and the decrease of orbit and period in aphelion.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

NOVEMBER.



THE BLACKBIRD

LIKE some other birds gifted with great powers of voice, the blackbird is an imitator of the sounds made by others. He has been heard to imitate closely part of the song of the nightingale; three or four instances are recorded of his crowing exactly like the common cock, apparently enjoying the sound of the responses made by the fowls of the neighbouring farm-yard, and Mr. Neville Wood, in his "British Song Birds," has mentioned an instance in which he heard a blackbird cackle as a hen does after laying.—*Yarrell*.

The males, during the first year, resemble the females so much as not easily to be distinguished from them; but after that, they assume the yellow bill, and other distinguishing marks of their kind. The blackbird is a solitary bird, frequenting woods and thickets, chiefly of evergreens, such as holly, pines, firs, &c., especially where there are perennial springs, which together afford it both shelter and subsistence. Wild blackbirds feed on berries, fruits, insects, and worms; they never fly in flocks like thrushes; they pair early, and begin to warble nearly as soon as any other songsters of the grove. The female builds her nest in bushes or low trees, and lays four or five eggs, of a bluish green colour, marked irregularly with dusky spots. The young birds are easily brought up tame, and may be taught to whistle a variety of tunes, for which their clear, loud, and melodious tones are well adapted. They are restless and timorous birds, easily alarmed, and difficult of access; but Buffon observes that they are more restless than cunning, and more timorous than suspicious, as they readily suffer themselves to be caught with bird-lime, nooses, and all sorts of snares. They are never kept in aviaries; for, when shut up with other birds, they pursue and harass their companions in slavery unceasingly, for which reason they are generally confined in cages apart. In some counties of England, this bird is called simply the ouzel.

Most of the feathered tribe are now mute; the blackcap, the chiff-chaff, and the yellow-hammer are occasionally heard. Moths and butterflies abound, and the glow-worm shines at twilight hours. The death-watch beats, and the grasshopper sings.

THIS month is commonly made the subject of unmeasured disparagement, and has applied to it epithets calculated to give that gloomy tendency to the mind which the appearances themselves do not always occasion. It cannot be denied that

The year's departing beauty hides
Of wintry storms the sullen threat,

and that the landscape is no longer pranked in the gay attire of the summer months; but it is not difficult, when the mind is imbued with

That spirit which, undimmed by toil,
Spreads over earth and air
A charm—a glory—a delight—
Making the very tempest bright,

to discover a moral beauty, by observing the fitness of means to ends which characterize all the operations of nature.

The cloud-compelling winds, which to the melancholy mind, sound, as they rush through the forest, like

Nature's sick convulsive sighs,

are the agents by which the dry and withered leaves are detached from their slight holds, and diffused over the surface of the earth. The rains and the fogs supply that moisture which is necessary to effect their decomposition, and which is greatly assisted by the warmth still retained by the earth, and obtained from the air during the change of the vapour into rain. A provision is made for the future crops by the decomposition of the remains of the former. But verdure is never wholly absent from the earth: the fogs and general humidity of this season revive the mosses, which had been shrivelled by the droughts of summer. This pleasant renovation of mosses has been so correctly and picturesquely described by Linnæus, that we here introduce the passage:—"When all around us becomes torpid and languid—when the rivers cease to flow, and the cheerful voices of the grove are silent—when snow covers the plains, and nought is heard but sounds of lamentation—when the face of the country is desolate, presenting only a sad image of death—then the mosses, emerging as it were from among the ruins of vegetation, and shining in silken hues, clothe the naked rocks and stones."

The leaves of mosses display a structure more beautiful than is to be observed in the foliage of the loftiest and most enduring tree of the forest; the examination of them by the microscope will open up to us a new wonder and delight.

Fogs have a remarkable influence upon some birds: during a fog of twenty-four hours' continuance, thrushes, wheat-eats, ortolans, and red-breasts, are reported to become so fat that they are unable to fly from the sportsman.



THE MOON.

First Qr. 6th 2 52 M
Full Moon 13th 6 42 A.
Last Qr. 21st 11 27 A.
New Moon 29th 10 53 A.

DECEMBER is derived from the Latin words *Decem* and *ember*, although its place in the calendar is different from that originally assigned to it. By our Saxon ancestors it was styled *Winter-month*, i. e. *Winter month*; upon their conversion to Christianity, they named it *Heligh-monath*, or *Holy month*. They also called it *Midwintermonath*, *Guilerra*, which means the *former* or *first* *guil*. *Guil*, now corrupted *agile* was the feast of *Thor*, celebrated at the winter solstice, and so called from *iol* or *oi*, which signifies all.

IN SEASON.

FISH.—Barbel, brill, carp, cod, cockles, crabs, dace, eels, haddock, herrings, ling, lobsters, mussels, pike, oysters, perch, plaice, shrimps, skate, smelts, soles, sprats, tench, whiting.

MEAT. as in November. Mutton is best from Christmas to Midsummer.

POULTRY.—Geese, turkeys, pullets, pigeons, capons, fowls, chickens, rabbits, guinea fowls.

GAME.—Woodcocks, snipes, pheasants, dun-birds, capons, wild-fowl, partridges, grouse.

VEGETABLES.—Borecole or Scotch kale, brocoli cardoons, celery, leek, onions, shallots, spinach (Winter).

FRUIT.—Continue to ripen. Trench, dig, and ridge up the soil, upon which was her-

W D	M D	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, AND FESTIVALS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	M. AGE	High water at Lon. Bridge, morn. & ev.	FLOWERS. — The vegetable kingdom affords but few charms at this season of the year, either in the fields or gardens. Plants screened from cold and placed in sunny windows appear beautiful.
1	M	Leo X. died, 1521—Alexander of Russia died, 1825	7 45	3 53	2	2 52	3 15
2	Tu	Napoleon crowned, 1804—Battle of Austerlitz, 1807 St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710—Mariners' Compass invented, 1300	7 47	3 52	3	3 37	4 0
3	W	Flaxman died, 1826—Belzoni died, 1823	7 48	3 52	4	4 25	4 49
4	Th	Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642—Hobbes died, 1679	7 49	3 51	5	5 13	5 39
5	F	Mozart d. 1792—Macbeth K. of Scotland killed, 1056	7 51	3 51	6	6 7	6 33
6	S	St. Nicholas, died in Lydia, A.D. 392	7 52	3 50	7	6 59	7 30
7	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT—A. Sidney beheaded, 1683	7 56	3 50	8	8 2	8 38
8	M	Conception of the B.V.M.—Mary Queen of Scots born, 1542	7 54	3 50	9	9 13	9 47
9	Tu	Colley Cibber died, 1732—Gay died, 1732—Milton born, 1608	7 55	3 49	10	10 21	10 57
10	W	Grouse Shooting ends—Great Panic of 1825 commenced—Charles XII. killed, 1718	7 57	3 49	11	11 31	—
11	Th	Louis XVI. brought before the National Convention, 1792	7 58	3 49	12	0 1	0 27
12	F	Lord Hood born, 1724—Cromwell declared Protector, 1653	7 59	3 49	13	0 51	1 13
13	S	St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr, died, A.D. 305—Dr. Johnson died, 1784—Lord Ellenborough died, 1818	8 03	3 49	14	1 36	1 56
14	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT—Washington died, 1799 Isaac Walton died, 1683	8 03	3 49	15	2 16	2 37
15	M	Earl Stanhope died, 1816	8 13	3 49	16	2 55	3 12
16	Tu	The Gregorian Style, or Computation of Time adopted at Paris, 1582	8 23	3 49	17	3 28	3 47
17	W	Guy, founder of the celebrated Hospital, died, 1724	8 33	3 49	18	4 3	4 20
18	Th	General Bolivar, founder of the celebrated Bolivian Republic, died, 1830	8 43	3 49	19	4 37	4 54
19	F	The remains of the Emperor Napoleon, after being brought from his Island Grave at St. Helena, were on this day deposited, in the Church of the Invalides at Paris with surpassing pomp and national sympathy—Dr. Darwin died, 1732—Tycho Brache born, 1586	8 43	3 50	20	5 11	5 31
20	S	Gray born, 1716	8 53	3 51	21	5 49	6 7
21	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT—St. Thomas, Shortest Day	8 63	3 51	22	6 27	6 48
22	M	Holcroft born, 1744	8 63	3 51	23	7 11	7 37
23	Tu	Abdication of James II. 1688—Antwerp surrendered, 1832	8 73	3 52	24	8 5	8 39
24	W	Christmas Eve—Robin Hood died, 1247	8 73	3 53	25	9 14	9 49
25	Th	Christmas Day—Nativity of our Saviour	8 73	3 53	26	10 23	10 58
26	F	St. Stephen, the first Christian Martyr, stoned to death—Stephen of England crowned, 1135—John Wilkes died, 1797	8 83	3 54	27	11 32	—
27	S	St. John the Evangelist died, A.D. 100	8 83	3 55	28	0 3	0 31
28	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS—Innocent's Day, in commemoration of the massacre of the children, by command of Herod King of Judea—Malthus the anti-Populationist died, 1834	8 83	3 56	29	0 56	1 23
29	M	Lord Stafford beheaded, 1689—John Wycliffe d. 1384	8 83	3 56	1	1 49	2 13
30	Tu	Order of Jesuits established, 1535—Royal Society established, 1660—Coleridge born, 1772—Flamstead died, 1710	8 83	3 57	2	2 38	3 5
31	W	St. Silvester—Charter E. India Company granted, 1600	8 83	3 58	3	3 29	3 52

Flowers. — The vegetable kingdom affords but few charms at this season of the year, either in the fields or gardens. Plants screened from cold and placed in sunny windows appear beautiful.

BIRDS. — Small birds, especially of the finch tribe, creep near our dwellings for shelter and food; the little wren sings amongst the snow; and our old friend robin is musical in all weathers. Very few insects are seen.

KITCHEN GARDEN. — Celery should now be earthed up, and in so careful a manner as not to require the operation again; force asparagus, also rhubarb (the Elford, and sea-kale; lay in as early as possible this month the broccolis, both purple and white; if the weather be severe, it would be judicious to cover the ridges of celery with either litter or soft madow hay; the tops of the celery should be looked to.

THE FARM. — The approach of Christmas raises the demand for beef. But the article which fetches the best price in this month is what is called "house lamb." The teams during December will always be doing something, for cart horses never do well in idleness.

Things to be remembered in December. — Forget not the Christmas festivities, nor neglect to ascertain how affairs stand with regard to your families, your bodies, your souls. Time is the most irrevocable of all innovators; but if you have built on a right foundation for eternity, you need not fear him. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should now begin. Without cash books, and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

DECEMBER, 1845.

SONNET.

How different are the closes of each year.
 Old Nature seems to change her garb, and dress
 With all her child's (fair woman's) fickleness!
 For sometimes at this season she'll appear
 In robes of snowy whiteness—sometimes clad
 In rainbow hues of summer morning skies,
 Bedeck't in field and grove with thousand dyes
 Of gaiety—and then again as sad
 Will be her gloomy cloak and stormy train!
 Alas! how like the closing hours of life!
 Some Hope-led, smiling on their present pains—
 Others, with horrors, darkly impending, rife,—
 Some scoffing at the sun-set of their soul,*
 On Earth!—some running upwards to Heaven's goal!

W.

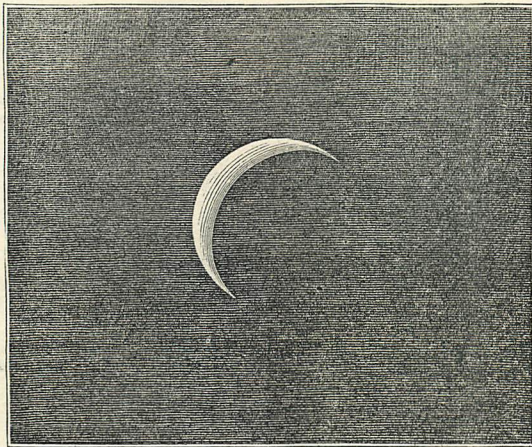
* Vide the account of Rousseau's last hours.

ASTRONOMICAL APPEARANCES.

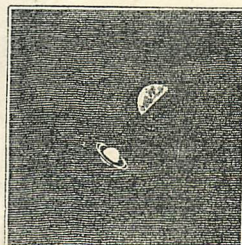
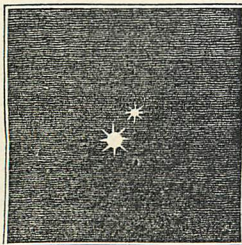
THE brilliancy of Venus will be such that, towards the end of the month, she will give sensible shadows to objects, and seem to shine like a little moon, cheering the long evenings of December, and leading us to think even Cunningham scarcely extravagant in her praise when he says—

Gem of the crimson-coloured even,
 Companion of retiring day;
 Why at the closing gates of heaven,
 Beloved star, dost thou delay?
 So fair thy pensile beauty burns
 When soft the tear of twilight flows;
 So due thy plighted steps returns
 To chambers brighter than the rose.

May we not hope, also, that as the season of Christmas approaches, the brightness of our favourite star may lead us in the multitude of its tender associations to Him "who made the worlds"—"The Star of Bethlehem?"
 Venus, seen with an ordinary telescope, will, about the 3rd week of the month have the appearance shown in our cut of a half moon.



On the 19th, Venus and Saturn will be in conjunction, when they will appear according to the annexed figure, the brighter object of course representing Venus; but through a good telescope of inverting power they will be seen as follows.



When the elongation of Venus is $39^{\circ} 44'$ between its inferior conjunction and greatest elongation, it appears brightest; for then, though its phase be but the 53-200ths of a circle, it is so much nearer the earth than in its superior conjunction, when it appears with a perfect disc, that the want of surface is more than compensated by intense light. In that situation, Venus is often seen by the unassisted eye in broad day-light. When Venus is to the west of the sun, it rises before the sun, and is called a morning star, this appearance continuing about 290 days together.—When it is to the east of the sun it sets after, and is called an evening star, for about the same period of 290 days.

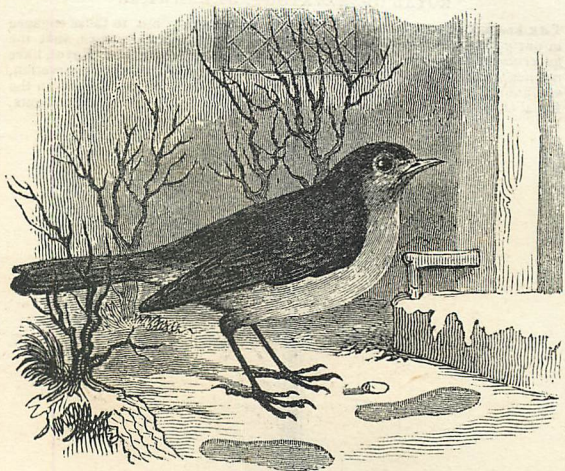
There will be no transit of Venus till December 8, 1874; and no other till 2004.

Thirteen periods of Venus is nearly equal to 8 of the earth, and they return to similar positions in 239 years.

The plane of Saturn's rings is that of his equator, a further proof that the ring is an effect of centrifugal force. If the earth's rotation was such that parts flew off in tangents, they would be likely, at a given distance, to produce the regular form of a ring.

NOTICES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

DECEMBER.



THE REDBREAST.

THE red-breast, sacred to the household gods,
 Wisely regardful of th' embroiling sky,
 In joyless fields and thorny thickets leaves
 His shivering mates, and pays to trusted man
 His annual visit. Half afraid, he first
 Against the window beats; then brisk alights
 On the warm hearth; then, hopping o'er the floor,
 Eyes all the smiling family askance,
 And pecks, and starts, and wonders where he is;
 Till, more familiar grown, the table crumbs
 Attract his slender feet.

THOMSON.

ALTHOUGH the redbreast never quits this island, it performs a partial migration. As soon as the business of incubation is over, and the young are sufficiently grown to provide for themselves, he leaves his retirement, and again draws near the habitations of mankind: his well-known familiarity has attracted the attention and secured the protection of man in all ages; he haunts the dwelling of the cottager, and partakes of his humble fare: when the cold grows severe, and snow covers the ground, he approaches the house, taps at the window with his bill, as if to entreat an asylum, which is always cheerfully granted, and with a simplicity the most delightful, hops round the house, picks up crumbs, and seems to make himself one of the family.

The young redbreast, when full feathered, may be taken for a different bird, being spotted all over with rust coloured spots on a light ground; the first appearance of the red is about the end of August, but it does not attain its full colour till the end of the following month. Redbreasts are never seen in flocks, but always singly; and when all other birds associate together they still retain their solitary habits.

THE same circumstances exist throughout this month as the former, but the changes are less rapid; for while the humidity is greater, the warmth is less, and therefore the process of decomposition goes on more slowly. In more northern climes the cold now begins to be severely felt, and a greater number of birds, mostly aquatic, and chiefly of a large size, such as the wild swan and laughing goose, pay us a brief visit.

Our old friend robin is musical in all weathers; the little wren sings amongst the snow; and birds of the finch tribe creep near our dwellings for shelter and food, all tending to enliven the cheerless scene.

The intense cold of January, and still less the moderate cold of December, cannot prevent the laurustinus from unfolding its white and enduring blossoms, which contrast strongly with the red and shining berries of the prickly holly. The pine trees still retain their sombre needle-like leaves, which attract our attention when the gayer and gaudier foliage of the other forest trees has mouldered into dust. The mind now eagerly rests upon every thing which gives proof of prolonged existence, and which continues to assert the supremacy of nature over the destructive agents now at work. This is a season of the year when the short days preclude our spending much time in the open air and in the active observation of nature; but we would not have it supposed that, even at this time, when universal nature seems to sink into a death-like slumber, the naturalist is incapable of detecting proofs that she still retains the principle of life; of this the numerous mosses, lichens, and even fungi, are sufficient evidence.

Vegetation is arrested when the heat is too little to prevent the crystallization of the fluids, and keep up the circulations. Great summer heats confer strength on trees, to enable them to bear frosts; and long tap roots, which descend into depths of warm earths, old trees, whose layers protect the pith, and fluids mixed with resins stand the cold of winter best. But snow and ice being bad conductors of cold, when the ground is covered with snow, or the surface of the soil frozen, the roots or bulbs of plants beneath are protected by the congealed water from the influence of the atmosphere, and this water becomes the first nourishment of the plant in early spring. The expansion of water during its congelation, at which time its volume increases one-twelfth, and its contraction in bulk during a thaw, tend to pulverize the soil, to separate its parts from each other, and to make it more permeable to the influence of the air.

Circumstances and customs induce all now to take a retrospective glance at the year which is past; and we cannot but hope that they who have learnt to look upon nature with the eye of an affectionate child, will have found in each month, as it passed, something to excite their wonder and admiration. Feelings of a more exalted kind should be excited by a recollection of the numerous blessings they have enjoyed, each suited to the revolving season, and the thoughts raised with increased fervour, in grateful acknowledgment to Him from whom they flowed—"the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

THE TIME BALL,
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

THE keeping of true time is important to all persons; but to those engaged in navigating the "trackless seas," it is of such consequence, that the government, since the time of Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, have not hesitated to expend large sums of money for its discovery, preservation, and announcement to the world. The business is now concentrated in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where, from the beauty of the instruments,

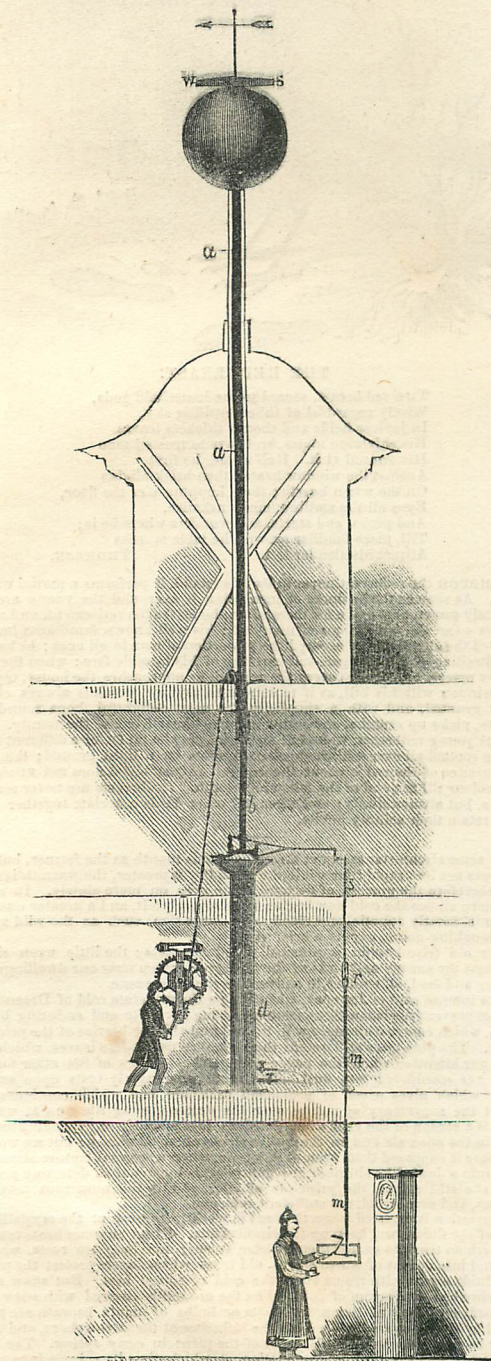


FIG. 1

the exactitude of the observations, and the high scientific ability of the officers engaged, the once difficult problem of finding the precise instant when *one o'clock* touches the world's history, is no longer a matter of doubt or difficulty.

The present establishment at the Observatory, was brought into operation about ten years ago, when the resolution of the Lords of the Admiralty to publish the mean solar time at Greenwich, once in every day of the year, at

one o'clock P.M. was first observed, and where the practice, without a single intermission, or the most trifling inaccuracy, has been continued ever since. The sidereal time is ascertained from regular observations of the transits of certain stars over the meridian, whose places have been carefully determined; and from these, the proper data are obtained for finding the mean solar time.

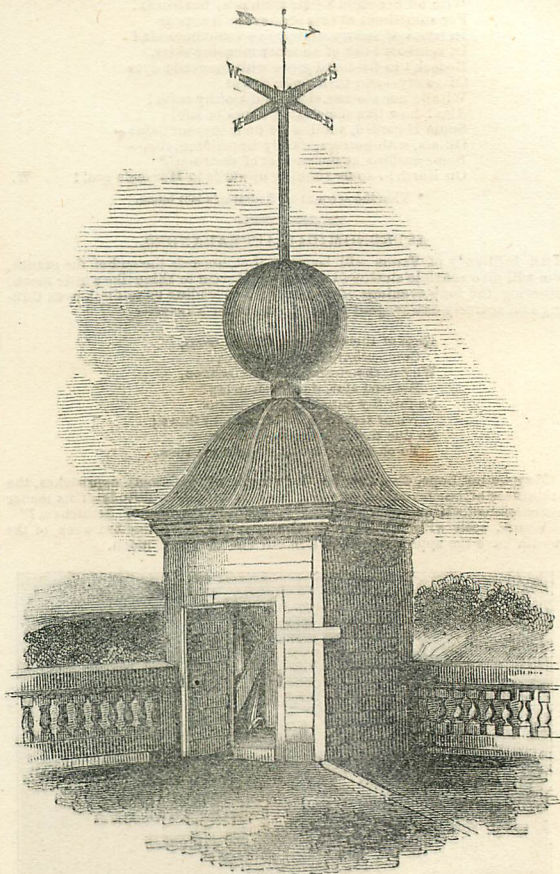


FIG. 2.

To go into the minutiae of these operations would be beyond our province; we shall therefore confine ourselves, as far as matters of detail are concerned

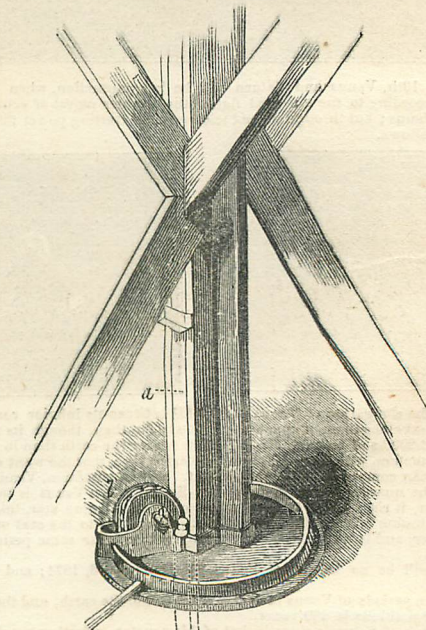


FIG. 3.

to a description of the apparatus by which the regular publication of the time is effected.

The hour of one o'clock is announced by the descent of a large black ball, from the summit of a pole, which surmounts the north-western turret of the Observatory; a position singularly favourable for its exhibition to mariners on their progress down the adjacent river Thames. The apparatus, described in the simplest terms, may be said to consist of a hoist for raising the ball, a trigger and discharging gear for its liberation, and a clock regulated by observation, for giving the required moment of time. The cuts will make the mechanical arrangements intelligible. Fig. 1. exhibits an upright plan

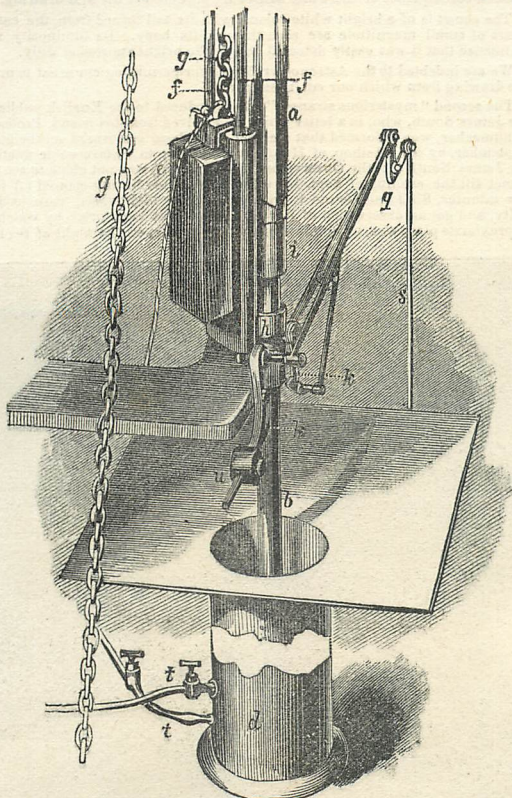


FIG. 1.

of the first, second, and third floors, on which the apparatus is placed, and a section of the turrets which carries the ball *a a*, the supporting shaft bearing the ball on its top and terminating below, at *b*, in a piston, which works in an air cylinder, *d*, and by which the too sudden descent of the ball is prevented. *m, r, s*, a combination of rods and levers connected with the discharging trigger.

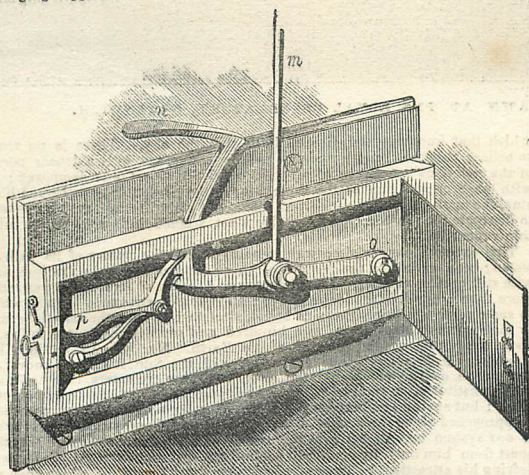


FIG. 2.

Fig. 3. Apparatus in the Turret-house. *a*, the triangular supporting shaft; *b*, the pulley over which passes the chain for raising the ball.

Fig. 4. Apparatus of the second and third floors. *a*, triangular supporting shaft; *b*, piston rod; *d*, cylinder; *e*, a weight, having a collar *h*, which when raised by the chain *g*, elevates the supporting shaft; *f*, *f*, iron guiding

rods; *k, k*, catches for fixing the piston, when the ball has been hoisted to the top of the pole; *s*, rod, by which the piston is set free from the grasp of the catches; *t, t*, cocks for regulating the discharge of air in the cylinder.

Fig. 5. The discharging trigger, placed in the first floor of the Time-ball apartments. *m*, iron discharging rod; *n*, trigger; *o*, axis of the trigger; *p*, spring for holding the trigger till the ball is dropped.

Fig. 6. Windlass placed in the second floor, for "winding up," or raising the ball.

Before elevating the ball at 5 minutes to 1, a signal is made of the intention to do so, by raising it "half mast high." Observers should then get their chronometers ready, and as the descent of the ball occupies several seconds, they should confine their attention to the moment when the ball leaves the top, as it is that, only, which indicates the hour.

The uses of this practice are, as we have already hinted, both various and important. We have only to mention, that observations on the drop of the

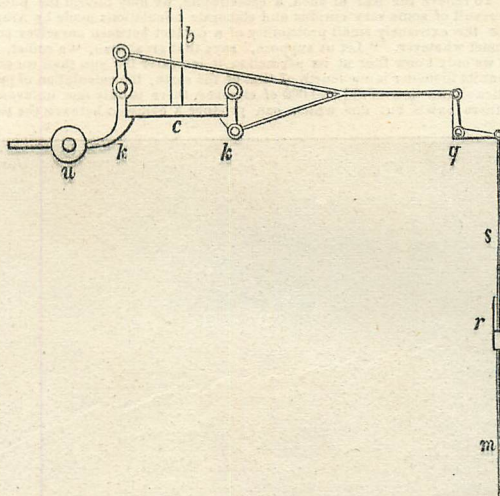


FIG. 4.

ball, repeated day after day, will give not only the error of clocks, &c., but also their daily rate. Thus, if your clock shows 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, you will be assured that your clock is in error 3m. 5s. being that amount before Greenwich mean solar time. Again, if at the dropping of the ball your clock shows 56s. 55m. past 12, your clock will be also in error 3m. 5s. but it will that amount after Greenwich mean solar time.

If on a certain day you have noticed your clock to show 1h. 3m. 5s. at the dropping of the ball, and the day after to show 1h. 3m. 7s. then you will know that your clock has gained 2 seconds in 24 hours. But, if instead of 1h. 3m. 7s. your clock should show 1h. 3m. 3s., then it will have lost 2 seconds in the 24 hours.

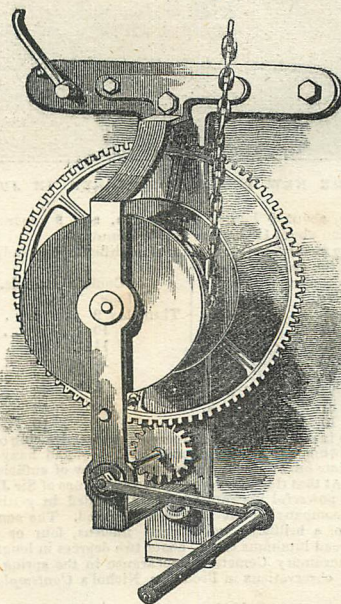


FIG. 6.

The mean time at Greenwich being known, the mean time at other places may be ascertained, when the longitudes are known. Thus, the longitude of Portsmouth is 4m. 24s. in time, west of Greenwich, consequently, when it is one o'clock at Greenwich, it will then want 4m. 24s. to one at Portsmouth. The longitude of Cambridge is 23½s. east, therefore at the moment of one o'clock at Greenwich the time at Cambridge will be 1h. 0m. 23½s.

NEW COMETS.

THE two Comets, of which illustrations are annexed, have appeared during the past year.

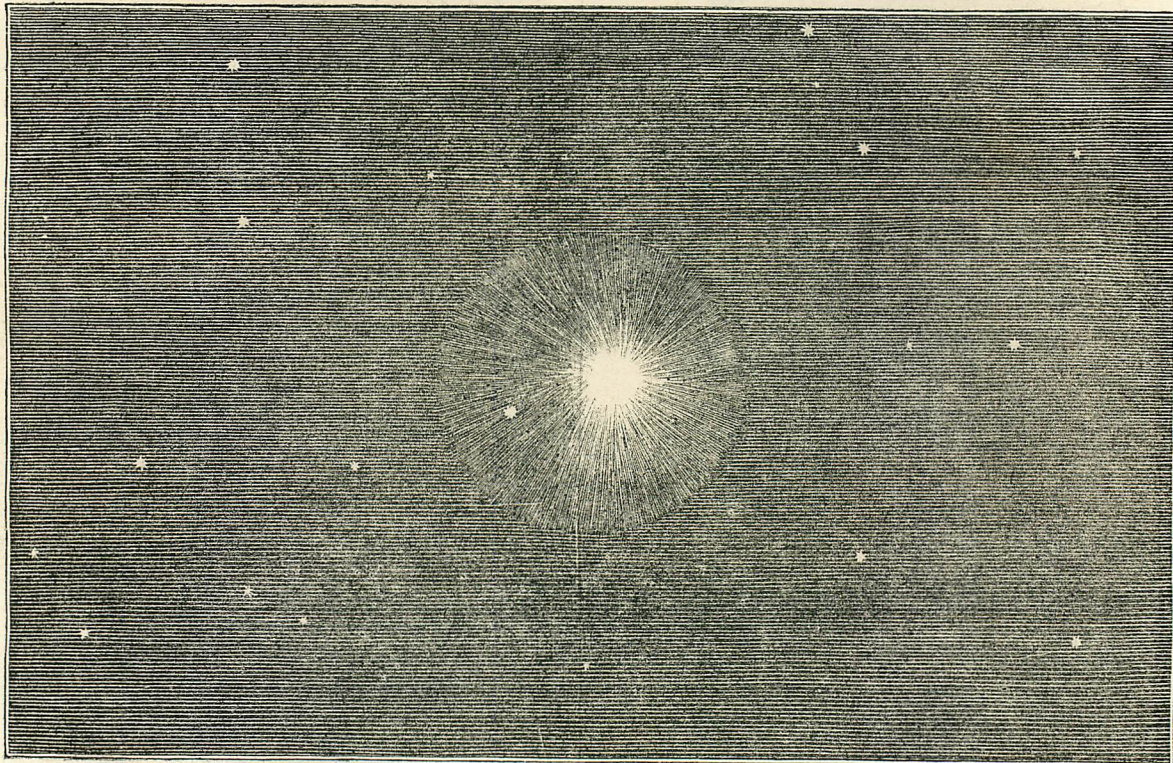
A beautiful comet has recently appeared in our northern heavens, but whether it be a new one—that is, one that has previously escaped the observation of astronomers—can only be determined by further observations on its orbit. It has passed ϕ Bootis, μ Corona Borealis, and on the night of July 23, when our drawing was made, it was not far from μ Bootis. Its daily change in R. A. = -4 m. 30 s.; ditto in N. E. D. = -44 m. In its course towards the sun, it rapidly approached the earth, a circumstance which caused timid and visionary people some alarm. The fever of apprehension was not, however, so great as that which disturbed the Parisian population in 1773, when a similar phenomenon occurred. On that occasion, many persons are said to have died of fright; while numbers prepared for the worst by purchasing—what were offered at high premiums—places in paradise. To relieve the fear of such a catastrophe, we may inform the public of the result of some very curious and elaborate calculations made by Arago to show the extremely small probability of a contact between ourselves and any comet whatever. "Let us suppose," says that great man, "a comet, of which we only know that at its perihelion it is nearer the sun than we are, and that its diameter is one-fourth of that of the earth, the calculation of probabilities shows that of 281,000,000 of chances, there is only one unfavourable, there exists but one which can produce a collision between the two

bodies. As for the *nebulousity*, in its most general dimensions, the unfavourable chances will be from ten to twenty in the same number of two hundred and eighty one millions. Admitting then, for a moment, that the comets which may strike the earth with their *nuclei*, would annihilate the whole human race, then the danger of death to each individual, resulting from the appearance of an *unknown* comet, would be exactly equal to the risk he would run if in an urn there was only one single white ball, of a total number of 281,000,000 balls, and that his condemnation to death would be the inevitable consequence of the white ball being produced at the first drawing."

The comet is of a bright white colour, with its tail turned from the earth. Stars of small magnitude are seen through its body. Its luminosity was so intense that it was easily detected during the bright sunsets of July.

We are indebted to the Astronomer Royal, for permitting our artist to make the drawing from which our cut is engraved.

The second "mysterious stranger" was introduced to the English public by Sir James South, who, in a letter which he received from his friend, Professor Schumacher, was informed that a comet had been discovered on the 6th of September, by Mr. Melhop, of Hamburg. Owing to unfavourable weather, Sir James South (at the Observatory, Kensington,) was not able to see this comet till the evening of Sept. 13, when the clouds having cleared off for a few minutes, Sir James found it with an ordinary night-glass, without difficulty, and got an observation of it with his five-feet equatorial, by which its approximate place was, at 52 minutes past 10 o'clock, on the night of the 15th



THE NEW COMET, DISCOVERED IN JULY, 1844. DRAWN AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

—right ascension, about 0 hours, 44 minutes, and 9 seconds; and its southern declination about 12 degrees and 56 minutes.

By the following positions of it, there was no difficulty in finding it on any clear night during the ensuing week:

Comet's altitude.			Comet's Altitude.		
Hour.	Deg.	Bearing.	Hour.	Deg.	Bearing.
Monday 9	7	S.E. δ E.	Thursday 9	8	S.E. δ E.
10	14	S.E.	10	16	S.E.
11	20	S.E. δ S.	11	21	S.E. δ S.
12	24	S. δ E.	12	25	S.E.
1	25	S.	1	27	S.
2	24	S.S.W.	2	26	S. δ W.
3	21	S.W. δ S.	3	32	S.W. δ S.
4	15	S.W.	4	16	S.W.

We lost no time in endeavouring to procure a correct drawing of the comet's appearance, but owing to the continuance of cloudy and hazy weather, we were not able till late on Thursday night to get a view of sufficient clearness for the purpose. At that time, favoured by the assistance of Sir James South, and the use of his powerful instruments, we succeeded in getting the sight from which the accompanying cut has been engraved. The comet appeared to be composed of a brilliant, well-defined nucleus, four or five seconds diameter, and a broad luminous tail of about two degrees in length.

Upon the extraordinary Cometary appearance in the spring of 1843, we find the following observations in Professor Nichol's *Contemplations on the Solar System*:

"Early in the recent year, 1843, an object appeared in the Heavens that must have astonished many worlds besides ours. Situated in the region below the constellation Orion, it had the appearance of a long auroral streak, visible immediately after sunset, and evidently pursuing a course through our system. Unfavourable weather concealed it from me until the 26th of March, when it presented the dim and strange appearance I have shown in the frontispiece. The beginning or head of this streak, although never observed here, was often seen in southerly latitudes, where it appeared like a very small star with an enormous misty envelope; behind

which that immense tail streamed through the sky. There is no reason to believe that this nucleus was in reality a star, but only a denser portion of the nebulous substance of which the whole object was composed; for with other apparitions of the same kind, whose brighter parts looked like a star, the application of a very small telescopic power has always been enough to dissipate the illusion, and to resolve what seemed their solid region into a thin vapour.

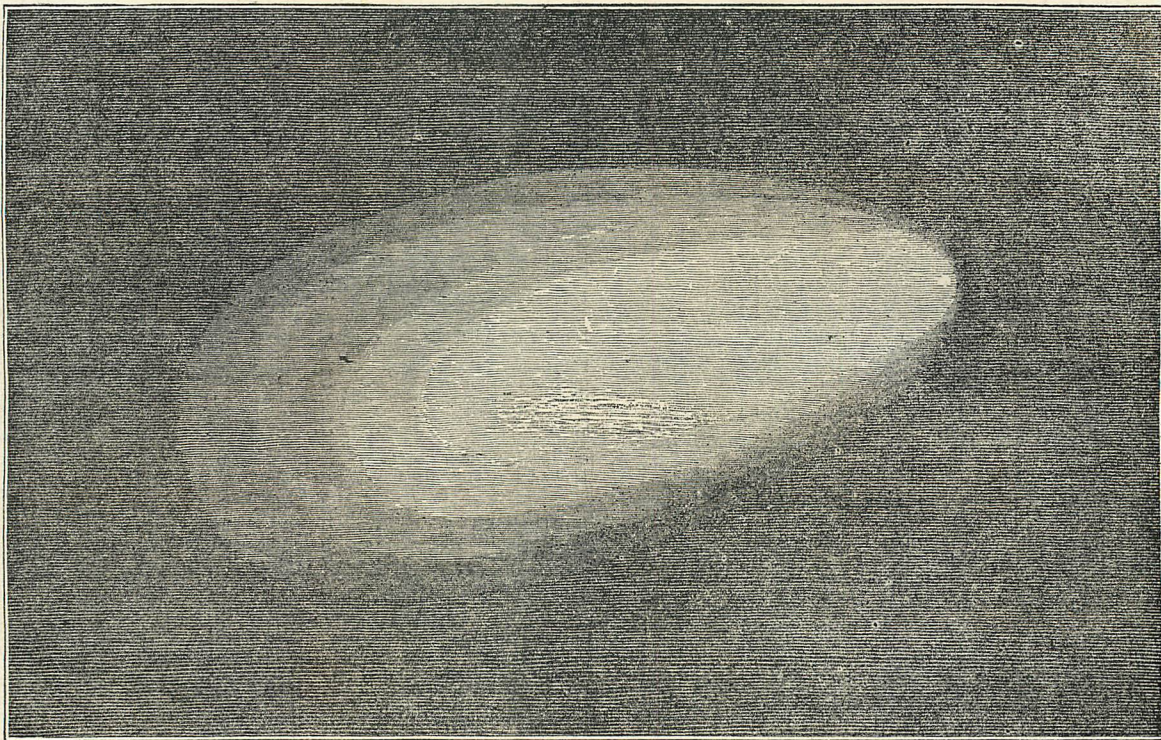
This extraordinary visiter was measured, and the nature of its path detected; and certainly the results of these inquiries caused us to look on it with still greater wonder. The diameter or breadth of its nucleus was rather more than a hundred thousand miles; and the tail streaming from it, which in some parts was thirty times as broad, stretched through the celestial spaces to the enormous distance of one hundred and seventy millions of miles, or about the whole size of the orbit of the Earth. Nor were its motions less singular. Unlike any globe connected with the Sun, it did not move in a continuous curve, which, like the circle or ellipse, re-enters into itself, and thus constitutes, to the body that has adopted it, a fixed, however eccentric home: but spying our luminary afar off, as it lay amid those outer abysses, it approached along the arm of a hyperbola; rushed across the orderly orbits of our system into closest neighbourhood with the Sun, being at that time apart from him only by a seventh part of our distance from the Moon; and, defying his attraction, by force of its own enormous velocity, which then was nothing less, in one part of its mass, than one-third of the velocity of light, it entered on the other divergent arm of its course, and sped towards new immensities.

"It was when retiring that this unexpected visitant was seen for a brief period in Europe. In the course of its approach, it must have passed between us and the Sun, causing a Cometic eclipse, and, in so far, an interception of his heating rays; but that occurred during our night.

"And now, what is to be made of this extraordinary apparition? what is its nature? what its relations to our system? and what new revelation does it bring concerning the structure of the Universe? Its relations with our system appear to have been few and transitory; and in this it resembles the probable millions of such masses, that have, since observation began, crossed the

planetary orbits towards the Sun, and after bending round him, gone in pursuit of some other fixed star. No more than three are known to belong, properly speaking, to the scheme dependent on our luminary—Encke's, Biela's, and Halley's; but though these do revolve around him in fixed periods, the circumstance must be regarded in the light of an accident, their orbits being wholly unlike any other, and having little assurance of stability; for as they cross the planetary paths, every one of them may yet undergo the fate of Lexell's, which, by the action of Jupiter, was first twisted from its diverging orbit into a comparatively short ellipse; and then, after making two consecutive revolutions around the Sun, so that it might have begun to deem itself a denizen, was, by the same planet, twisted back again, and sent off, never to revisit us, away to the chill abysses! Strange objects, with

homes so undefined—flying from star to star—twisting and winding through tortuous courses, until, perhaps, no depth of that Infinite has been untraversed! What, then, is it your destiny to tell us? To what new page of that infinite book are you an index? We missed, indeed, only very narrowly, an opportunity of information, which might have been not the most convenient; for the Earth escaped being involved in the huge tail of our recent visiter, merely by being fourteen days behind it. For one, I should have had no apprehension, even in that case, of the realisation of geological romances, viz., of our Equator being turned to the Pole, and the Pole to the Equator—the Ocean, meanwhile, leaping from its ancient bed. But if that mist, thin though it was, had, with its next to inconceivable swiftness, brushed across our globe, certainly strange tumults must have occurred in the atmosphere; and pro-



THE NEW COMET DISCOVERED IN SEPTEMBER, 1844.

hably no agreeable modification of the breathing medium of organic beings. Right, certainly, to be most curious about comets; but prudent, withal, to inquire concerning them, from a greater distance than that: although one night in November, 1837, I cannot be persuaded that the Earth did not venture on a similar, but comparatively small experiment. It was when our globe passed from the peaceful vacant spaces into that mysterious meteor region. The sky became inflamed and red as blood; coruscations, like Auroras, darted across it; not as usual, streaming from one district, but shifting constantly, and sweeping the whole Heavens."

Nichol observes that "these hazy bodies, now and then reaching our system, and leaving it without ever operating an appreciable effect, are not spectral and isolated monstra! As all things have a home in nature, they too doubtless hold relations with some grand external scheme of matter in a state of similar modification: and since, when influenced by the sun's attraction, they approach us from all quarters of the heavens, the nebularities in which they have their root, must lie around us on every side, and be profusely scattered among the intervals of the stars. What an error to fancy these comets anomalies! They demonstrate that, which, as we have seen, is required to make a large and varied series of phenomena explicable. They are, in fact, absolutely indispensable; for without them the conjectural disclosures of the telescope would scarcely be established. And in accomplishing this service, they have also vindicated their own position; so that we have at once two of our best imitations that knowledge is advancing,—remote phenomena appear in closest relationship, and objects and occurrences formerly deemed insignificant, assume a place as constituents of the compact fabric of the Universe."

An eminent lyric poet has penned the following

HYMN

ON THE OCCASION OF THE ABOVE ASTRONOMICAL VISITATION.

How beautiful is all this visible world!
How glorious in its actions and itself!—BYRON'S *Manfred*.

If there be aught throughout the pearly deep
Of Heaven's unfathomable ocean wide,
That doth affect man's soul
With wonder and delight
Beyond the rest of vast creation's wealth
'Tis THOU, mysterious star!

Thou comest whence no mortal seer can know—
Thou goest whither nothing human dreams—

Thy mission, tho' so bright
Is Speculation's gloom!
We can but gaze upon the starry dust*
Thy lightning wheels up turn.

Along Heaven's road, and call thee charioteer,
Or names which prove that man cannot baptize
Such giant births as thou
With aught descriptive term!
Comet, or fiery star, or feeding light
To myriad viewless suns,

Which trim their lamps at the renewing fount!
Or art thou some watch-angel on his rounds,
To see if drowsy guards
Neglect the camp of Heaven,
And leave an outpost for the Fiend to pass
As once of old he did?

Thou mayst be, Light incomprehensible!
A moral messenger enjoin'd to check
Our mind's poor vanity,
That doth imagine all
The secrets of the Omnipotent are found!—
We can't unravel THEE!

Roll on, thou child of wedded time and space,
Eccentric offspring of eternal power,—
Be thy portent to us
Or good or ill, the same—
We'll pay thee symbol worship for thy cause,
And in submission bow.

Com'st thou in anger, we will not repine—
Com'st thou in harmless beauty, we'll adore,
And through thee bless the ONE
Who by his simple word
Can call creations like to thine from nought,
And end them all again!—

Beautiful—lustrous as the heavens can be
On vernal nights with their commission'd stars,
How much more do they seem,
When unaccustom'd lights,
Like thine shoot forth from out the sapphire throne
Whereon the GREAT ONE sits!—V.

* An epithet of Plato's bestowed upon the *Via Lactea*.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.

SOVEREIGNS AND POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE.

States	Population.	Sovereigns.	Birth.	Accession.
Austria	35455241	Ferdinand I., Emp.	April 19, 1793	March 2, 1835
Baden	1264482	Leopold. Grand Duke	Aug. 29, 1790	March 30, 1830
Bavaria	4315482	Louis, King	Aug. 25, 1786	Oct. 13, 1825
Belgium	4317330	Leopold I., King	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831
Denmark	2060337	Frederick VII., King	Sep. 18, 1786	Dec. 3, 1839
France	33540908	Louis Philippe, King	Oct. 6, 1773	Aug. 9, 1830
Gt. Britain & Ireland	25410429	VICTORIA, Queen	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837
Greece	810000	Otho I., King	June 1, 1815	Feb. 6, 1833
Hanover	1706280	Ernest Augustus, Kg.	June 5, 1771	June 20, 1837
Holland	2662489	William II., King	Dec. 6, 1792	Oct. 7, 1840
Portugal	3224474	Maria II., Queen	April 4, 1819	May 2, 1826
Prussia	14098125	Frederick W. IV., Kg.	Nov. 15, 1795	June 7, 1840
Russia	51244716	Nicholas I., Emperor	July 6, 1796	Dec. 1, 1825
Sardinia	4500000	Charles Albert, King	Aug. 16, 1800	April 27, 1831
Saxony	1652114	Fred. Augustus, King	May 18, 1797	June 6, 1836
Spain	12286941	Isabella II., Queen	Oct. 10, 1830	Sep. 29, 1833
States of the Church	2732436	Gregory XVI., Pope	Sep. 18, 1765	Feb. 2, 1831
Norway and Sweden	4156900	Oscar, King		
Switzerland	2184096	C. F. Tscharnier La-damman		1841
Turkey	9000000	Abdul Medjid, Sultan	April 20, 1823	July 1, 1839
Tuscany	1436758	Leopold II., Gd. Duke	Oct. 3, 1797	June 18, 1824
Two Sicilies	7949174	Ferdinand II., King	Jan. 12, 1810	Nov. 8, 1830
Wurtemberg	1699287	William I., King	Sep. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816

United States of America:—Population in 1830, 12,866,920. President, John Tyler, installed April 6, 1841.

MONARCHS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

No.	Monarchs.	Began to Reign.	To whom Married.	When Reigned.	Years.
1	William I.	1066	Matilda of Flanders.	1053	21
2	William II.	1087	Never Married.	11	13
3	Henry I.	1100	Matilda of Scotland.	1100	35
4	Stephen.	1135	Matilda of Boulogne.	1134	19
5	Henry II.	1154	Eleanor of Guienne.	1151	34
6	Richard I.	1189	Berenguela of Navarre.	1191	10
7	John.	1199	Earl Montague's daughter.	1185	17
8	Henry III.	1216	Avis, of Gloucester.	1189	—
9	Edward I.	1272	Isabella of Angoulême.	1200	—
10	Edward II.	1307	Eleanor of Provence.	1236	56
11	Edward III.	1327	Eleanor of Castile.	1253	35
12	Richard II.	1377	Mary of France.	1299	—
13	Henry IV.	1399	Isabella of France.	1308	19
14	Henry V.	1413	Philippa of Hainault.	1328	50
15	Henry VI.	1422	Ann of Luxemburg.	1382	22
16	Edward IV.	1461	Isabella of France.	1396	—
17	Edward V.	1483	Mary Bohun.	1317	13
18	Richard III.	1483	Joanna of Navarre.	1403	—
19	Henry VII.	1485	Catharine of France.	1420	10
20	Henry VIII.	1509	Margaret of Anjou.	1444	38
21	Edward VI.	1547	Elizabeth Woodville.	1465	22
22	Mary I.	1553	Never married.	—	—
23	Elizabeth.	1558	Ann Nevil.	1471	2
24	James I.	1603	Elizabeth of York.	1486	23
25	Charles I.	1625	Catharine of Arragon.	1509	37
26	Charles II.	1649	A. Boleyn 31, J. Seymour.	1536	—
27	James II.	1685	Ann of Cleves, C Howard.	1540	—
28	William & Mary	1689	Catharine Parr	1543	—
29	Anne.	1702	Died young.	6	—
30	George I.	1714	Philip, King of Spain.	1554	5
31	George II.	1727	Never married.	44	—
32	George III.	1760	Ann of Denmark.	1589	22
33	George IV.	1820	Henrietta of France.	1625	24
34	William IV.	1830	Catharine of Portugal.	1662	36
			A. Hyde, 1660, Mary Mod.	1673	4
			Mary, daughter of James II.	1683	13
			George, Prince of Denmark.	1683	12
			Sophia of Zell.	1681	13
			Wilhelmina of Anspach.	1706	33
			Charlotte of Meck. Strelitz.	1761	60
			Caroline of Brunswick.	1795	10
			Adelaide of Saxe Meib.	1818	6

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEEN VICTORIA (only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, who was born November 2, 1767, and died January 23, 1820), b. May 24, 1819, suc. June 20, 1837, m. February 10, 1840, Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, b. August 26, 1819. Issue, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, b. November 21, 1840; Prince of Wales, b. November 9th, 1841; Princess Alice, b. April 25th, 1843; Duke of York, b. August 6, 1844.

Dowager-Queen Adelaide, b. August 13, 1792.

King of Hanover b. June 5, 1771; Duchess of Cambridge b. Mar. 25, 1797

Duke of Cambridge Feb. 24, 1774; Crown Pr. of Hanover Mar. 27, 1817

Duchess of Gloucester April 25, 1776; Pr. Geo. of Cambridge Mar. 26, 1819

Princess Sophia Nov. 3, 1777; Princess Augusta of Cambridge July 18, 1822

Princess Sophia Matilda May 23, 1773; Prs. Mary of Cambridge Nov. 27, 1833

Duchess of Kent Aug. 17, 1786

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Premier).	Sir Robert Peel.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Lyndhurst.
Commander-in-Chief	Duke of Wellington.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. H. Goulburn.
Lord President of the Council	Lord Wharnccliffe.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Buccleuch.
Secretaries of State.	Home: Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart.
	Foreign: Earl of Aberdeen
	Colonial: Lord Stanley.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Haddington.
President of the Board of Control	Earl of Ripon.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord George Somerset
Paymaster-General	Right Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Postmaster-General	Earl Lonsdale
Secretary at War	Sir T. Fremantle
Woods and Forests	Earl of Lincoln
Master-General of the Ordnance	Sir G. Murray
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	W. E. Gladstone
and Master of the Mint	
Secretary of the Admiralty	Hon. Sidney Herbert
Joint Secretaries of Treasury	Sir G. Clerk, Bart., J. Young, Esq.
Secretaries of Board of Control	Hon. W. Baring, J. Emerson Tennent
Home Under-Secretary	Hon. C. M. Sutton
Foreign Under-Secretary	Viscount Canning
Colonial Under-Secretary	G. W. Hope
Lords of the Treasury	Alexander Pringle, H. B. Baring, Lord A. Lennox, J. M. Gaskell
Lords of the Admiralty	Sir G. Cockburn, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Gage, Rear-Adm. Bowles, Hon. Capt. Gordon, Hon. H. T. L. Corry
Storekeeper of the Ordnance	F. R. Bonham
Clerk of the Ordnance	Capt. Boldero
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	Colonel Jonathan Peel
Attorney-General	Sir W. Follett
Solicitor-General	Sir F. Thesiger
Judge-Advocate	Dr. Nicholl
Governor-General of Canada	Sir C. Metcalfe
Lord Advocate of Scotland	Right Hon. D. M'Neill

IRELAND

Lord Lieutenant	Lord Heytesbury
Lord High Chancellor	Capt. Boldero
Chief Secretary	Lord Eliot
Attorney-General	Right Hon. T. B. Smith
Solicitor-General	Adam Anderson, Esq.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain	Earl Delawarr.
Lord Steward	Earl of Liverpool.
Master of the Horse	Earl Jersey
Master of Buck-hounds	Earl Roslyn.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Earl Beverly.
Captain of Gentlemen Pensioners	Lord Forester.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord E. Bruce.
Treasurer of the Household	Lord Jermyn.
Comptroller of the Household	Hon. G. L. Dalmer.
Ladies in Waiting: Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Rivers, Lord Hawarden, Lord Byron, Earl of Warwick, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Morton, Marquis of Ormonde.	Ladies of Bedchamber: Countess Dunmore, Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Marchioness of Douro, Viscountess Canning, Lady Portman, Countess of Charlemont.
Mistress of Robes: Ds. of Buccleuch.	

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole	Marquis of Exeter.
Treasurer and Private Secretary	Geo. Edward Anson, Esq.
Lords of Bedchamber	Lord G. Lennox and Admiral Lord Colville.
Equerries	Lieut-Col. Bouverie, Lieut-Col. Wyld, Major-Gen. Sir Edward Bowater.
Grooms of Bedchamber	Gen. Sir Geo. Anson, Capt. Francis Seymour.
Clerk Marshal	Major-Gen. Sir W. Wemyss
Physicians	Sir James Clark, Dr. Holland, Dr. Forbes
Surgeons	Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., Benjamin Travers, Esq., Charles Aston Key, Esq.
Surgeon Dentist	Alex. Nasmyth, Esq.
Chemist and Druggist	Peter Squire, Esq.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING THE SEVERAL ORDERS OF NOBILITY BY LETTER.

BLOOD ROYAL	Commencement—Sir
ARCHBISHOP	Superscription—To His Royal Highness the Duke of— Commencement—My Lord
DUKE	Superscription—To His Grace the Archbishop of— Commencement—My Lord Duke
MARQUIS	Superscription—To His Grace the Duke of— Commencement—My Lord Marquis
EARL	Superscription—To the Most Hon. the Marquis of— Commencement—My Lord
VISCOUNT	Superscription—To the *Rt. Hon. the Earl of— Commencement—My Lord
BISHOP	Superscription—To the *Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount— Commencement—My Lord
BARON	Superscription—To the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of— Commencement—My Lord
	Superscription—To the *Rt. Hon. Lord— Commencement—My Lord

* The title "Right Honourable" does not strictly belong to Earls, Viscounts, or Barons, unless they be Privy Councillors.



JANUARY.

CURLING MATCH.

Our northern brethren have a fine athletic game, peculiar to the country, called *curling*—a word strange to southern ear, at least in connection with a manly sport. Winter is the season for enjoying the exercise, and when the Scottish lakes are frozen over, *curling* becomes the order of the day. Our engraving will at once explain the character of the game; but although the means are simple—requiring no expensive horses, well-kept hounds, valuable yachts, preserved manors, or other costly adjuncts—yet for sturdy exercise and high excitement, *curling* is not excelled by any of the more exclusive enjoyments. Whilst the skill and dexterity of the player are tested to the utmost, the very progress of the sport tends to increase the sum of that strength and activity which it calls into play; and health and pleasant recreation go hand in hand together in sisterly companionship.

ANGLING.

Fishing with the artificial fly is the most scientific mode of angling, requiring great tact and practice to make the flies neatly, and to use them with success. The learner cannot do better than go out with an old hand, and imitate his movements. It would extend far beyond the space we can afford in this almanack to enter into detail, but refer the reader to "Blair's Encyclopedia of Rural Sports." Fly-fishing with either the natural or artificial flies does not commence till about the end of April. Bottom fishing may be practised all the year round with varied success. In this month, chub, pike, and roach, are the only fish that can be taken; in the middle of the day is the most seasonable time, provided the water is tolerably clear, and free from ice. Pike may be caught by spinning, and at this season the best bait for chub or roach is bullock's brains, pith, or greaves.

On a day when it may be freezing, the water from the line will cause the large rings to fill with ice; the easiest plan to get rid of this is to put the ring into your mouth, and afterwards keep the line on the move to prevent it from freezing.

When a Jack takes the bait, on no account give him the least check: where trees are growing in the water, it is a famous harbour. When fishing where trees are in the water, put the point of the rod under water; as it will allow him generally to go clear, you will feel by his discontinuing to take the line out; when he stops, keep the line tight; and should he wait for a few minutes only, instead of the required time ten minutes, do not let him have more line.

HINTS FOR ANGLERS.

It is generally understood that when two or three persons are angling in the same stream, there shall be a distance of thirty yards between them.

If the learner wish to become a *complete* angler, he must use fine tackle; as the skill and care which such tackle requires will soon make him a master of the art.

When the tackle breaks, the angler must not repine at the accident, but do his best to remedy it, by speedily repairing the damage, and resuming his sport.

Avoid sitting on the grass.

Prefer angling at mill-tails, and in deep water, under overhanging banks, and by the entrance of small streams.

Let your line (with the plummet) remain in the water to stretch while you ground-bait.

Choose a mild cloudy day with little wind or fine rain, with the water just coloured.

A number of fine shot is to be preferred to a few large ones.

The Thames, at Richmond, Hampton, Twickenham, Shepperton; the Mole; the Brent; the New River; the Ravensbourne, at Lewisham; Dagenham Reach; Pond on Hampstead-heath; Pond on Clapham-common; Pond in Hornsey-wood; Pond at Wanstead; Regent's canal; Croydon canal; and Camberwell canal.

January presents many amusements to sportsmen. Stag and fox-hunting are in the ascendant; and coursing, if not frosty, is in full spirit: while partridges, woodcocks, snipe, and pheasants, are all fair game for those who can handle a fowling-piece. If the weather be "fair and frosty," the lover of out-door exercises may indulge in the healthful and exhilarating amusement of skating.

IN-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

January is one of the most festive months of the year. Its calendarial festivities are New Year's Day and Twelfth Day.

Although the custom of presenting New Year's gifts is now but little observed in this country, the day is observed by many a mirthful party.

There is not a more rational mode of amusing a party than by optical exhibitions, such as the Magic Lantern, Phantasmagoria, &c. The following is, however, a more novel amusement:—

The *Thaumatrope*, or *Wonder-Turner*, is an exceedingly amusing toy, of very simple construction and pleasing effect. It is made in the following manner:—Cut out a piece of card-board of circular form, and fix to it six pieces of string, three on each side. Paint on one side of the card a bird, and on the other a cage; being careful to draw them upside down to each other, otherwise the desired effect will not be produced. When showing the toy, take hold of the centre strings between the forefinger and thumb of each hand, close to the card, and twist or twirl the card rapidly round; when lo! the bird will appear snugly ensconced in its cage. The principle on which this pleasing toy acts, is, that the image of any object received on the retina or optic nerve, which is at the back of the eye, is retained in the mind for about eight seconds after the object causing the impression is withdrawn; consequently, the impression of the painting on one side of the card is not obliterated ere the painting on the other side is brought before the eye; it therefore follows that both sides are seen at once. The subjects suited to the *Thaumatrope* are very varied: amongst others, the following are well calculated for display: a juggler throwing up two balls may be drawn on one side of a card, and two balls only on the other, and according to the pairs of strings employed, he will seem to toss two, three, or four balls; the body and legs of a man on one side, and his head and arms on the other; a candle and its flame; a mouse and a trap, and a horse and his rider; this last is a very good one, as by using the different pairs of strings, the relative positions of man and horse may be varied most singularly.

Twelfth Night, though comparatively but little observed, occasions the assembling of many cheerful circles. Drawing for King and Queen may be amusing enough; but we have seen an ingenious attempt to turn the custom to better account by substituting for the usual grotesque Twelfth Night representations, portraits of the leading characters of Shakspeare's plays, each having beneath it a quotation from the "part." This is a graceful combination of amusement and high intellect.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS AND CONSULS IN ENGLAND:

AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF.

Consulate Office, 1, Bishopsgate Churchyard.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Edward Everett, Esq., Grosvenor-place, Piccadilly.

Consul, Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, 1, Bishopsgate Churchyard.

Agent for the Legation, Mr. J. Miller, 26, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

AUSTRIA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Highness Prince Paul Esterhazy, K.G., F.G., C.H., 7, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.

Consul General, Lionel N. de Rothschild, Newcourt, St. Swinith's-lane.

BRAZILS.

Minister, Comandante Josi Marques Lisboa.

Vice Consul in London, Antonio da Costa, 148, Fenchurch-street.

BAVARIA.

Consulate Office, 11, Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Baron de Cetto, 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Consul General, Adolphus Frederick Schaezler, Esq.

BADEN.

Consulate, 1, Riches-court, Lime-street.

Consul, John Simson.

BELGIUM.

Consulate Office, 3, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, K.C.H., 50, Portland-place.

Consul, H. Castellain.

BUENOS AYRES.

Consular Office, 1, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Don Manuel Moreno, Sablonniere Hotel, Leicester-square.

Consul General, G. F. Dickson, 20, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park.

DENMARK.

Chargé d'Affaires, Count H. de Bille Brahe, 43, Cadogan-place, Sloane-street.

Consul General, Fletcher Wilson, 6, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

FRANCE.

Consular Office, 3, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Count St. Aulaire.

Consul-General, Durant St. André, 44, Montague-square.

FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE.

Consulate Office, 12, Broad-street-buildings.

Consul, John George Behrends.

GREECE.

Consulate Office, 25, Finsbury-circus.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. Mavrocordato, 4, Hyde-park-place West.

Consul General, Pandia Ralli, 25, Finsbury-circus.

HANOVER.

Consulate Office, 6, Circus, Minories.

Minister, Count Kielmannsegge, 44, Grosvenor-place.

Consul General, Sir J. Hall, K.C.H., St. Katharine's Dock-house.

MEXICO.

Consulate Office, 26, Austin Friars, Broad-street.

Minister and Envoy Extraordinary, T. Murphy, 7, Sussex-place, Regent's park.

NETHERLANDS.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Dedel, 25, Wilton-crescent.

Consul General, J. W. May, 123, Fenchurch-street.

NEW GRENADA.

Consulate Office, 46, Lime-street, Leadenhall-street.

Chargé d'Affaires, M. M. Mosquera, 1, Dorset-place, Dorset-square.

Consul General, W. Logan.

OLDENBURGH.

Consulate Office, 48, Fenchurch-street.

Consul General, H. F. Tiarks.

PERSIA.

Minister, Khan Hussim. Letters to be addressed, care of Mr. Harbottle, 157, Fenchurch-street.

PORTUGAL.

Consular Office, 15, St. Mary Axe.

Envoy Extraordinary, Baron da Torre, de Moncorvo, 57, Upper Seymour-street.

Consul General, F. I. van Zeller, 40, Dorset-square.

PRUSSIA.

Consulate Office, 108, Fenchurch-street.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chevalier Bunsen.

Consul General for Great Britain and Ireland, Chevalier, B. Hebel, K.R.E., 15, York-place, Baker-street.

RUSSIA.

Consulate Office, 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Baron de Brunow, Ashburnham-house, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

Consul General, H. E. the Chevalier George de Benkhhausen.

SARDINIA.

Consulate Office, 31, Old Jewry.

Minister, H. E. the Count de Pollon, 11, Lower Grosvenor-street.

Consul General, J. B. Heath, 66, Russell-square.

SAXONY.

Consulate Office, 76, Cornhill.

Resident Minister, Baron de Gersdorff, 130, Piccadilly.

Consul General, James Colquhoun, 12, St. James's place.

SICILY.

Consulate Office, 15, Cambridge-street, Connaught-square.

Ambassador Extraordinary, Prince de Castelici-cala, Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street.

Consul General, Henry Swenburne Minasi.

SPAIN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, General Sancho, 31, Upper Harley-street.

Consulate, 37, Old Broad-street.

Consul General, Chevalier Don Jose Maria Barriero.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Consulate Office, 2, Crosby-square.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Count de Bjornsterna, 66, Mount-street.

Consul General, Charles Tottie, Esq., 52, Montague-square.

SWITZERLAND.

Consul Office, a, 24, Cateaton street, Lothbury.

Agent and Consul General, J. L. Prevost.

TURKEY.

Ambassador Extraordinary, His Excellency Ali Effendi.

Consulate Office, 28, Great Winchester-street, City.

Consul General, Edward Zohrab, Esq., 1, Bryanstone-square.

TUSCANY.

Consulate Office, 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton street.

Consul, James Christian Clement Bell.

WURTEMBERGH.

Consul General, Bernard Hebel.

THE GOVERNORS AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

WILLIAM COTTON, Esq., Governor.

JOHN BENJ. HRATH, Esq., Deputy Governor, } Re-elected April 13, 1844.

DIRECTORS ELECTED APRIL 14, 1844.

Chapman, Edward Henry, Esq.
Campbell, Arthur Edward, Esq.
Dobree, Bonamy, Esq.
Gower, Abel Lewes, Esq.
Hankey, Thomson, jun., Esq.
Hanson, John Oliver, Esq.

Hodgson, Kirkman Daniel, Esq.
Holland, Henry Lancelot, Esq.
Hunt, Thomas Newman, Esq.
Huth, Charles Frederick, Esq.
Latham, Alfred, Esq.
Mildmay, Humphrey St. John, Esq.

Morris, James, Esq.
Neave, Sheffield, Esq.
Norman, George Warde, Esq.
Palmer, John Horsley, Esq.
Pattison, James, Esq.
Pelly, Sir John Henry, Bart.

Pearse, Christopher, Esq.
Prescott, Henry James, Esq.
Reid, Sir John Rae, Bart.
Robinson, William R., Esq.
Thompson, William, Esq. & Ald.
Tooke, Thomas, jun., Esq.

Secretary, John Knight; Dep. Sec., John Watts; Assistant, John Bentley; Chief Accountant, William Smee; Deputy, George Earle Gray; Assistant, J. P. Noble; Chief Cashier, Matthew Marshall; First Assistant, J. R. Elsey; Second Assistant, Thomas Bros.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND HAS BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE FOLLOWING TOWNS,

Birmingham—Bristol—Gloucester—Hull—Leeds—Liverpool—Manchester—Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Norwich—Plymouth—Portsmouth—Swansea.

LONDON BANKERS.

Ames, Prescott, Grote, & Co., 62, Threadneedle-st.
Bank of England, Threadneedle-st.
Barclay, Bevan, and Tritton, 54, Lombard-st.
Barnard, Dimsdale, Barnard & Co., 59, Cornhill.
Barnett, Hoare, & Co., 62, Lombard-st.
Bosanquet, Anderton, Franks, & Co., 73, Lombard-st.
Bouverie, Norman, & Murdoch, 11 Haymarket.
Brown, Janson, & Co., 32, Abchurch-lane.
Call, Sir W. P., Marten, & Co., 25, Old Bond-st.
Child & Co., 1, Fleet-st., Temple Bar.
Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing-cross.
Cockburn & Co., 4, Whitehall.
Champion & Co., 11, West Smithfield.
Coutts & Co., 59, Strand.
Cunliffe, Brooks, & Co., 29, Lombard-st.
Curries & Co., 29, Cornhill.
De Lisle Janvyn & Co., 16, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate.
Denison, J., Heywood, & Co., Lombard-st.
Dixons, Brooks, & Dixon, 25, Chancery-lane.
Drewett & Fowler, 4, Princes-st., Bank.
Drummonds & Co., 49, Charing-cross.
Feltham, John, & Co., 42, Lombard-st.
Fullers and Co., 65, Moorgate-st.
Glyn, Sir R. Carr, Bt., & Co., 67, Lombard-st.

Goslings & Sharpe, 19, Fleet-st.
Hanburys, Taylor, & Lloyd, 60, Lombard-st.
Hankeys & Co., 7, Fenchurch-st.
Herries, Farquhar, & Co., 16, St. James's-st.
Hill & Sons, 17, West Smithfield.
Hoares, 37, Fleet-st.
Hopkinson, Barton, & Co., 3, Regent-st., Watlington-place.
Jones, Lloyd, & Co., 43, Lothbury.
Jones & Son, 41, West Smithfield.
Kinloch, G. F. & Sons, 1, New Broad-st.
Lubbock, Sir J. W. & Co., 11, Mansion-house-st.
Masterman, Peters, & Co., 35, Nicholas-lane.
Præd, Fane, Præd, & Johnson, 189, Fleet-st.
Price, Sir C. Bt., & Co., King William-st.
Pocklington & Lacy, 60, West Smithfield.
Pugot, Bainbridge, & Co., 12, St. Paul's.
Ransom & Co., Pall-mall East.
Roberts, Curtis, & Co., 15, Lombard-st.
Rogers, Olding, & Co., 29, Clements-lane.
Scott, Sir C. Bt., & Co., 1, Cavendish-sq.
Smith, Payne, & Co., King William-st.
Strachan, Pauls, & Bates, 217, Strand.
Sponner, Attwood, & Co., 27, Gracechurch-st.
Stevenson, Salt, & Sons, 20, Lombard-st.
Stone, Martin, & Stones, 68, Lombard-st.

Stride & Sons, 6, Copthall-court.
Twinings, Rich., G. J. A. & Nich., 215, Strand.
Vere, Sapse, Banbury, & Co., 77, Lombard-st.
Weston & Young, Wellington-st., Borough.
Williams, Deacon, & Co., 20, Birch-lane.
Willis, Percival, & Co., 76, Lombard-st.
Ireland, Provincial Bank of, 42, Old Broad-st.
Ireland, National Bank of, 13, Old Broad-st.
London Joint Stock Bank, Princes-st., Bank, and 69, Pall-mall.
London and Westminster, Lothbury, 9, Waterloo-place, 213, High Holborn, 3, Wellington-st., Borough, 87, High-st., Whitechapel, Stratford-place.
National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-st., Within.
London & County Banking Company, 71, Lombard-st.
Commercial Bank of London, 3, Moorgate-st., and 5, & 6, Henrietta-st., Covent-garden.
Union Bank of London, 8, Moorgate-st., Argyll-place, Regent-st., and Pall Mall, East.



FEBRUARY.

HARE-HUNTING.

This sport is now seldom seen in its primitive shape; time and manners have not failed to act upon hare-hunting as they are wont to do upon all things; indeed, the latest changes, by introducing the dwarf fox-hound, have quickened the sport and taken from it, as a subject of illustration, its main characteristic, by banishing the "blue-mottled harrier." This "newest fashion" we eschew, and give hare-hunting as it should be given—such as it was when Somerville sung, and such as it yet is in some sylvan corners of Old England—a whit slower perhaps, but not less hearty, healthful, or exhilarating, than the rattling system of a later day. The dwarf fox-hound, with its superior pace, possesses very fine qualities of nose, but cannot in the latter respect surpass its predecessor; while the "blue-mottled harrier" gives at a glance, to a true sportsman's eye, the peculiar character of the scene which our sketch of hare-hunting seeks to portray.

How inferior soever may be the estimation in which hunting the hare is held in comparison with hunting the fox, no animal of the chase affords so much true hunting as she does. *The Country Squire*, in his Essay on Hunting, says: "The chase after the fox or stag is violent, and little more than riding or running; but the hare displays the very art of hunting; she affords a pleasure worthy of the philosopher, a curiosity that may justly raise the admiration of the wisest statesman, physician, or divine. I, therefore, hope for pardon from my more sprightly brethren, if I give my vote for the innocent hare above all other game." The modern *Nimrod* says: "For our own part, speaking as fox-hunters, yet abandoning all prejudices against a sport it is too much the fashion to hold cheap, we consider, that, to any man who is a real lover of hunting, that is, of seeing hounds do their work, and that work well, a twenty minutes' burst over a good country, with a well-bred pack of harriers, of the present stamp and fashion, affords a high treat."

While upon this subject, we record with regret, the death of Hylton Jolliffe, a true sportsman of the good old school—one whose presence has given life and spirit to many a well-run chase.

Mr. Jolliffe was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, having represented the borough of Petersfield more than forty years; and in this character no less than as a soldier and a sportsman, his

memory deserves the compliment we pay it, by the publication of his portrait. He entered the army early in life, holding a commission in the Duke of York's regiment when little more than sixteen years of age. In the course of the war with Republican France he was frequently engaged

in active service; and in the memorable campaign in Egypt, which terminated with the victory of Alexandria, Colonel Jolliffe commanded a battalion of the Coldstream Guards on the decisive day, the 21st of March. On his marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Ferrers, he quitted the profession of a soldier, and directed his attention chiefly to those pursuits which constitute the avocations of a country gentleman. His hours of amusement were devoted to the sports of the field, in which he attained such celebrity as to have acquired the designation of "the hero of the chase." Descended from a family of very high antiquity, some of his estates in the north of England have been continued in uninterrupted succession, in one branch of his family, for more than a thousand years. A claim to revive a cherished hereditary title, long in abeyance, was at one period favourably entertained by the ministers of the day; but as it was considered invidious or injudicious to restore so ancient a barony, George III. expressed his sentiments as preferably disposed to a new creation; but this not being in accordance with the views of the father of the deceased gentleman, the idea was never realised. When pressed by the late Earl of Liverpool to accept a baronetcy, the suggestion appeared to Mr. Jolliffe to convey something so much like an insult, that he is reported to have made the following sarcastic reply to the minister: "Your proposal, my lord, if acceded to, would only enable me to do by patient what I already practise as a gentleman—namely, walk out of a room after the very numerous tribe who have recently been elected as fit subjects for such a dignity!"



PORTRAIT OF HYLTON JOLLIFFE, ESQ.

Toward the latter end of this month, when the weather becomes somewhat mild, carp, gudgeons, and minnows may be taken, as well as pike, chub, and roach. The perch spawns either in this or the next month. The same as last month will answer.

During the progress of this month, sports with the gun begin to decline. The whole tribe of wild fowl fly the approach of spring, and seek a colder climate more congenial to their habits. The partridge and pheasant season is over.

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MARCH.

WILD DUCK SHOOTING.

THE different methods of taking the wild duck afford capital sport and never-ending adventure. "Common wild fowl shooting with a shoulder duck gun," observes Captain Lacy in the "Modern Shooter," "has long been in vogue, and has often been the theme of ancient sporting authors; but, until Colonel Hawker's work appeared, wild fowl shooting on salt-water had scarcely been touched upon; still less had any one of 'gentle blood' ventured to commit his valuable ease to 'the vasty deep,' in case so fragile as that cleft a shooting punt. The merit, therefore, of having invented this new pleasure, or, at least, of having added it to the stock of sporting recreations, attaches exclusively to the gallant colonel. As a practical performer, he is most successful, and is, perhaps, the very best wild fowl shot round the British coast. Hail, Hawker! Mac Adam of duck shooters, hail!" The colonel's well-known book contains the modes of hut shooting, &c., and some particulars relating to decoys.

The usual weight of the mallard or drake is about 2½ lbs., and that of the duck somewhat less; but the foreigners are generally larger than the home-breds. Captain Lacy has shot wild ducks in the Tees Bay above six pounds and a half the pair; but, if much beyond this weight, their purity of breed may be suspected. Wild ducks, excepting a few home-breds, whose full-grown ones are fine eating in August, do not appear in the Tees Bay until November, or, at all events, in any number worth mentioning. The mallards are very poor in condition after the middle of February, not so the ducks. The captain adds: "a common trick played upon the London cockneys is to serve them out with a couple of shell ducks in lieu of wild ducks. The heads and white legs of the former having been cut off, and the birds plucked, as they are just about the size of the latter, and always look plump, they sell better, and it is thus that wild ducks are libelled for eating so 'fishy!'"

The captain enthusiastically sings:—

"If tame-ducks were wanting,
And wild-ducks were down,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone!"

Colonel Hawker says: "It often happens that wild-ducks, dunbirds, and other fowl, come down at night to large rivers, ponds, or lakes, which are so deeply surrounded by floating reeds, that no one can approach the water; and the birds, aware of this, do not lower their flight till they come near them. So far from this defying the shooter, it is one of the finest opportunities that can be afforded for death and destruction. Let him sit, in a small punt, or canoe, fore and aft, among the rushes, where, towards dusk, he will be so completely hid, that he may either shoot at birds flying within pistol-shot, or wait for a good chance on the water; from whence, his boat being hid on each side, and foreshortened to the only point of view he will be pretty sure to escape the observation of the birds. This plan may be resorted to where there are no rushes, such as under the bank of an island, or in a small brook, near which there may be no hiding-place."

The fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridge, and Martin Mere in Lincolnshire, are excellent localities for duck as well as every other wild fowl shooting. This species of shooting, both of duck and flapper, can likewise be pursued in perfection on the borders of many of the rivers of North and South Wales.

The nest of the wild duck is generally made in some dry spot of the marshes, and not far from water, to which she can lead her progeny as soon as hatched. It is composed of withered grass and other dry vegetable matter, and usually concealed from view by a thick bush, or some very rank herbage, though other and very dissimilar situations are occasionally chosen, as several instances have been recorded where they have deposited their eggs on the fork of a large tree, or in some deserted nest.

The Yankes have what they call their "ducking," i. e. when they form a party to go shoot ducks on Duck Island, in Chesapeake Bay. These are the

celebrated canvass-back duck of the American gourmand, and the estimation in which they are held may be gathered from the fact that, in Baltimore market, the price of a single duck is one shilling, whilst the common wild ducks are but threepence a couple. The former has been acclimated in Britain, and why the breed has not been more extensively encouraged is somewhat surprising, as they are sizeable and handsome birds, and, as a table luxury, most delicious.

ANGLING.

IN March, minnows, roach, chub, gudgeons, tench, carp, and trout, form the bill of fare. Bleak, pike, perch, and dace, spawn. In this and the preceding month, the middle of the day is the best for angling. The blue dun cow-dung flies make their appearance, and may be used throughout the year. The March brown fly appears about the same time, but is out of season at the end of April; it is a capital bait, and it kills most from eleven till three.

YACHTING.

THOUGH early in the season, yachting commences on the Thames during this month. The Thames Yacht Club rendezvous at Greenwich. The first law of the Club states its object to be "the encouragement of yacht-building sailing on the river Thames." The funds of the Club, after paying necessary current expenses, are appropriated to the purchase of cups and other prizes, to be sailed for by yachts belonging to members only. Another law of the Club throws open one of the matches, to be called "the Grand Match," to all yachts eligible to sail, winners of the same season not excluded.

STEEPLE-CHASING.

STEEPLE-CHASING or RACING, is one of the sports of this month, when the St. Albans steeple-chase takes place. The ancient borough of St. Albans, at present, appears to be to steeple-chasing what Newmarket is to legitimate turf practices; how long it may retain its metropolitan importance, over this connecting link between turf and field riding, it is not easy to predict, so much do caprice and fashion influence these matters. The benefit which this town receives from these sporting meetings, has stimulated its inhabitants to exert themselves to the utmost to provide the very best accommodation for both actors and spectators; while the liberality of the landowners cannot be too highly praised for throwing no impediment in the way. Thus, St. Albans offers its fields to bespatter the ardent riders, and its brooks to wash off the accumulated stains. Its hedges have waved under the jumpers, and its ancient town has opened its hotels to greet the conqueror and console the vanquished. Steeple-chases are also held this month at Banbury, Northampton, Burton Constable, York, Burton-upon-Trent, Bedford, Leamington, Boston, &c., &c.

English steeple-chasing appears to be rapidly gaining ground, and, in the absence of hunting, it offers one of the very best means of keeping up the wind and condition of our field-horses, and the emulative spirit of field-men. Our method of conducting a steeple-chase is not fettered with so many rules and enactments as those of Ireland; nor is it marked with much other ceremony than that of previously agreeing on the stakes, marking out the ground by means of flags on eminences, within certain distances, to the right or left of which the riders are confined in their course; neither must one horse follow the track of another, nor leap the same fence within so many yards of any other rider; nor is he allowed to take his course on any lane or road, beyond a certain distance. The horses are started by a preconcerted signal, such as a bugle sound, the firing of a pistol, &c., &c.

ARCHERY MEETINGS usually commence in this month.—FOOT-BALL play is still kept up on Shrove Tuesday, in some towns, as at Derby, and Kingston-upon-Thames.

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 London, Lieutenant Lean, R.N.
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 Belfast, Lieutenant Starke, R.N.
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 Surveyor-General, Sir Jas. McAdam

PUBLIC OFFICES, WITH HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Accountant General's Office, Chancery-lane, 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; and for delivery of Drafts, 11 to 2
 Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 11 to 5
 Admiralty Court, College square, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 7
 Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-street, 10 to 3 and 4
 Admiralty Naval Department, Whitehall, 10 to 5
 Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Affidavit Office, 10, Symond's Inn, 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1
 Annuity (Government) Office, 19, Old Jewry, 10 to 3
 Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3
 Arches Registry, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4
 Army Medical Board Office, 13, St. James's Place, 11 to 4
 Army Pay Office, now called Paymaster General's Office by Act of Parliament, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Bankrupts' Office, 2, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
 Bankruptcy Court, 82, Bassinghall-street, 10 to 4
 Board of Control for East India Affairs, Cannon-row, Westminster, 10 to 4
 Board of General Officers, 6, Whitehall Yard, 10 to 4
 Board of Green Cloth, St. James's Palace, 11 to 4
 Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Board of Works, consolidated with Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenue by Act of Parliament, 1 and 2, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
 Borough Court of Southwark, St. Margaret's-hill, Monday, 3 to 4
 Children's Employment Commission, 5, Trafalgar-square, 9 to 5
 Church Commission, &c., and Commissioners of Charities, 13, Great George-street, Westminster
 City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, 9 to 5
 City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, 10 to 7
 Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 5
 Commissioners for Promoting the Fine Arts, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
 Council Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Custom-House, Lower Thames-street.
 In-door Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 28th Feb., 9 to 4
 Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 10, Benet's hill, 9 to 5
 Doctors' Commons, south side of St. Paul's Churchyard
 Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, 10 to 4
 East India House, Leadenhall-street, 10 to 4
 Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Office, 5, Whitehall Place, 10 to 4
 Emigration (Government) Office, London Docks, 10 to 4
 Exchequer Bill Loan Office, S. Sea House, 10 to 4
 Excise Office, Broad-street, 9 to 3
 Excise Export Office, 49, Great Tower-street, 9 to 3
 Faculty Office, 10, Knight Rider-st., 9 to 4
 Fen Office, 6, Sergeant's Inn, 10 to 2, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

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 Assistant, V. C. Wright, Esq.
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First Fruits' Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster, consolidated with Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 10 to 4
 Foreign Marriage, Baptism, and Burial Office, Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 5
 French Passport Office, 6, Poland-st.; Passports applied for, 11 to 5; granted next day, 1 to 3
 Gazette Office, Cannon-row, 10 to 5
 Gazette Advert. Office, 42, Chancery-lane
 General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 7 and 8, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
 Greenwich Out-Pension Office, Tower-hill, 10 to 4
 Hackney Carriage Office, 3, Princes-street, Storey's Gate, 10 to 4
 Half-pay Office. See Army Pay Office
 Harbour Master's Office, St. Katharine's Stairs, 9 to 4
 Herald's College Office, St. Benet's hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
 Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street, 10 to 4
 Invalid Office, 4, Northumberland-street, Strand, 10 to 4
 Irish Deeds Registry and Affidavit Office, 10, Southampton Buildings, 10 to 4
 Irish Office, 18, Great Queen-street, Westminster, 11 to 5
 Judges' Chambers, Rolls' gardens, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5 in term, and 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.
 Land Tax Register Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's, 11 to 4
 Lord Mayor's Court Office, 7, Old Jewry, 10 to 4
 Lunacy, Offices of Metropolitan Commissioners in Abingdon-street, 10 to 4
 Lunatic Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4
 Lunatic Visitors' Office, 45, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 10 to 5
 Marshalsea and Palace Courts, Great Scotland Yard; Office, 15, Chancery-lane, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; on Court days, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 1, and 3 to 6
 Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, 10 to 4; in vacation, 10 to 2; in long vacation, 11 to 1
 Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, 10 to 5
 Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland Yard, 10 to 4
 Ordinance Office, 86, Pall Mall, 10 to 6, and Tower, 10 to 4
 Palace Court Office, 15, Chancery-lane, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 2 and 4 to 7. On Court days, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 to 1, and 3 to 6
 Patent Office, 13, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, 10 to 4
 Pay Office of the Army, Pay Office of the Navy—consolidated. See Army Pay Office
 Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 to 3
 Police Offices, 10 to 5
 Poor Law Commission, Somerset House, 10 to 5
 Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
 Prerogative Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
 Prerogative Will Office, 6, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4, and 10 to 3 in winter
 Presentation Office, 4, Old Square, Lincoln's-inn, 10 to 5
 Prevention of Cruelty Society, 2, Pantion-street, Haymarket, 10 to 4
 Public Record Office—Head Office,

Rolls' House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls' Chapel, Tower, Chancery House, Poet's Corner, and Carlton Ride, 10 to 4
 Public Office in Chancery, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4
 Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenth's Department, 10 to 4
 Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, open daily from 10 to 3. Registrar attends 11 to 2 only
 Registrar General's Office, 7 and 8, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
 Registrar of Metropolitan Buildings, 3, Trafalgar-sq., Charing Cross
 Royal Marine Office, 22, New-street, Spring Gardens, 10 to 5
 School of Design, Somerset House
 South Australian Colonization Commissioners, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 11 to half-past 5

Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square
 Stamp Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4. No money received after 3
 State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, 11 to 4
 Stock Exchange, Capel-court, Bank Tax Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Tenth's Office, consolidated with Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 10 to 2
 Tithe Commissioners Office, 9, Somerset-place, Somerset House, 9 to 6
 Transport Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Treasury Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Vicars General and Peculiars' Office, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 7
 Victualling Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 War Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 4
 Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Public Works and Buildings Office, Whitehall place, 10 to 4

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR,

Elected 9th September—Sworn in 9th November,
 The Right Hon. Michael Gibbs, Alderman of the Ward of Walbrook, 1838

SHERIFFS,

Elected 24th June—Sworn in 28th September.

ALDERMEN.

George Marten, Esq., William H. Ashurst, Esq.

The following have not passed the Chair.

Wood, Thomas, Esq.—Cordwainer	1835
Johnson, John, Esq.—Dowgate	1839
Carroll, Sir George, Kt.—Candlewick	1840
Hooper, John K., Esq.—Queenhithe	1840
Duke, Sir James, Kt., M.P.—Farringdon Without	1840
Farncomb, Thomas, Esq.—Bassishaw	1840
Mugrove, John, Esq.—Broad-street	1842
Hunter, William, Esq.—Coleman-street	1843
H. H. Hughes, Esq.—Bread-street	1844
Challis, Thomas, Esq.—Cripplegate	1844
Sidney, Thomas, Esq.—Billingsgate	1844
Moon, F. G. Esq.—Portoken	1844

The following have passed the Chair.

Hunter, Sir C. S., Bart.—Bridge Without	1804
Lucas, M. P., Esq.—Tower	1821
Thompson, W., Esq., M.P.—Cheap	1821
Key, Sir John, Bart.—Langbourn	1823
Laurie, Sir P., Knt.—Aldersgate	1826
Farebrother, C., Esq.—Lime-street	1826
Copeland, W., Esq., M.P.—Bishopsgate	1829
Kelly, T., Esq.—Farringdon Within	1830
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.—Castle Baynard	1801
Marshall, Sir C., Knt.—Bridge Within	1832
Pirie, Sir John, Bart.—Cornhill	1834
Humphery, J. Esq., M.P.—Aldgate	1835
Magnay, Sir William, Bart.—Vintry	1838

Royal Exchange opened, 28th Oct. 1844. The Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. William Magnay, created a Baronet on the occasion.

Recorder—Hon. C. E. Law, Q.C., M.P.

Common Sergeant—J. Mirehouse, Esq.
 Common Pleaders—R. Gurney, A. Ryland, H. Randell, and Peter Laurie, Esqrs.
 Judge of Sheriffs' Court—E. Bullock, Esq.
 Chamberlain—Anthony Brown, Esq.
 Town Clerk—Mr. Serj. Merewether
 Clerk of the Peace—John Clark, Esq.
 Coroner—William Payne, Esq.
 Solicitor—Charles Pearson, Esq.
 Comptroller of Bridge House Estates—F. Brand, Esq.
 Commissioner of Police—D. W. Harvey, Esq.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

CHIEF JUDGE, Vice Chancellor Bruce
 CHIEF REGISTRARS, Mr. Sergeant Edward Lawes and Mr. Barber
 COMMISSIONERS, Sir C. F. Williams, Mr. Sergeant Goulbourn, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, and E. Holroyd, Esqrs.

BIRMINGHAM—John Bagnay, Q. C., Esq., and Robert Daniell, Esq.
 LIVERPOOL—Walter Skirrow, Esq., and Charles Phillips, Esq.
 MANCHESTER—Ebenezer Ludlow, Esq., Sergeant, and William Thomas Jemmett, Esq.
 LEEDS—Martin John West, Esq., and Montague Bere, Esq.
 BRISTOL—H. J. Stephen, Esq., Sergeant, and Richard Stevenson, Esq.
 EXETER—Edward Goulburne, Esq., Sergeant.
 NEWCASTLE—N. Ellison, Esq.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, H. R. Reynolds, Esq.
 COMMISSIONERS, J. G. Harris, Wm. J. Law, and D. Pollock, Esqrs.
 PROVISIONAL ASSIGNEE, S. Sturges, Esq.
 CHIEF CLERK, J. Masey, Esq.
 TAX MASTER, H. C. Richards, Esq.
 CLERK OF THE RULES, C. V. White, Esq.



APRIL.

FLY-FISHING, NEAR HADDON HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

"No man should in honesty catch a trout till the middle of March," quoth the father of anglers, quaint, philosophical old Izaak Walton; and, in obedience to their master, all true brethren of the angle have by long usage fixed the 11th of March for fly-fishing to begin. The leafbuds now give out the first evidences of returning spring. Around the village church the jack-daw comes again—the marsh titmouse begins to raise its note; and, of all nature's signs of spring the most watched for by the trout-fisher, various flies appear. The trolling-rod now gives place to its more pliant compeer, and floats, plummetts, snags, and gorge-hooks are supplanted by hackles and flies. All the mysteries of a fly-fisher's wallet are now displayed, with varied spoils of bird and beast lying ready to the angler's practised hand, as from their gaudy colours he contrives mimic resemblances of the insect tribes who flutter over rippling streams. And learnedly does the "Complete Angler" discuss these things, telling how to weave "the lower fur of a squirrel's tail with the wing of the grey feather of the drake—the hairs of Isabella: coloured mohair, and the wings of a bright mallard's feather"—and a hundred other such compounds for constructing "an admirable fly, and in great repute as a killer." Learned piscatorial disquisitions are indulged in, too, as to the flies best suited for each successive month; but here a golden rule presents itself. Let the angler watch the insects which hover over the stream where he seeks his sport—let him catch one and imitate its size, shape, and colour, and then he has the bait at which the fish will bite most readily. The fly-rod, says good authority, should be about twelve feet three inches long, and about fourteen ounces in weight. It must not be top-heavy, nor must it have too much play in the lower part, but the play should be just in proportion to the gradual tapering, by which there will be very little spring, till after about the third foot of its length. A rod too pliable is as bad a fault as being too stiff; and, from being too small, there is, of course, more liable to be top-heavy, which nine rods in ten are; the consequence is, they tire the hand, and do not drop the fly so neatly. Colonel Hawker has best described the proper mode of practising the art. He says, "In throwing a fly, raise the arm well up, without labouring with your body, send the fly backwards by a sudden spring of the wrist. Do not draw the fly too near, or you lose your purchase for sending it back, and therefore require an extra sweep in the air before you can get it into play again. If, after sending it back, you make the counter spring a moment too soon, you will whip off your tail-fly, and if a moment too late, your line will fall in a slovenly manner. The knack of catching this time is, therefore, the whole art of throwing well. The motion should be just sufficiently circular to avoid this; but if too circular, the spring receives too much check, and the gut will then most probably not drop before the silk line. In a word, allow the line no more time than just to unfold before you retreat the spring of the wrist; this must be done, or you will hear a crack, and find you have just whipped off your tail-fly. For this reason I should recommend beginners to learn at first with only a bob, or they will soon empty their own or their friend's fishing-book; and, at all events, to begin learning with a moderate length of line."

Thus much for the practice of fly-fishing, and now a word for our illustration of it. The angler here whips one of the best trout streams in England—the old baronial residence of the Vernons, the "Kings of the Peak," standing in picturesque stateliness upon a neighbouring eminence. The Wye flows at his feet—now all quiet and placid, floating a lucid mirror above its bright pebbly bed—anon dashing over some rocky impediment in tiny cascades, then coursing swiftly through a narrow, or streaming all impetuous down some sloping course, until again it floats placidly, as its waters expand and deepen. From its source near Buxton, through its course by Ashford, Bakewell, and Haddon, until it falls into the Derwent at Rowsley, it affords trout worthy of all the praises of old Izaak; while the scenery around is rich in variety of hill and slope and dale, with here and there rocks rising in

bold prominence, and giving that character to the landscape which renders Derbyshire one of the most interesting and picturesque of the counties of England.

QUOITS.

This game is much played during April. It does not depend so much upon superior strength as upon superior skill. The quoit has evidently derived its origin from the ancient *discus*; at the present day, it is a circular plate of iron, perforated in the middle, not always of the same size, but suited to the strength and convenience of the several candidates.

To play at this game, an iron pin, called a hob, is driven into the ground, within a few inches of the top; and at the distance of eighteen, twenty, or more yards, for the distance is optional, a second pin of iron is also made fast in a similar manner, and two or more persons who are to contend for the victory, stand at one of the iron marks, and throw an equal number of quoits to the other, and those nearest to the hob are reckoned towards the game. Having cast all their quoits, the candidates walk to the opposite side, and determine the state of the play, then, taking their stand there, throw their quoits back again, and continue to do so alternately until the game is decided.

The most skillful stroke in this game is what is termed *ringing the quoit*: that is, casting it in such a manner that the hole in the middle shall fall exactly on the top of the hob.

It appears that quoits are used as implements of war by the Seikhs, an independent and martial tribe in India. Captain Mundy says, "The Seikhs have a great variety of weapons. I observed the musket, matchlock, sword, spears of sundry forms, daggers, and battle-axe; but the arm that is exclusively peculiar to this sect is the quoit: it is made of beautiful thin steel, sometimes inlaid with gold; in using it, the warrior twirls it swiftly round the fore-finger, and launches it with such deadly aim, as, according to their own account, to be sure of his man at eighty paces."

ANGLING.

A SOCIETY has recently been formed, under the sanction of the Lord Mayor as Conservator of the Thames, for the purpose of preserving the fish of that river, by preventing the use of illegal nets, and putting a stop to other unfair practices, which have been long resorted to for their destruction. Deeps have been staked, and other plans are in progress, to secure sport for the angler. If the society be supported as it ought to be by all who delight in the beautiful and tranquil amusement, the Thames will, within a short period, become as unequalled for sport and enjoyment, as for its interest and beauty.

Upon the banks of the Thames the noblest of British worthies have lived, flourished, and died. Scarcely can we stand upon a spot that is not hallowed ground; or contemplate an object unassociated with some triumph of the mind. Thus the angler, while enjoying his sport, is revelling with nature, or with memory—the present, or the past.

Who loves not his own company,
Will feel the weight of't many a day.

COWLEY.

The increasing warmth of the weather, brings also increase of sport; with tench, perch, trout, roach, carp, gudgeons, flounders, bleak, minnows, and eels. Barbel, pike, chub, ruffe, and dace, spawn.

In April, the green tail and gravel flies come out: they are soon out of season, the former continuing not more than a week, and the latter about a fortnight. The black gnat, which continues till the end of May, and the stone fly complete this month's list.

The Aquatic Season commences; the various Yacht Clubs hold meetings and settle preliminaries for the matches of the season.

NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.				COMMONS.			
Peers of the Royal Blood..	..	..	2	ENGLAND—County Members	..	..	143
Dukes ..	..	..	21	Isle of White	..	..	1
Marquises ..	..	..	19	Universities	..	..	4
Earls ..	..	..	109	Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports	..	..	323 471
Viscounts ..	..	..	18	WALES—County Members	..	..	15
Barons ..	..	..	121	Boroughs	..	..	14 29
Archbishops ..	..	..	2	SCOTLAND—County Members	..	..	30
Bishops ..	..	..	24	Cities and Boroughs	..	..	23 53
Scotch Representative Peers	..	..	16	IRELAND—County Members	..	..	64
Irish Peers ..	..	..	28	Universities	..	..	2
Irish Spiritual Peers	..	..	4 435	Cities and Boroughs	..	..	39 105
Deduct Representative Peers with English Titles	..	..	9				
			426				658

A TABLE OF ENGLISH WARS SINCE THE REVOLUTION IN 1688, Shewing the Sums expended during each War, and the progress of our Taxes and National Debt.

Name of War.	Our Opponents.	Our Allies.	War commenced A.D.	Years war lasted.	Ended by the Peace of	War Ended A.D.	Millions raised by Taxes, &c.	Millions raised by Loans.	Total of Expend. in Millions.	Average of yearly Expend. in millions.	Average of the Yearly Poor-rates.	Average of Price of Wheat per qr.
The War of the Revolution.	The French	The Dutch, Austrians, Prussians, Spaniards, and People of Savoy.	1688	9	Ryswick.	1697	16	20	36	4	$\frac{2}{3}$ of a million.	s. d. 44 0
The War of the Spanish Succession.	French, Spaniards	Dutch, Austrians, People of Savoy, Portuguese.	1702	11	Utrecht.	1713	30	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a million.	44 6
The Spanish War, 1739, and the War of the Austrian Succession, 1741.	Spaniards, French	Austrians, Dutch, Russians, Sardinians, Hungarians.	1732	9	Aix-La Chapelle.	1748	25	29	54	6	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a million.	32 6
The Seven Years' War.	French, Spaniards, Austrians, Russians.	Prussians,	1756	7	Paris.	1763	52	60	112	16	1 million.	39 3
The American War.	Americans, French, Spaniards, Dutch.	—	1765	8	Versailles.	1783	32	104	136	17	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions.	48 6
The War of the French Revolution.	French, Spaniards from 1796.	Spaniards till 1795, Dutch, Prussians, Austrians, Portuguese.	1793	9	Amiens.	1802	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	464	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions.	78 6
The War against Napoleon Buonaparte.	French, Spaniards till 1806, Americans.	Austrians, Prussians, Russians, Spaniards from 1804, Portuguese.	1803	12	Paris.	1815	770 $\frac{1}{2}$	388 $\frac{1}{2}$	1159	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions.	92 8
				65			1189	834 $\frac{1}{2}$	2023 $\frac{1}{2}$			

WEATHER TABLE.

IMPROVED AND ILLUSTRATED BY THE LATE REV. ADAM CLARKE, L.L.D.

This Table, and the accompanying Remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon in their several positions respecting the Earth; and will, by simple inspection, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the Moon into any of her Quarters, and that so near the truth, as to be seldom or never found to fail.

MOON.	TIME OF CHANGE.	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
If the New Moon—the First Quarter—the Full Moon—or the Last Quarter happens.	Between Midnight and Two in the Morning	Fair	Hard Frost, unless the Wind be S. or W.
	Between 2 and 4 Morning	Cold, with frequent showers	Snow and Stormy.
	Between 4 and 6 Morning	Rain	Rain.
	Between 6 and 8 Morning	Wind and Rain	Stormy.
	Between 8 and 10 Morning	Changeable	Cold Rain, if Wind W.; Snow, if E.
	Between 10 and 12 Morning	Frequent Showers	Cold and High Wind.
	At Twelve o'clock at Noon and to Two P.M.	Very Rainy	Snow or Rain.
	Between 2 and 4 Afternoon	Changeable	Fair and Mild.
	Between 4 and 6 Afternoon	Fair	Fair.
	Between 6 and 8 Afternoon	Fair, if wind N.W., rainy, if S. or S.W.	Fair and Frosty, if Wind N. or N.E. Rain or Snow, if S. or S.W.
	Between 8 and 10 Afternoon	Ditto	Ditto.
	Between 10 and Midnight	Fair	Fair and Frosty.

1. The nearer the time of the Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, is to Midnight, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to Mid-day, or Noon, these phases of the Moon happen, the more foul or wet the weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i.e.* from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather: but this is mostly dependent on the Wind, as it is noted in the Table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, and the beginning of Spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER.

(By the late Rev. W. Jones, of Pluckley.)

MISTS.—A white mist in the evening, over a meadow with a river, will be drawn up by the sun next morning, and the day will be bright.—Five or six fogs successively drawn up, portend rain.—Where there are high hills, and the mist which hangs over the lower lands draws towards the hills in the morning, and rolls up to the top, it will be fair; but if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, there will be rain.

CLOUDS.—Against much rain, the clouds grow bigger and increase very fast, especially before thunder.—When the clouds are formed like fleeces, but dense in the middle, and bright toward the edges, with the sky bright, they are signs of a frost, with hail, snow, or rain.—If clouds breed high in the air, in thin white trains, like locks of wool, they portend wind, and probably rain.—When a general cloudiness covers the sky, and small black fragments of clouds fly underneath, they are a sure sign of rain, and probably it will be lasting. Two currents of clouds always portend rain.

DEW.—If the Dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fair day, it is a sign

of another. If not, and there is no wind, rain must follow.—A red evening portends fine weather: but if it spread too far upwards from the horizon in the evening, and especially morning, it foretells wind or rain, or both.—When the sky in rainy weather is tinged with sea green, the rain will increase; if with deep blue it will be showery.

HEAVENLY BODIES.—A haziness in the air which fades the sun's light, and makes the orb appear whitish or ill defined; or at night, if the moon and stars grow dim, and a ring encircles the former, rain will follow.—If the Sun's rays appear like Moses' horns, if white at setting, or shorn of his rays, or goes down into a bank of clouds in the horizon, bad weather is to be expected.—If the Moon looks pale and dim, we expect rain; if red, wind; and if of her natural colour with a clear sky, fair weather.—If the Moon is rainy throughout, it will clear at the change, and perhaps the rain return a few days after. If fair throughout, and rain at the change the fair weather will probably return on the fourth or fifth day.

WIND.—If the wind veers about much, rain is pretty sure. If in changing it follows the course of the Sun, it brings fair weather; the contrary, foul. Whistling or howling of the wind is a sure sign of rain.

METEORS.—The Aurora Borealis, after warm days, are generally succeeded by cooler air. Shooting stars are supposed to indicate wind.

ANIMALS.—Before rain, swallows fly low; dogs grow sleepy and eat grass; water fowl dive much; fish will not bite; flies are more troublesome; toads crawl about; moles, ants, bees, and many insects are very busy; birds fly low for insects; swine sleep, and cattle are uneasy, and even the human body.

Observations of Dr. Kirwan.

1. When there has been no particular storm about the time of the Spring equinox (March 21), if a storm arise from the east on or before that day; or if a storm from any point of the compass arise near a week after the equinox, then, in either of these cases, the succeeding summer is generally dry, four times in five.

2. But if a storm arise from the S.W. or W.S.W. on or just before the Spring equinox, then the Summer following is generally wet, five times in six.



M A Y.

JACK-IN-THE-GREEN.

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flow'ry MAY, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Hail, bounteous May! that dost inspire
Mirth and youth with warm desire
Woods and groves are of thy dressing;
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing:
Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And welcome thee and wish thee long!

So sings Milton, to the sweet bird-month—he whose mighty mind, "nigh spher'd in Heaven," hymned the soft beauty of the first day that dawned upon the infant world, which surely must have been a May-morning—

Sweet day, so calm, so pure, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky!

The custom of welcoming in May-morning has been observed in various manners in different countries. We say "has been," for the refinements of civilization have in a great degree banished all the festival observances of our merry ancestors. But, perhaps, although Nature forgets not to bestow "her custom'd livelies on the fields and groves" at the usual time, no season has lost its poetic charm so much as the sweet May. A solitary bonfire, with a May-bush and pole are yet to be seen here and there in retired nooks and corners of Old England, to the delight of the children, "your only chronicles of merriment" now-a-days; but the games of this delightful season have nearly all vanished away from the general scene of the country. "Jack-in-the-Green," the gay scene represented in our engraving, is one of the few relics of the May festivals.

Time was when from the court to the cottage all "rose up early to observe the rite of May." Some went "a-dew-gathering," a sort of rustic love-spell that was sure to enchant every village-maiden, gentle or simple; others to "fetch in May," a rivalry that "rob'd many a hawthorn of its half-blown sweets;" while others set their wits to work to get up some pretty device, some rural drama, the purpose of which was to bring *The Ladie of the May* into a termination of her last year's coquetting between two rival suitors.

One of the additions to "The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia," written by Sir Philip Sydney, Knight, is an account of a rural mask, or May-game, performed at Wanstead, in honour of Queen Elizabeth, which begins thus:—"Her most excellent Majestie walking in Wanstead Garden, as she passed down into the grove there came suddenly among the train one apparelled like an honest man's wife of the country; where crying out for justice, and desiring all the lords and gentlemen to speak a good word for her, shee was brought to the presence of her Majestie, to whom upon her knees she offered a supplication," &c.

May-poles, May-fairs, and May-games, are as old as any English sports we have on record. May-poles may still be seen in some of our villages, decorated with garlands, for young people to dance round. Formerly, the inhabitants of London used to go out early in the morning to fetch May from the neighbouring fields, and return with it in triumph. The church of St. Andrew-under-Shaft, in Leadenhall-street, is so named from a pole or shaft which used to be set up there on May-day, higher than the church-steeple; and this May-pole is mentioned by Chaucer. Another, alluded to by Beaumont and Fletcher, flourished in the Strand, nearly upon the site of the church of St. Mary-le-Strand. This May-pole was removed in 1713, and a new one erected July 4, opposite Somerset House; it had two gilt balls and a vane on the summit, and was decorated on festival days with flags and garlands. This second May-pole was taken down in 1718, when Sir Isaac Newton procured it from the inhabitants, and afterwards sent it to the Rev. r. Pound, rector of Wanstead, Essex, who obtained permission from Lord Castlemaine to erect it in Wanstead-park, for the support of the then largest telescope in Europe, made by Mons. Hugon, and presented by him to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow. Soon afterwards, the following limping verses were affixed to the May-pole:—

"Once I adorned the Strand,
But now I've found
My way to Pound,
In Baron Newton's land:

Where my aspiring head aloft is rear'd,
T' observe the motions of th' æthereal herd.
Here sometimes raised a machine by my side,
Through which is seen the sparkling milky tide:
Here oft I'm scented with a balmy dew,
A pleasing blessing which the Strand ne'er knew.
There stood I only to receive abuse,
But here converted to a nobler use;
So that with me all passengers will say,
I'm better far than when the pole of May."

A third pole must have been set up in May-fair, where a fair, which still gives name to the spot, was held for fifteen days.

Stubs describes the "May-pole" as the "chiefest jewel," which the people "bring home with great veneration, as thus—they have twentie or fortie yoke of oxen, every ox having a sweete nosegay of flowers tied to the tip of his hornes, and these oxen draw home the Maie-pole * * which they covered all over with flowers and hearbes, bound round with strings from the top to the bottome, and sometimes it was painted with variable colours, having 200 or 300 men, women, and children following it with great devotion. And, thus equipped, it was reared with handkerchiefs and flagges streaming on the top, they strawe the ground round about it, they bind green boughs about it, they set up summer halles, bowers, and arbours hard by, and then fall they to banquetting and feasting, to leaping and dauncing about it."

Sir Henry Ellis quotes an old pamphlet, in which we find the May-pole mentioned in a new and curious light. We gather from the writer that our ancestors held an anniversary assembly on May-day, and that the column of May, whence our May-pole, was the great standard of justice, in the Ey-commons, or fields. Here it was that the people, if they saw cause, deposed or punished their governors; their barons, or their kings. The judges' bough or wand (at this time discontinued, or only faintly represented by a trifling nosegay), and the staff or rod of authority in the civil and in the military (for it was the mace of power, and the truncheon of the field officers), are both derived from hence. A mayor, he says, received his name from this May, in the sense of lawful power; the crown, a mark of disparity, was also taken from the May, being representative of the garland or crown, which, when hung on the top of the May, or pole, was the great signal for convening the people; the arches of it, which spring from the circle and meet together at the mound or round ball, being necessarily so formed, to suspend it at the top of the pole. He also tells us of a mock-battle custom between youth, the one party in winter and the other in spring livery; when spring was sure to gain the victory.

Washington Irving says: "I shall never forget the delight I felt on first seeing a May-pole; it was on the banks of the Dee, close by the picturesque old bridge that stretches across the river from the quaint little city of Chester. I had already been carried back into former days, by the antiquities of that venerable place, the examination of which is equal to turning over the pages of a black letter volume, or gazing on the pictures in Froissart. The May-pole on the margin of that poetic stream completed the illusion. My fancy adorned it with wreaths of flowers, and peopled the green bank with all the dancing revelry of May-day. The mere sight of this May-pole gave a glow to my feelings, and spread a charm over the country for the rest of the day; and as I traversed a part of the fair plains of Cheshire, and the beautiful borders of Wales, and looked from among swelling hills down a long green valley, through which the Devo wound its wizard stream, my imagination turned all into a perfect Arcadia. One can readily imagine what a gay scene it must have been in jolly old London when the doors were decorated with flowering branches; when every hat was decked with hawthorn; and Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, morris-dancers, and all the other fantastic dancers and revellers were performing their antics about the May-pole in every part of the city. I value every custom which tends to infuse poetical feeling into the common people, and to sweeten and soften the rudeness of rustic manners, without destroying their simplicity."

ANGLING.

PERCH, ruffe, bream, gudgeons, flounders, dace, minnows, eels, and trout, may be taken. Carp, barbel, tench, chub, roach, and bleak, spawn.

EXHIBITIONS AND AMUSEMENTS OF THE METROPOLIS.

NAME.	SITUATION.	Days of Admission.	Hours of Admission.	Price of Admission.
Ancient Masters (Paintings by)	49, Pall Mall	Daily	10 to 4	1s
British Institution (Paintings)	52, Pall Mall	Daily	Opens in June, 10 to 4	1s
Dulwich Gallery (Ditto)	Dulwich College	Every Day, except Friday	April to Nov., 10 to 5; Nov. to April, 11 to 3	Free
St. James's Gallery (Ditto)	58, Pall Mall	Daily	9 to 4	1s
National Gallery (Ditto)	Trafalgar-square	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday	1st Nov. to 30th April, 10 to 5; 1st May to Sept., 10 to 6	Free
Royal Academy (Paintings)	Trafalgar-square	Daily	Opens in May, 8 to dusk	1s
Prize Cartoons	209, Regent-street	Daily	1 to dusk	1s
Society of Painters in Water Colours	Pall Mall, East	Daily	Opens in May, 9 to dusk	1s
Suffolk-street Gallery	Suffolk-street, Pall Mall	Daily	Opens in April, 10 to 4	1s
Water Colours (New Society)	Pall Mall, East	Daily	10 to 4	1s
Burford's Panorama—Hong Kong, Baden Baden, and Balbec.	Leicester-square	Daily	10 to dusk	1s each View
Colosseum	Regent's Park	—	Opens in May	—
Cosmorama	209, Regent-street	Daily	10 to dusk	1s
Diorama	Regent's Park	Daily	10 to 5	2s
British Museum	Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	Sept. 7th to May 1st, 10 to 4; May 7th to Sept. 1st, 10 to 7	Free
Chinese Collection	St. George's-place, Hyde Park Corner	Daily	10 to dusk, and 7 to 10	1s
East India Company's Museum	East India House, Leadenhall-street	Saturday	11 to 3	Free
Geological Museum	Craig's-court, Charing Cross	Daily	10 to 4	Free
Missionaries' Museum	Bloomfield-street, Moorfields	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	March 25 to Sept. 29, 10 to 4; rest of the Year, 10 to 3	Free
Napoleon Museum	Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly	Daily	10 to dusk	1s
Royal Institution Museum	Albemarle-street	Daily	10 to 4	Member's Ord.
Royal Military Repository	Woolwich	Daily	9 to 11, and 1 to 4	Free
Soane's Museum	13, Lincoln's Inn-fields	Thursday and Friday	10 to 4	Free
Surgeons' Museum	Lincoln's Inn-fields	First Four Days in the Week	12 to 4	Member's Ord.
United Service Museum	Scotland-yard, Whitehall	Daily	April to Sept., 11 to 5; rest of the Year, 11 to 4	Member's Ord.
Custom House	Lower Thames-street	Daily	9 to 3	Free
Greenwich Hospital	Greenwich	Daily	9 to dusk	3d
Hampton Court Palace	Hampton, Middlesex	Daily, except Friday	Before 2 o'clock	Free
Guildhall	King-street, Cheapside	Daily	10 to 3	Free
Kew Gardens	Kew, Surrey	Daily	12 to dusk	Free
Mansion House	Facing Cornhill	Daily	11 to 3	Free
Monument	Fish-street-hill	Daily	9 to dusk	6d
St. Paul's Cathedral	Ludgate-hill	Daily	10 to dusk	6d up to 4s 4d
Tower of London	Tower-hill	Daily	10 to 4	1s
Westminster Abbey	Palace-yard, Westminster	Daily	9 to dusk	6d
Windsor Castle	Windsor	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.	—	—
Duke of York's Column	St. James's Park	Daily	12 to 3	6d
Adelaide Gallery	Lowther Arcade, West Strand	Daily	11 to 5, and 7 to half-past 10	1s
Polytechnic Institution	309, Regent-street	Daily	11 to half-past 5, & 7 to half-past 10	1s
Society of Arts	John-street, Adelphi	Daily, except Wednesday	10 to 2	Member's Ord.
Catlin's Indian Exhibition	Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly	Daily	Announced by daily bills	1s
Deptford Dockyard	Deptford	Daily	10 to 3	Free
The Glaciary	Bazaar, Baker-street	Daily	11 to 10	1s
Fancy Glass Exhibition	151, Strand	Daily	10 to 9	6d
Linwood's (Miss) Exhibition	Leicester-square	Daily	10 to dusk	1s
Mint	Opposite Tower-hill	Daily	11 to 3	Free
Model of Pisa	121, Pall Mall	Daily	10 to 5	1s
Parisian Anatomical Model	209, Regent-street	Daily	10 to 6	1s
Surrey Zoological Gardens	Manor-place, Waltham	Daily	9 to dusk	1s
Thames Tunnel	Wapping and Rotherhithe	Daily	Constantly	1d for Toll
Tussaud's (Madame) Exhibition	Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square	Daily	In Summer 11 to 10; Winter 11 to dusk, and 7 to 10	1s
	Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly	Daily	11 to 1, and 2 to 5	1s
	Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly	Daily	11 to 2, and 3 to half-past 8	1s
	Woolwich	Daily	9 to 11, and 1 to 4	Free
Woolwich Arsenal, Rocket Room, and Dockyard	Regent's Park	Daily	10 to dusk	1s
Zoological Gardens	Regent's Park	Daily	10 to dusk	1s

THEATRES.

NAME.	SITUATION.	NAME.	SITUATION.
Adelphi	Strand	Lyceum	Strand
Covent Garden	Covent Garden and Bow Street	Her Majesty's Theatre	Haymarket
Drury Lane	Brydges Street	Princess's	Oxford Street
Haymarket	Haymarket	Strand	Strand
St. James's	King-street, St. James's		

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITIONS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Those marked thus (*) require Tickets.

Those marked thus (†) are Free.

All the others must be paid for.

* Asiatic Museum, Grafton-street (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).
 Chelsea Military Academy, (Friday).
 * Entomological Museum, Bond-street (Tuesday).
 Faraday's Lectures, Royal Institution (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday).
 House of Lords (Wednesday and Saturday).
 Hullah's Singing Classes (Monday and Thursday).
 * Linnæan Collection, Soho-square (Wednesday, and Friday).
 DAILY: Agricultural Society's Painting.
 * Ashburton Collection, Piccadilly.
 Australian Scenery, Strand.
 Baden Baden, Leicester-square.
 † Bank.
 * Bevan Collection, Connaught-place.
 * Botanic Gardens, Chelsea.

Botanical Gardens, Gravesend.
 * Bridel Collection, Eaton-square.
 Ceiling Painted by Rubens, Royal Chapel, Whitehall.
 Commission of Fine Arts.
 Corregio's Works, 57, Pall Mall.
 * Economic Geology Museum.
 Frescoes of Paul Veronese.
 * Geological Museum, Somerset House.
 Greenwich Observatory.
 * Grosvenor Gallery, Upper Grosvenor-street.
 * Gresham Lectures.
 Hong Kong, Leicester-square.
 * Hope Collection, Duchess-street, Portland-place.
 * Horticultural Gardens, Chiswick.
 Loddige's Museum, Hackney.
 † Magic Cave, Strand.

† Minasi's Pen and Ink Drawings, Praed-street.
 Paintings in Wax, 60, Quadrant.
 † Pantheon, Oxford-street.
 Parisian Venus.
 * Peel Collection, Whitehall Place.
 Rock Harmonicon.
 * Rogers' Collection, St. James' Place.
 Rome (Model of), 121, Pall Mall.
 Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's-park.
 * Stafford Gallery, Belgrave-square.
 * Stafford House, St. James's.
 The Graces, Hammersmith.
 The Queen at Treport, Leicester-square.
 Vauxhall Hogarth's, Titchborne-street.
 Vernon's Collection, 50, Pall Mall.
 Waterton's American Plants, Chelsea.



JUNE.

OTTER-HUNTING

THE chase of the Otter is still an item in the catalogue of "the sports of England;" but its proudest records must be sought in the older annals of sporting in this country.

"The pomp and circumstance" of the olden Otter-chase were very striking; the huntsmen sallied forth arrayed, in vests of green, braided with scarlet, their caps of fur encircled with bands of gold, and surmounted with ostrich plumes. Boots, much of the fashion of those known to modern hunting-fields, reaching to the tops of the thighs, and water-proof, encased their lower limbs, and were ornamented with gold or silver tassels. Their spears were also embellished with carving and costly mountings; the whole set-out of the higher classes engaged in these water-huntings being of a very picturesque and imposing character. "Towards the latter end of the last century, otter-hunting was one of the most popular of our field sports, and the list of establishments supported for its pursuit would have, probably, outnumbered those devoted to hunting in any of its other forms. Regular packs of otter-hounds were kept in almost every parish, and an otter-pole was as common an instrument in the peasant's hands as a walking-stick. It was much more simple than the spear now in use; it was merely a stick of straight ash, shod with a common iron barb head, or a fork of two prongs, also arrow-headed. With these weapons in their hands, and a motley group of miscellaneous curs at their heels, the village rustics would hie them to the neighbouring streams, to chase, in humble imitation of their betters, the *Mustela lutea* of the naturalist." (Craven.—*Sporting Review*.)

But otter-hunting is now fast dying away, though it is still kept up in parts of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Mr. Macgillivray informs us that Mr. Lomairé hunted the Dumfriesshire rivers in 1833, 1834, 1835: and that Lord John Scott keeps a park of otter-hounds for the streams of Roxburghshire. "The modern otter-spear," says Craven, "is an article of some artificial pretension. It is, like its predecessor, a long flexible ash pole, but headed with a barb somewhat scientifically constructed. The smaller end of the pole being bored and fitted with a counter-sink (a female screw and collar), a spring barb is screwed to it. The barb is so constructed, that, being driven into the hide of the quarry, it expands, and gives out two hooks, which effectually prevent the hold of the spear being destroyed by any efforts of the animal to release itself."

In England but few other packs exist, but a splendid run is occasionally enjoyed. Thus, on September 14, 1841, the Haworth and Stockton otter-hounds commenced running on the river Tees, at Dinsdale Spa fish-locks, and, on the first day, terminated at Low Middleton Deepes, where the otter was seized, but again set at liberty, and hunted till dark. The chase was renewed next day at Dinsdale-bridge, when, after another glorious run, the otter was secured. His length was four feet two inches and a half; and, taking the time occupied during both days, fifteen hours were devoted to the chase—a circumstance unparalleled in the annals of otter-hunting.

The best of modern otter-slayers, however, and the most experienced authority on the sport, is the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, of Beacon Lodge, in Hampshire, who, with four old fox-hounds and three white terriers, enjoyed some splendid otter-hunting in the New Forest, during the summer of 1840, when he put four other otters down, and killed them all.

We understand that the crack pack of otter-hounds belonging to E. Dixon, junr. Esq., of Worcester, has had some splendid hunts of late. Near Bromyard no fewer than three otters were killed in one day, but not before some of the hounds were so knocked up as to require putting into a warm bath.

Although the otter rejects all baits in the trap, an instance occurred in August, 1799, in the river Buckland, near Dover, of his taking a line bait. An otter suddenly darted from his hole, and seized the bait of a gentleman trolling for pike, who thought the bait was taken by an overgrown fish, in conse-

quence of the animal's violent struggles. After a long contest, in which the troller displayed much skill, to his great astonishment and that of others upon the spot, he drew the otter to the shore completely exhausted.

RACING.

THE Sporting Calendar of this month boasts of the gaiety and splendour of the races at Epsom and Ascot Heath. The Derby day at Epsom is an illustrated epitome of the history of English sports, manners, and society. It is, truly, a national scene, and one so peculiarly and so completely national, so identified with the very nature of Englishmen, that it will show more of the national character to a foreigner in a few hours than months of residence. There is a sort of magic in the words Epsom Races, which arouses the hopes, recollections, anticipations, and sympathies of hundreds of thousands of people of all classes of society throughout the great metropolis of Britain, from one end to the other, and throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. The spirit of horse-racing is peculiar to this country; it is a spirit indigenous with Englishmen, and though it has of late years been extended to the Continent, it is there as yet but a sickly importation, and can only be kept alive by the usual means and appliances for the preservation of exotics and interpolations. Here may be seen an almost endless succession for several hours of those elegant carriages, the workmanship of the celebrated builders of Long Acre, &c., unequalled, and not to be equalled, in lightness, strength, convenience, and beauty, by the coachbuilders of all the rest of the world put together. These carriages are drawn by horses of matchless strength and action—horses that are superior to any others to be met with in France, Italy, Germany, or Spain. Here may be seen, "going along" at twelve miles an hour, nearly five hundred pairs of "posters," the property of a single post-master, driven by "boys" dressed in the neat costume of their "profession," besides several hundred of other "posters" of nearly, if not of quite, equal worth and goodness. Here, too, are to be seen the splendid "turn-outs" of the noblemen and gentlemen who drive their own "teams," the Corinthian "drags" of the "four-in-hands" of the crack "whips" of the day, all hurrying to Epsom, and freighted with the most fashionable and lovely women in the world, by whose presence the sports are exalted, and the whole business of the day harmonized and humanized into rational and elegant recreation. The train of carriages that passes along this outlet of the western end of the town is of itself a sight well worth the being seen—a sight which, to look at, as the Roman poet says,—

"Would make old Nestor young."

and one which many will long remember with pleasure, and talk of hereafter as one of the best things in memory's waste. The first Arabian, which had ever been known as such in England, was purchased by the royal jockey, of a Mr. Markham, a merchant, at the price of five hundred pounds. That illustrious master of the science of equitation, the Duke of Newcastle, in his treatise, describes this Arab as a little bay horse, of ordinary shape, and judges he was good for nothing, because, being trained and started, he could not race, but was beaten by every horse which ran against him.

ANGLING.

IN JUNE, roach, dace, minnows, bleak, gudgeons, eels, barbel, ruffe, perch, pike, and trout, are in season. Carp, tench, bream, and gudgeons spawn. The white gnat, cock-tail, gold spinner, governor, blue gnat, whirling dun, hares' ear, and kingdom flies, make their entrée. The gold-spinner, governor, and kingdom flies continue till August; the blue gnat for about a fortnight, and the other flies in this month's list, during the summer.

LONDON EXCURSION GUIDE,

SHOWING A NUMBER OF TRIPS WHICH MAY BE MADE ROUND LONDON, WITH THE DISTANCES, OBJECTS OF ATTRACTION, AND EXPENCES.

Name of Place.	Distance.	Lowest Fares.	Conveyances, and other Particulars.	Attractions.
Blackwall	5 miles	0s. 4d.	Steamboats from Hungerford Market, London Bridge, and intermediate Stations.—Railway from Fenchurch street.	White-bait dinner and river view—sailing boats and rowing.
Brighton	50 "	5 0	Railway from London Bridge. The journey only occupies 2½ hours—fine views on the road.	The sea, promenades, baths, and Pavilion.
Chelsea	3 "	0 4	Steamboats from London Bridge, Vauxhall, and intermediate Stations	Chelsea College, Cheyne Walk, a pleasant promenade.
Dover	72 "	6 0	Steamboats from London Bridge, and Railway. The trip by water very pleasant in fine weather—occasional fine views from the railroad.	Dover Castle, Shakspeare's Cliff, marine views, baths, &c.
Dulwich	6 "	1 0	Omnibuses. Pleasant drive. Tickets to be obtained at Ackermann and Co.'s.	Fine Picture Gallery and delightful scenery.
Gravesend	21 "	1 0	Steamboats every morning from Hungerford Market and London Bridge. A very interesting and agreeable trip.	River Scenery, Tilbury Fort, Cobham Hall, Picture Gallery.
Greenwich	5 "	0 4	Steamboats from Hungerford Market, London Bridge, and intermediate Stations. Railroad from London Bridge. Omnibuses (6d.) from West-end and City, or from Elephant and Castle.	Hospital, with Picture Gallery, Chapel, &c., fine Park, Observatory, &c. Gallery and Chapel open, gratis, on Mondays and Fridays—other days, 3d. each.
Hampton Court	14 "	1 6	Steamboats from London Bridge, and Railway from Nine Elms; the latter several times a day. The boats to Nine Elms every half hour. The rail takes to Kingston, whence a pleasant walk to Hampton Court.	Hampton Court Palace and Gallery of Pictures, admission free—fine gardens and walks.
Harrow	12 "	1 0	Birmingham Railway, Euston-square. A pleasant trip	Charming prospects, Byron's school.
Herne Bay	39 "	4 0	Steamboats from various Quays below London Bridge	Pleasant maritime trip—generally fine sight of ships sailing
Kew	10 "	1 0	Steamboats (Richmond) to Kew Bridge. Omnibuses	The Royal and Botanic Gardens.
Margate	72 "	6 0	Steamboats from Quays at and below London Bridge. The old Marine suburb of London.	Fine marine views, pleasant walks on the cliffs.
Nore (The)	55 "	2 6	Steamboats from Quays at and below London Bridge. Fleet of men-of-war.	Generally a crowd of sail of merchantmen.
Norwood	7 "	0 6	Omnibuses and Railway from Bricklayers' Arms. A very pleasant ride	Beulah Spa, Penge Wood, Annerby Gardens, &c.
Putney	6 "	0 8	Omnibuses and Steamboats (<i>See Chelsea</i>)—get down at Putney Bridge	Pleasant river-side village—birth-place of Gibbon.
Ramsgate	72 "	5 0	Steamboats from Wharfs below London Bridge. A favourite watering-place.	Sea views and bathing.
Richmond	11 "	1 6	Steamboats from London Bridge and Hungerford Stairs	Richmond Hill—pleasant walks and rides—fine scenery.
Southend	50 "	2 0	Steamboats from below London Bridge. (<i>See Margate, &c.</i>)	Sea and land views, shipping, &c.
Twickenham	15 "	1 6	Steamboats from London Bridge. (<i>See Richmond, &c.</i>) Trip up the Thames.	Beautiful prospects, Pope's Villa.
Waltham	15 "	1 0	Northern and Eastern Railway, Shoreditch	The ancient Cross raised to the memory of Queen Eleanor, Waltham Abbey, views in Epping Forest, &c.
Watford	18 "	2 0	Birmingham Railway, Euston-square	Pleasant town—Lord Exeter's Park.
Windsor	21 "	1 6	Great Western Railway to Slough, whence the visitor is conveyed to the Castle for 6d. more. Pleasant boat excursion from Richmond to Windsor up the sylvan Thames.	Windsor Castle—a noble fabric—a royal residence. Fine pictures and other objects of interest.
Woolwich	8 "	8d. & 6d.	Steamboats every half-hour from Hungerford, London Bridge, &c. (<i>See Greenwich, &c.</i>) Railroad to Greenwich, steamboats from the latter place every half-hour to Woolwich.	Dockyard and Arsenal, two of the most remarkable establishments in the world.

NEW CORN LAW DUTIES.

If imported from any FOREIGN COUNTRY.

WHEAT.

Whenever the average price of CORN, made up and published in the manner required by law, the Duty shall be for every Quarter:—

Under 51s.	20s.	52s. and under 60s.	15s.	60s. and under 69s.	6s.
51s. and under 52s.	19	60	12	69	5
52	18	61	11	70	4
55	17	62	10	71	3
56	16	63	9	72	2
57	15	64	8	73	1
58	14	65	7	73 and upwards	

BARLEY.

Under 26s.	11s.	31s. and under 32s.	7s.	35s. and under 36s.	3s.
26s. and under 27s.	10	32	6	36	2
27	9	33	5	37	1
30	8	34	4	37 and upwards	

OATS.

Under 19s.	8s.	23s. and under 24s.	5s.	26s. and under 27s.	2s.
19s. and under 20s.	7	24	4	27	1
20	6	25	3	27 and upwards	

RYE, PEAS, AND BEANS.

Under 30s.	11s. 6d.	35s. and under 36s.	7s. 6d.	39s. and under 40s.	3s. 6d.
30s. and under 33s.	10 6	36	6 6	40	2 6
33	9 6	37	5 6	41	1 6
34	8 6	38	4 6	42 and upwards	1 0

WHEAT, MEAL, AND FLOUR.—For every barrel, being 196 pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of Wheat.

OATMEAL.—For every quantity of 18¼ pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK-WHEAT, BEAR OR BIGG.—For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

If the produce and imported from any British Possession (except Canada) in North America, or elsewhere out of Europe.

WHEAT.

Under 55s.	5s. 0d.	56s. and under 57s.	3s. 0d.	58s. and upwards	1s. 0d.
55s. and under 56s.	4 0	57	2 0		

BARLEY.

Under 28s.	2s. 6d.	29s. and under 30s.	1s. 6d.	31s. and upwards	0s. 6d.
28s. and under 29s.	2 0	30	1 0		

OATS.

Under 22s.	2s. 0d.	22s. and under 23s.	1s. 6d.	23s. and upwards	0s. 6d.
Under 30s.	2s. 0d.	31s. and under 32s.	2s. 0d.	33s. and under 34s.	1s. 0d.
30s. and under 31s.	2s. 6d.	32	1 6	34s. and upwards	0s. 6d.

WHEAT, MEAL, AND FLOUR.—For every barrel being 196 pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of Wheat.

OATMEAL.—For every quantity of 18¼ pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Oats.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN, BUCK-WHEAT, BEAR OR BIGG.—For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

CANADA CORN.

By the Act passed in the Session of 1843, Corn from Canada is admitted into England on payment of 1s. a quarter duty; a duty of 3s. a quarter being imposed on Corn admitted into Canada.—Total fixed duty 4s. a quarter.



J U L Y.

DEER STALKING.

W. SCROPE, Esq., one of the best deer-stalkers in the world, and quite the best writer about deer-stalking, says—

"Your consummate deer-stalker should not only be able to run like an antelope, and breathe like the trade-winds, but should also be enriched with various other undeniable qualifications. As, for instance, he should be able to run in a stooping position, at a greyhound pace, with his back parallel to the ground, and his face within an inch of it, for miles together. He should take a singular pleasure in threading the seams of a bog, or in gliding down a burn, *ventre à terre*, like that insinuating animal the eel,—accomplished he should be in skillfully squeezing his clothes after this operation, to make all comfortable. Strong and pliant in the ankle, he should most indubitably be; since, in running swiftly down precipices, picturesquely adorned with sharp-edged, angular, vindictive stones, his feet will, unadvisedly, get into awkward cavities and curious positions:—thus, if his legs are devoid of the faculty of breaking, so much the better,—he has an evident advantage over the fragile man. He should rejoice in wading through torrents, and be able to stand firmly on water-worn stones, unconscious of the action of the current; or if, by fickle fortune, the waves should be too powerful for him, when he loses his balance, and goes floating away upon his back (for if he has any tact, or sense of the picturesque, it is presumed he will fall backwards), he should raise his rifle aloft in the air, Marmion fashion, lest his powder should get wet, and his day's sport come suddenly to an end. A few weeks' practice in the tilt will make him quite *au fait* at this. We would recommend him to try the thing in a spent, during a refreshing north wind, which is adverse to deer-stalking; thus no day will be lost pending his education. To swim he should not be able, because there would be no merit in saving himself by such a paltry subterfuge; neither should he permit himself to be drowned, because we have an affection for him, and moreover it is very cowardly to die.

"As to mental endowments, your sportsman should have the qualifications of an Ulysses and a Philidor combined. Wary and circumspect, never going rashly to work, but surveying all his ground accurately before he commences operations, and previously calculating all his chances both of success and failure. Patience under suspense and disappointment, calm and unruffled in moments of intense interest, whether fortune seems to smile or frown on his exertions; and if his bosom must throb at such times, when hopes and fears by turns assail it, he should at all events keep such sensations under rigid control, not suffering them to interfere with his equanimity, or to disturb the coolness and self-possession which at such moments are more than ever necessary to his operations.

"That Deer-Stalking is a chase," says Mr. Scrope, "which throws all other field-sports in the back ground, and, indeed, makes them appear wholly insignificant, no one, who has been initiated in it, will attempt to deny. The beautiful motions of the deer, his picturesque and noble appearance, his sagacity, and the skilful generalship which can alone insure success in the pursuit of him, keep the mind in a state of pleasurable excitement." Yet, with all this excitement, the fall of the noble animal recalls the lament—

"Magnificent creature! to reach thee I strain
Through forest and glen, over mountain and plain;
Yet, now thou art fallen, thy fate I deplore,
And lament that the reign of thy greatness is o'er."

THE HON. T. LIDDELL.

The localities of Deer-stalking are principally confined to the Highlands

of Scotland, consequently they embrace some of the most interesting scenery imaginable. The Highlands are nominally divided into the West and the North. The former owns the shires of Dumbarton, Argyle, Bute, and part of Perth; the latter comprehends the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, &c. In early times, the red deer and roe particularly abounded. Since, increased population, and the attention paid to local agriculture, have reclaimed much of the ground, and appropriated it to the culture of cattle, particularly to rearing of sheep. There, however, still remain the Highland forests, which, being the property of persons of rank and wealth, are yet preserved for the accommodation of wild game, but particularly of red deer. It is common to call all the vast tracts which form the natural range of the red deer, by the name of forest; but the reader must not consider these as a continuous tract of vast woods; on the contrary, many of these so-called forests are entirely destitute of wood, except occasionally, scattered patches of brushwood. Ancient chronicles, however, assure us that many of them, in bygone days, were thickly wooded, although their other features were those of rocky heights, of vast extent and wildness, abruptly terminating in morasses, which frequently ended on the bank of some expansive loch.

CRICKET.

THIS truly English game of strength and activity is now in its zenith, and all the cricket clubs are open for the season. Formerly, cricket was almost confined to the southern counties: Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, more especially, have always been famous for skill in it. Of late years it has spread a good deal in the northern quarter of the island; there is scarcely a county in England without its regularly established cricket club; and in Scotland, where, a few years back, cricket was altogether unknown, it is now making a surprising advance.

The rules of cricket are, at once, too well known, and too complicated, to be here explained: they are subject to variations, at the pleasure of the Marylebone club, which meets at Lord's cricket ground, St. John's Wood. The laws and decisions of that society are recognised by cricket players in general, in the same way that the authority of the jockey club is held definitive, in questions relating to horse racing. Corrected laws were issued by the society in May, 1844. Cricket is played almost exclusively by the British, who have carried it into many parts of the world, where the climate seems little suited to the exertion which it requires: as, for example, in Bengal.

To one intimate with the country, and, therefore, fond of rural enjoyment, July offers two very peculiar sources of pleasure. It is the season of hay-making, and of sheep-shearing, both of which operations still retain much of the gaiety of ancient festivals. Shakespeare and Drayton have poetically described the recreations of our ancestors at these rural feasts; and a writer of more recent date, Dyer, has made "The Plecco" the subject of a beautiful and patriotic poem.

ANGLING.

In July trout, dace, flounders, eels, bleak, minnows, pike, barbel, gudgeons, and roach, afford good sport. Bream and carp spawn.

In July, August, and September, the fly-fishing lists are very scanty; in the first-named month, the red ant; in the second, the whirling blue; and in the last, the willow fly, are the only novelties; they continue in use till the conclusion of the fishing season.

FOREIGN COINS IN BRITISH VALUE.

Crusade—Portugal, 2s. 5d.

Dollar—Spanish, 4s. 6d.

Ducat—Flanders, Holland, Bavaria, Sweden, 9s. 3d.; Prussia, Austria, and

Saxony, 9s. 4d.; Denmark, 8s. 3d.; Spain, 6s. 9d.

Florin—Prussia and Poland, 1s. 2d.; Flanders, 1s. 6d.; Germany, 2s.

Franc—French, 10d.

Guilder—Dutch, 1s. 9d.; German, 2s. 4d.

Louis d'Or—20s.

Moidore—Portugal, 27s.

Pagoda—Asia, 8s. 9d.

Piastre—Arabian, 5s. 6d.; Spanish, 3s. 7d.

Pistole—Spanish, Barbary, 10s. 9d.; Italy, 15s. 6d.; Sicily, 15s. 4d.

Re—Portugal, 27.4d. of 1d.; a Mil-re, 5s. 7d.

Rial—Spanish, 5d.

Rix-dollar—German, 3s. 6d.; Dutch, 4s. 4½d.; Hamburgh, Denmark, 4s. 6d.;

Sweden, 4s. 8d.

Rouble—Russian, 3s. 3d.

Rupée—Asia, Silver, 2s. 6d.

Gold, 35s.

As almost all estimates of French expenditure are made in francs, of which 25 amount to a pound sterling, it will be sufficient for common purposes of rapid calculation, to employ the following rule:—

Francs.						£ sterling.
100 equal to	..	..	..	..	..	4
1,000	..	..	..	..	..	40
10,000	..	..	..	..	..	400
100,000	..	..	..	..	..	4,000
1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	40,000

RAILWAY TERMINI IN LONDON.

London and Birmingham, Euston-square, New-road.
London and Blackwall, New London-street, City.
London, Croydon, Dover, and Brighton, Old Kent Road.
Eastern Counties, Shoreditch.

Great Western, Paddington.
London and Greenwich, London Bridge, Southwark.
Northern and Eastern, Shoreditch.
South Western, Nine Elms, Vauxhall.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE, 68, WATLING-STREET.

The following are Stations at which Engines are to be found, Day and Night:—

Ratchliffe, Wellclose-square.
Cheapside, 68, Watling-street.
Holborn, 254, Holborn.
Oxford-street, Wells-street.
Portman-square, King-street, corner of Baker-street.

Southwark Bridge Road, near Union-street.
Westminster, Horseferry-road.
Rotherhithe, Pa'adise-row.
St. Mary Axe, Jeffries-square.
Finsbury, Whitecross-street.

Blackfriars, Farringdon-street.
Covent Garden, Chandos-street.
St. Giles's, George-yard, Crown-st.
Golden-square, King-street.
Tooley-street, Morgan's-lane.
Shadwell, Schoolhouse-lane.

Waterloo-bridge-road, next door to Zion Chapel.
The Floating Engines lie off King's-stairs, Rotherhithe, and Southwark-bridge.

PENALTIES UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

For acting as an Appraiser without a license, £50.

For every Appraisement written upon paper not duly stamped, £50.

Apprentices' Indentures to state the real amount of premium in proportion to that the stamp duty is charged, on penalty of forfeiting double the amount of premium.

For Attorneys and Solicitors acting without having been admitted, £100.—

For acting without certificate, £50.

For drawing a Bill or Promissory Note upon unstamped paper, £50.—For

post-dating Bills of Exchange, £100.

For drawing a Check more than ten miles from the place where made payable, £100.—For receiving the same in payment, £20.—For Bankers paying the same, £100.

For setting out wrong amount in Conveyance. On the Attorney, £500. On the purchaser, £50.

For selling Patent Medicines, &c., without a license, £20. Without a stamp, £10.

For printing a Newspaper without first making affidavit as to the ownership, &c., £100. For delaying to enter each publication at the Stamp Office, £100. For printing without stamps, on each paper issued, £20.

For neglecting or delaying to enter Pamphlets at the Stamp Office, or selling without paying duty when demanded, £20.

For Pawnbrokers taking pledges without a license, £50. For selling Plate without a license, £20. For selling plate without being duly stamped, £50.

For taking possession of the effects of any one deceased, without taking out Letters of Administration, £100.

For giving a Receipt (by which is understood any memorandum for money received) upon unstamped paper, if under £100—£10; if above £100—£20. For refusing to give a receipt on a stamp, £10. For giving receipt upon a stamp too low for the amount thereon specified, £10. For giving receipt for less than the sum received, £50.

For keeping or employing any Stage Carriage without license, or without plates, or with recalled or improper plates, or using them contrary to the license, £20. For carrying more passengers than authorised by license, for each passenger, £5. For omitting to paint the name of the proprietors, the extreme places from, to, and which such carriages travel, and the number of passengers for which it is licensed, £5. For luggage exceeding the prescribed height on the top of such carriage, £5.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILLS ACT—[1 Victoria, c. 26].

Operation of the Act.—The Act does not extend to Scotland; neither does it affect the wills of soldiers or sailors on actual service, nor wills made before the commencement of 1838. But all wills, with the exception of those of soldiers or sailors, made after the commencement of 1838, come under the provisions of the Act.

What kind of Property may be bequeathed by Will.—It is lawful for every person to devise, bequeath, or dispose of, by his will executed in the manner directed by the act, all real estate, and all personal estate which he shall be entitled to either at law or in equity, at the time of his death.

[All property may thus be bequeathed by will. "Real estate" extends to manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tithes, rents, and hereditaments, whether freehold, customary freehold, tenantright, customary or copyhold, or of any other tenure, and whether corporeal, incorporeal, or personal, and to all future and contingent interests therein. "Personal estate" extends to leasehold estates, and other chattels real, and also to moneys, shares of government, and other funds, securities for money (not being real estate) debts, rights, credits, goods, &c.]

How a Will should be made.—A will can only be made in WRITING: and it must be signed at the foot and end by the testator himself; or, if he is unable to do it, by some person for him, in his presence, and by his direction; and his testator must either make or acknowledge his signature in the presence of two or more persons, who are to be present at the same time, and who are to sign their names as attesting witnesses in the presence of the testator. No particular form of attestation is necessary.

[The above mode must be observed by all persons, male, or female, in making their wills. If any person is drawing up his will, or having it drawn up for him, without legal assistance, the best mode of expression will be the simplest and plainest that can be used. Care must be taken not to bequeath legacies to attesting witnesses, or even to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, as all legacies so bequeathed are void in law. The object of this enactment seems to be to prevent any will from being disputed or nullified on account of any alleged undue interest on the part of an attesting witness. If, therefore, a testator wishes to give anything to an attesting witness, he must do it in some other way than by a legacy. But creditors and executors can be attesting witnesses.]

Who cannot make a valid Will.—Persons under twenty-one years of age cannot make a valid will. Neither can married women in the lifetime of

their husbands, except where they have property settled on them with a power of devising, &c.

What of itself Revokes a Will.—Any man or woman, having made a will, and marrying afterwards, the act of marriage revokes the will, "unless made in exercise of a power of appointment, when the estate thereby appointed would not in default pass to his or her heir, customary heir, executor or administrator, or the person entitled as his or her next of kin, under the statute of distributions."

How a Will may be Revoked or Altered.—A will can only be revoked by being destroyed, or by the execution of a new will. Alterations must be made in the same way as a will.

[Persons making any alterations in their wills must therefore be careful that the alterations are witnessed and signed in the same way as the wills.]

How a Will is to be hereafter Construed.—Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of a will itself.

A residuary devise shall include the estates bequeathed by lapsed and void devises, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

A general devise of the testator's land shall include copyhold and leasehold, as well as freehold lands, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

A general gift shall include estates over which the testator has a general power of appointment, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

A devise without any words of limitation shall be construed to pass the fee, unless a contrary intention shall appear.

The words "die without issue," or "die without leaving issue," shall be construed to mean die without issue living at the death of the person, and not an indefinite failure of his issue, unless a contrary intention shall appear by the will, by reason of such person having a prior estate tail, or of a preceding gift, bequest, without any implication arising from such words, a limitation of an estate tail to such person or issue, or otherwise; but this Act shall not extend to cases where such words import if no issue described in a preceding gift shall be born, or if there shall be no issue who shall live to attain the age or otherwise answer the description required for obtaining a vested estate by a preceding gift to such issue.

[The preceding abstract gives the main points of this important Act, which tends to simplify the law of wills, and prevent the litigation so often arising from the disposal of property by bequest.]

QUARTER SESSIONS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV., c. 70, it is enacted, that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, should hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first whole week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th June."

It having been found that some inconvenience occasionally arose from the time fixed for holding of the Spring Quarter-Sessions interfering with that

appointed for holding the Spring Assizes, an Act was passed 7 and 5 W. IV. c. xlvii. allowing a discretionary power of the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter-Sessions, and they are empowered at the preceding Epiphany Sessions to appoint two of their body to alter the day for the Quarter-Sessions, if they shall see occasion, so as not to be earlier than the 7th March, nor later than the 22nd of April; notice of the day so appointed is to be advertised in such papers as the Justices shall direct.



AUGUST.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

AUGUST the twelfth is the day fixed in the British sportsman's calendar for the commencement of the pursuit of the grouse, which, in his general estimation, says Captain Lacy, "if not deemed the very fox-hunting of shooting indisputably occupies a very high place, and most deservedly so, whether we consider the extreme beauty, elegance, and gameness of this truly British bird itself; its deep, rich plumage, so charmingly in harmony with the lovely heather it dwells among, whose tender tops it crops for support, and under whose friendly fringed shade it cowers for protection; or whether we turn to its native haunts, in some of the most romantic parts of our highly-favoured isle—we are alike induced to regard it with esteem and admiration. Besides, grouse shooting is not only the most laborious of all shooting, but is a science in itself."

Grouse shooting in general, and on a subscription moor in particular, is a very different sort of thing in England to what it is in many parts of the Highlands, where the best sport of the kind in the known world is unquestionably to be obtained; "though even," says Captain Lacy, "that varies very materially in different districts; so much so, that it behoves an English shooting party to have better authority than a mere advertisement before they agree to pay a heavy rent for grouse shooting quarters, or 'shootings,' and especially if the intention be to take them on a lease; for, though the hills be represented as abounding with game—the burns and rivers as swarming with trout and salmon, with a plentiful sprinkling of roe, red deer, cocks, and wild-fowl, by way of a refreshing change—the reality is often found to fall not a little short of the glowing description. Moreover, the complaint of late years alleged against the mountain lairds, of not taking sufficient pains to keep a good stock of game on their grounds, is, in general, but too well founded."

All dogs for grouse shooting should, at all times, be particularly steady; not a syllable should be required to be spoken to them, but all done by hand-work, unless the whistle be occasionally used as a signal for them to turn, grouse being the most sensitive and the soonest disturbed of all game.

A popular sporting writer says—"There is no department of the chase wherein the gun is used as the instrument of capture that approaches, much less equals, it in the quantity of excitement, and of positive enjoyment it affords its followers. The tawny tiger, it is said, once having tasted human blood, thirsts for it evermore, and hereafter is dissatisfied with ignoble prey; the modern shooter, it is known, once having rejoiced in a perfect day's grouse, from that time forward places it highest among his affections, sets a lesser value upon all other kinds of fowling, and naturally seeks occasion for renewing the pleasure as frequently as he may in future."

"Again, whether you choose Scotland, Ireland, the north of England, or Wales, for the scene of your sanguinary exploits, the total change, not merely in scenery, but in the manners, customs, and language of the people, is equally striking and delightful. Accustomed, probably, to town life—or it may be, to the rich but monotonous campaigns of the southern counties—with what vivid emotion do you greet the sky-piercing summit of Ben Lomond, of Skiddaw, or Helvellyn, of Snowdon, or Cader Idris!"

The red grouse of the principality are notoriously the largest existing. In the south, good red grouse shooting will be found in the counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Radnor; in those of Cardigan and Brecon, excellent; also, in Merioneth and Montgomery, in the north. To those sportsmen from the midland and southern parts, with whom brevity of time and distance is a consideration, we would heartily recommend an excursion to Wales, in the full assurance that they will not be disappointed in their object.

We would recommend the novice never to visit any extensive moors for the purpose of grouse shooting without a companion, or a guide who perfectly understands the nature of the locality to be visited, and the required preparations to be made for it, in the way of dogs, guns, ammunition, and personal appointments, &c., &c. One who does not do thus, often meets with many mortifications and disappointments in his high-raised expectations. We have heard of one who, by some recommendation, having determined to fix his shooting quarters at a village in the precincts of the grouse grounds of the Bishop of Durham, was joined by another grouser, equally experienced and intelligent. The following memorandum of the united efforts of both, as we suppose, was found on the return:—"Retired to rest at eight in the evening, rose at half-past twelve, and having breakfasted, set off by starlight to our grounds; but, as when we arrived there it was still starlight, we sat down on the heather, flattering ourselves that as soon as it was light, our strength being recruited, we should be the better prepared for the work of destruction we contemplated. A dense fog, however, succeeded the dawn, which hid every object from our sight, although our ears were tantalised not only with the chattering of birds, but with the sound also of many shooters in pursuit of them on the other side of the mountain, less obscured by fog. Their guns, as we, distinctly heard, were in full practice; but we knew too little of the country, and were too tired, to follow them; so we returned to our quarters, purchased a few young grouse (poulters we suppose) at a great price, packed up our traps, sent away Ponto by the waggon, and took ourselves off by the coach,—*risum tenentis amici*." In the detail of red grouse, black grouse, and partridge shooting, which follows, the reader will be presented with many pictures, which bring him into more minute acquaintance with this romantic district. Here Nature appears to wear her sternest features, yet here the sportsman revels in the joys of the chase; for here the lofty precipices swarm with ptarmigan, whose snowy pinions rival the snow itself. A little lower down, on the same mountain, he meets with the blackcock, and, if very far north, he may see the red-deer stalled, and the roe-buck pursued. The eagle and the hawk will hover around him; and, if he be fond of the sublime, he may here indulge himself in viewing Nature in her wildest dress, and look with veneration on that Providence who has given even to these regions charms sufficient to call the southron from his home to visit them.

ANGLING.

BARBEL (this and next month, the best), bream, gudgeons, roach, flounders, chub, dace, eels, bleak, minnows, pike, ruffe, and perch, bite freely.

Ant flies may be procured from June till September in their hills: they are never-failing baits for chub, roach, and dace, if you let your hook hang about six inches from the bottom of the stream.

The great white moth, which can be obtained in the summer evenings in gardens, on trees and shrubs, is a serviceable bait when dibbling for roach in the twilight.

The hawthorn fly makes its appearance on hawthorn trees, when the leaves are beginning to sprout; it is a dark-coloured fly, and is used as a bait for trout.

The bonnet fly, which frequents standing grass, is an extremely good bait for chub and dace.

Common flies are, by some anglers, reckoned the best baits for dace and bleak: two or three of them at a time should be put on a No. 10 hook, for dace, and one on a No. 12 hook, for bleak.

HORSE TAX. FOR RIDING OR DRAWING CARRIAGES.

No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.
1	£ s. d.	11	£ s. d.
2	1 8 9	12	3 3 6
3	2 7 3	13	3 3 9
4	2 12 3	14	3 3 9
5	2 15 0	15	3 3 9
6	2 15 9	16	3 3 9
7	2 18 0	17	3 4 0
8	2 19 9	18	3 4 6
9	3 0 9	19	3 5 0
10	3 3 6	20	3 6 0

Horses let to hire without post duty, and race-horses, each . . . 1 8 9
 Horses rode by butchers in their trade, each . . . 1 8 9
 Where two only are kept, the second at . . . 0 10 6
 Horses for riding, and not exceeding thirteen hands, each . . . 1 1 0
 One horse, used by a bailiff on a farm . . . 1 5 0
 Other horses, thirteen hands high, and mules, each . . . 0 10 6
 A husbandry horse, occasionally ridden by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than £100 is exempt; as are also horses employed by market gardeners in their business.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES. WITH FOUR WHEELS.

No.	Per carriage for private use.	No.	Stagecoaches & postchaises.
1	£ s. d.	1	£ s. d.
2	6 0 0	2	10 10 0
3	6 10 0	3	15 15 0
4	7 10 0	4	21 0 0
5	7 17 6	5	26 5 0
6	8 4 0	6	31 10 0
7	8 10 0	7	36 15 0
8	8 16 0	8	42 0 0
9	9 1 6	9	47 5 0

WITH TWO WHEELS.

Carriages with two wheels, each . . . 3 5 0
 Ditto, drawn by two or more horses, or mules . . . 4 10 0
 For every additional body used on the same carriage . . . 1 11 6
 For every additional body . . . 3 3 0
 Carriages let by coachmakers, without horses . . . 6 0 0

For every carriage with four wheels, being of less diameter than thirty inches each, where drawn by ponies or mules, above twelve and not exceeding thirteen hands, per annum, £3 5s.; if with less than four wheels, and the ponies not exceeding twelve hands, and not let for hire, exempt. For every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse and no more, per annum, £4 10s. Carriages with less than four wheels, drawn by one horse, without any metallic springs, and constructed and marked as described by Act 3 and 4, George IV., c. 39, and not exceeding £21 in value; also common stage carts, constructed for the carriage of goods, and occasionally used for riding, are exempt.

DOGS.

For every greyhound . . . £1 0 0
 For every hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, terrier, or lurcher, and for every dog, where two or more are kept, of whatever denomination they may be (except greyhounds). . . 0 14 0
 For every other dog, where one only is kept . . . 0 8 0
 Compounding a pack of hounds . . . 36 0 0
 Farmers with farms under £100 value, and shepherds, are exempt from dogs kept for the care of the sheep.

PROBATES OF WILLS, AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Above the value of	And under	With a Will.	Without a Will.
£	£	£ s.	10s.
20 . . .	50 . . .	0 0 . . .	—
20 . . .	100 . . .	0 10 . . .	—
50 . . .	100 . . .	0 0 . . .	£1
100 . . .	200 . . .	2 0 . . .	3
200 . . .	300 . . .	5 0 . . .	8
300 . . .	450 . . .	8 0 . . .	11
450 . . .	600 . . .	11 0 . . .	15
600 . . .	800 . . .	15 0 . . .	22
800 . . .	1000 . . .	22 0 . . .	30
1000 . . .	1500 . . .	30 0 . . .	45
1500 . . .	2000 . . .	40 0 . . .	60
2000 . . .	3000 . . .	50 0 . . .	75
3000 . . .	4000 . . .	60 0 . . .	90
4000 . . .	5000 . . .	80 0 . . .	120
5000 . . .	6000 . . .	100 0 . . .	150
6000 . . .	7000 . . .	120 0 . . .	180
7000 . . .	8000 . . .	140 0 . . .	210
8000 . . .	9000 . . .	160 0 . . .	240
9000 . . .	10000 . . .	180 0 . . .	270

The scale continues to increase up to £1,000,000.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES.

Of the value of £20, or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue—To a Child, or Parent, or any lineal descendant, or ancestor of the deceased, £1 per cent.—To a Brother, or Sister, or their descendants, £5 per cent.—To an Uncle, or Aunt, or their descendants, £5 per cent.—To a Great Uncle, or Great Aunt, or their descendants, £6 per cent.—To any other Relation or Stranger in blood, £10 per cent.—Legacy to Husband or Wife exempt.
 If the deceased died prior to the 5th of April, 1805, the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.

RECEIPTS.

For £5 and under £10	s. d.	For £200 and under £300	s. d.
10 . . .	0 3	300 . . .	5 0
20 . . .	0 6	500 . . .	7 6
50 . . .	1 6	1000 . . .	10 0
100 . . .	2 6	In full of all demands	10 0

N.B.—Persons receiving the money are compelled to pay the duty.

INTEREST TABLE AT FIVE PER CENT.

Days.	£100	£70	£60	£50	£40	£30	£20	£10	£9	£8	£7	£6	£5	£4	£3	£2	£1
100	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
90	27 5	19 2	16 5	13 8	11 0	8 3	5 6	2 9	2 6	2 2	1 11	1 8	1 4	1 1	10	7	3
80	24 8	17 3	14 10	12 4	9 10	7 5	4 11	2 6	2 3	2 0	1 9	1 6	1 3	1 0	9	6	3
70	21 11	15 4	13 2	11 0	8 9	6 7	4 5	2 2	1 11	1 9	1 6	1 4	1 1	0 11	8	5	3
60	19 2	13 5	11 6	9 7	7 8	5 9	3 10	1 11	1 9	1 6	1 4	1 2	1 0	0 9	7	5	2
50	16 5	11 6	9 10	8 3	6 7	4 11	3 3	1 8	1 6	1 4	1 2	1 0	0 10	0 8	6	4	2
40	13 8	9 7	8 2	6 10	5 6	4 1	2 6	1 4	1 3	1 1	0 11	0 8	0 7	0 5	4	3	1
30	11 0	7 8	6 7	5 6	4 5	3 3	2 2	1 1	1 0	0 11	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 5	3	2	1
20	8 3	5 9	4 11	4 1	3 3	2 6	1 8	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 4	2	1	1
10	5 6	3 10	3 3	2 9	2 2	1 8	1 1	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 1	1	1	1
0	2 9	1 11	1 8	1 4	1 1	0 10	0 7	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 1	1	1	1

A TABLE OF EXPENSES, INCOME, OR WAGES.

Showing what any Sum, from One Pound to One Hundred Pounds per annum, is per Calendar Month, Week, or Day.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. f.	s. d. f.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. f.	s. d. f.
1 0 0	is	0 0 4 2	0 0 3	11 0 0	0 18 4	0 4 3 0	0 7 1
1 10 0	0 2 6	0 0 7 0	0 1 0	11 11 0	0 19 3	0 4 5 1	0 7 2
2 0 0	0 3 4	0 0 9 1	0 1 1	12 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 7 2	0 8 0
2 2 0	0 3 6	0 0 9 3	0 1 2	12 12 0	1 1 0	0 4 10 0	0 8 1
2 10 0	0 4 2	0 0 11 2	0 1 3	13 0 0	1 1 8	0 5 0 0	0 8 2
3 0 0	0 5 0	0 1 1 3	0 2 0	13 13 0	1 2 9	0 5 3 0	0 9 1
3 3 0	0 5 3	0 1 2 2	0 2 0	14 0 0	1 3 4	0 5 4 2	0 9 3
3 10 0	0 5 10	0 1 4 1	0 2 1	14 14 0	1 4 6	0 5 8 0	0 10 0
4 0 0	0 6 8	0 1 6 2	0 2 2	15 0 0	1 5 0	0 5 9 0	0 10 3
4 4 0	0 7 0	0 1 7 2	0 2 3	15 15 0	1 6 3	0 6 0 2	0 10 2
4 10 0	0 7 6	0 1 8 3	0 3 0	16 0 0	1 6 8	0 6 2 0	0 11 0
5 0 0	0 8 4	0 1 11 0	0 3 1	16 16 0	1 8 0	0 6 5 2	0 11 1
5 5 0	0 8 9	0 2 0 1	0 3 2	17 0 0	1 8 4	0 6 6 2	0 11 3
5 10 0	0 9 2	0 2 1 2	0 3 3	17 17 0	1 9 9	0 6 10 2	0 11 3
6 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 3 3	0 4 0	18 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 11 2	0 12 0
6 6 0	0 10 6	0 2 5 0	0 4 1	18 18 0	1 11 6	0 7 3 0	0 12 1
6 10 0	0 10 10	0 2 6 0	0 4 2	19 0 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 0	0 12 2
7 0 0	0 11 8	0 2 8 1	0 4 3	20 0 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 0	0 12 3
7 7 0	0 12 3	0 2 10 0	0 4 4	30 0 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 0	0 13 1
7 10 0	0 12 6	0 2 10 2	0 5 0	40 0 0	2 16 0	0 15 4 2	0 13 3
8 0 0	0 13 4	0 3 1 0	0 5 1	50 0 0	3 6 8	0 19 3 0	0 13 3
8 8 0	0 14 0	0 3 2 3	0 5 2	60 0 0	4 3 4	0 23 0 0	0 13 3
8 10 0	0 14 2	0 3 3 1	0 5 2	70 0 0	5 16 8	1 3 0 3	0 13 3
9 0 0	0 15 0	0 3 5 2	0 6 0	80 0 0	6 13 4	1 6 11 0	0 13 3
9 8 0	0 15 9	0 3 7 2	0 6 1	90 0 0	7 10 0	1 10 9 0	0 13 3
10 0 0	0 16 8	0 3 10 0	0 6 2	100 0 0	8 6 8	1 14 7 1	0 13 3
10 10 0	0 17 6	0 4 0 2	0 7 0			1 18 5 2	0 13 3



SEPTEMBER.

GOLFING.

GOLFING is played with a club and ball. The club is from three to four feet long, according to the height and length of arm of the player. It is seen curved and massive towards the head, to give it scope, weight, and strength. This head, or knob, is formed, for strength, from some very tough wood, as beech: and as it curves and proceeds upwards, it is planed off, so as to adapt itself to the handle, to which it is very firmly glued, and tightly corded down. A want of due attention to these particulars, in the manufacturing it, will render the head liable to split and fly off by either a very hard or indirect stroke. The face of the club is farther secured by a piece of hard bone, and occasionally of ivory, at least half an inch thick. It is also loaded with from four to six ounces of lead, according to the will of the player. The handle is usually bound with cord, list, or velvet, at the pleasure of the owner. It is, however, to be remembered, that the form of the club, the materials of which it is made, and the numbers taken to the golfing ground, vary considerably, according to circumstances and to the habits of the players, the attendant caddy or caddy having usually many varieties to suit every peculiarity under which the ball may be placed; for, in many clubs, it can never be touched by the hand until holed.

The golf ball is about the size of an egg, and is made very firm. It is composed of stout leather, which, having been previously soaked in boiling water, allows of its being first very firmly sewed, and then turned inside out, leaving a small opening only by which it is very forcibly stuffed with feathers. The leather being yet wet, it contracts into a ball of the dimensions stated, but nearly as circular as that used in the game of cricket. It is subsequently painted over with several coats of white paint, in doing which it is requisite that the white lead used should be pure, and exceedingly well ground down; as well as that each coat laid on should become perfectly dry and hard before another is applied. The game is played by two or more persons, so that there be an equal number on each side; but only two balls are used, one belonging to each party, each party also striking in turn; but if the last striker does not drive his ball so far on as that of his opponent, one of his party must then strike one, or perhaps two, more; and the game is thus marked, by calling out one, two, or three more, as the case may be. If more than two are playing, the same person does not strike twice in succession; a miss is counted one. The party who puts the ball into the hole at the fewest strokes wins the game.

The grounds used for this sport vary in different parts of Scotland. Some are nearly square, in which case a hole is made at each corner; but if it be irregular in figure, it is not uncommon to place one at each angle, so that the party still traverse the whole surface, and finish at the spot from whence he started; a quarter of a mile, more or less, being usually allowed between each hole. Besides the club described, as already stated, there are others, usually carried by an attendant for each party. These are called, by way of distinction, *putters*, of which, however, there are several sorts; one being short, stiff

and heavy, similar in figure, but larger in the head, for making a steady and direct stroke when near the hole. Another, formed of iron instead of wood, is used for making a hit at a ball when very unfavourably placed; as in a rut, where the common club would be in danger of breaking. When a ball falls into a hole or rut, from which it is impossible to strike it out, the party is allowed, by a special agreement in some clubs, to take it out with his hand, and throw it up in a line with the spot, which is accounted as one, and he then strikes from where it chances to rest; but, as already observed, this indulgence does not extend to every golfing society.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

PARTRIDGE-SHOOTING, the reader need scarcely be told, commences with the present month, and that literally; for, as Colonel Hawker observes, "Most young sportsmen, and many old ones, fancy that *nothing great* can be done on the first day, without they go out as soon as they can see to distinguish a bird from a dog." This, for several reasons, the Colonel considers to be the very worst method that can be adopted; and much game as the Colonel has seen killed in a September day, he does not recollect one solitary instance of anything extraordinary being done very early in the morning, though many persons *talk* of killing ten and even twenty brace before breakfast. Colonel Hawker briefly states the great object in partridge shooting is, first to have good markers judiciously placed, and then to disperse the birds; the best way to do which, is to head your dogs, by taking an extensive circle. The second is, to make no more noise than what cannot absolutely be avoided, by doing as much by signal and whistling, and as little by hallooing, as possible. Thirdly, go first on hills to find, and drive down from them the birds, and then in vales to kill them. Fourthly, when distressed for partridges in a scarce country; at the end of the season, take a horse, and gallop from one turnip-field to another, instead of regularly slaving after inaccessible coverts. After a storm, as soon as the ground is dry, or the next day, birds will lie in a calm; and, after a calm, they will lie in windy weather. Birds are frequently as much on the listen as on the watch; and this is why, towards the end of the season, we sometimes do best in boisterous weather. — *Instructions to Young Sportsmen*, 9th Edn., 1844.

A gamekeeper of Mr. D. Grosvenor, in Dorsetshire, hearing a partridge utter a cry of distress, was attracted by the sound into a piece of oats, when the bird ran round him very much agitated; upon his looking among the corn, he saw a large snake in the midst of the infant brood, which he killed; and perceiving the body of the reptile considerably distended, he opened the belly, when, to his astonishment, two young partridges ran from their horrid prison, and joined their mother; two others were found in the snake's stomach quite dead.

ANGLING.

ROACH, gudgeons, dace, chub, eels, tench, bleak, minnows, barbel, bream, ruffe, pike, trout, perch, and grayling, are in season.

LIFE ASSURANCE TABLES.

THE existing British offices are about eighty in number, most of them of recent origin. The oldest is the Amicable, of London, established on the mutual principle in 1706. At the time when it was set up, no calculations as to life existed: and the conductors were accordingly obliged for many years to proceed in a great measure at random, charging the same premiums or annual payments for all ages under 45! The other offices, dating from the last century, are the following:—The Sun, 1710, proprietary; the Union, 1714, mixed; the London, 1721, mixed; the Royal Exchange, 1722, proprietary; the Equitable, 1762, mutual; the Westminster, 1792, proprietary; the Pelican, 1797, proprietary; and the Palladium, 1797, mixed. Ten were established during the first ten years of the present century:—The Globe, 1803, proprietary; the Albion, 1805, proprietary; the London Life-Association, 1806, mutual; the Provident, 1806, mixed; the Rock, 1806, mixed; the West of England, 1807, mixed; the Hope, 1807, mixed; the Eagle, 1807, mixed; the Atlas, 1808, mixed; and the Norwich Union, 1808, mutual. The rates charged by these offices are very various, but, in most cases, the charges for life-assurance are considerably within the verge of safety. Hence companies generally divide good profits, and societies realise large surpluses, which fall to be divided among the insurers, in the form of additions to the sums stated in their policies. The scales of the various offices may be classed in three grades or sets, of each of which we give a few examples.

The Economic is a proprietary office, giving three-fourths of the surplus sages or profits to the assured. It was established in 1823. In 1834, a bonus, amounting to 16 per cent. on the premiums paid, was declared; and in 1839 there was a second bonus, amounting to 31 per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years. The Norwich Union, in 1816, gave a bonus of 20 per cent. on the amount of premiums deposited by the members insured previous to June, 1815; a second bonus of 24 per cent. in 1823; and a third of 25 per cent. in 1830. The Guardian is a proprietary office, in which a proportion of profits not stated is given to the assured. Established in 1821, its first division of profits was made in 1828, and a second in 1835. At each period, the bonuses averaged rather more than 28 per cent. on the amount of the premiums paid thereon during the preceding seven years. The Scottish Widows' Fund and Scottish Equitable have both declared large surpluses. At the division of the first of these highly prosperous societies, in 1825, the policies opened between 1815 (the commencement of the society) and 1820, were declared entitled to 2 per cent. for each year of their currency. In 1832, the same policies received a further addition of 3½ per cent.; and at the same time those opened between 1820 and that time, were declared entitled to additions amounting to 1½ per cent. per annum. In 1839, a retrospective bonus of 2 per cent. per annum was declared on all policies. The effect of these additions is, that policies for £1000, opened before 1820, at whatever age, will amount in 1845 to £1809 8s. 7d. In 1841, the Scottish Equitable made its first division of surpluses, amounting to 2 per cent. per annum on all policies of above five years' standing; so that the heirs of a person who insured £500 in 1831 (the first year of the society), would now, in the event of his decease, realise £600, and so on in proportion.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

The tables on which the government annuities are granted have been formed, as might be expected, on the soundest principles, and are entitled to the greatest respect. They relate to four kinds of benefit—deferred annuities upon the continuance of single lives, immediate annuities upon the continuance of single lives, deferred annuities to continue for a certain term of years, and immediate annuities to continue for a certain term of years. We give one specimen, namely, the terms of an annuity of £20, payable after twenty years from the time of its purchase:—

Age of the Person at the time of Purchase upon whose Life the Annuity is to depend.	Yearly sum required.	Money to be paid down in One Sum at the time of Purchase.
15 and under 16	£ 10 11 6	£ 157 11 0
16 17	10 9 0	155 17 6
17 18	10 7 0	154 3 0
18 19	10 4 6	152 7 0
19 20	10 2 0	150 10 6
20 21	9 19 6	148 13 0
21 22	9 17 0	146 13 6
22 23	9 14 0	144 11 6
23 24	9 11 0	142 8 6
24 25	9 8 0	140 2 6
25 26	9 5 0	137 15 0
26 27	9 1 6	135 4 6
27 28	8 18 0	132 11 0
28 29	8 14 0	129 15 6
29 30	8 10 6	126 18 6
30 31	8 6 6	124 1 0
31 32	8 2 6	121 2 6
32 33	7 19 0	118 6 6
33 34	7 15 0	115 11 0
34 35	7 11 6	112 17 0
35 36	7 8 0	110 3 6
36 37	7 4 6	107 11 0
37 38	7 1 0	104 19 0
38 39	6 17 6	102 7 6
39 40	6 14 0	99 15 0
40 41	6 10 6	97 1 6
41 42	6 6 6	94 5 6
42 43	6 2 6	91 7 0
43 44	5 18 6	88 6 0
44 45	5 14 6	85 5 6

SCALE OF LOW GRADE.

	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	Total Premiums between 20 and 60.
Aberdeen Assurance Company	£1 14 7	£1 18 1	£2 2 0	£2 7 3	£2 14 5	£3 4 6	£3 19 8	£4 19 0	£129 7 9
Standard Life Assurance Company, Edinburgh	1 12 10	1 17 6	2 2 11	2 9 1	2 17 2	3 6 5	3 19 8	5 0 0	
Scottish Provident Institution (mutual)	1 15 8	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7	5 1 11	131 8 8

SCALE OF MIDDLE GRADE.

	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	Total Premiums between 20 and 60.
Economic Company, London	£1 14 7	£1 19 0	£2 4 3	£2 10 11	£2 19 9	£3 11 9	£4 8 0	£5 10 3	£141 12 6
Norwich Union Society	1 19 6	2 3 8	2 8 10	2 14 10	3 2 0	3 11 0	4 6 0	5 5 3	142 10 4
Guardian (mixed)	2 1 0	2 5 4	2 10 7	2 17 0	3 5 0	3 14 11	4 8 0	5 4 8	146 3 3
Scot. Widows' Fund	2 1 6	2 5 10	2 11 1	2 17 6	3 5 6	3 15 6	4 8 4	5 4 2	146 12 5
Scot. Equit. Societies									

SCALE OF HIGH GRADE.

	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	Total Premiums between 20 and 60.
Globe Company	£2 3 7	£2 8 1	£2 13 5	£2 19 10	£3 7 11	£3 17 11	£4 10 8	£5 6 4	£151 5 2
Sun Company (mixed)	1 16 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 19 11	154 16 6
Amicable Society (London)	2 0 6	2 5 6	2 10 6	2 17 0	3 5 0	3 18 6	4 16 6	5 18 0	155 3 6

HIGH WATER TABLE.

SHOWING the difference of Time of High Water between London and the principal Outports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few ports on the opposite coast.

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Aberdeen	sub 0 55	Douglas	sub 2 56	Kingstown Harbour	sub 2 54	Rye Harbour	sub 3 40
Alderney Pier	add 4 39	Dover	sub 2 56	Kinsale Harbour	sub 1 54	Scarborough	add 2 2 9
Antwerp	sub 3 36	Dublin	sub 2 54	Leith	sub 0 16	Scilly Islands	sub 2 24
Ayr	sub 2 41	Dundee	add 0 29	Lerwick Harbour	sub 4 6	Shannon Mouth	sub 1 44
Bantry Bay	add 1 40	Dunkirk	sub 2 26	Liverpool	sub 2 44	Sligo Bay	sub 3 53
Barnstaple	sub 3 45	Exmouth	add 4 49	Margate	sub 2 2	Southampton	sub 3 26
Berwick	sub 0 12	Falmouth	sub 3 9	Milford Haven	add 3 33	Southend and Sheerness	sub 1 27
Boulogne	sub 2 40	Flushing	sub 0 46	Montrose	sub 0 38	Spurn Point, the	add 3 14
Brest	add 1 40	Fort George	sub 2 6	Morlaix	add 2 59	St. Ives	sub 2 14
Brighton	sub 2 28	Galway	add 1 49	Mount's Bay	sub 2 34	St. Malo	sub 3 34
Bristol	add 5 10	Gravelines	sub 2 26	Newhaven	sub 2 15	Stromness	sub 5 6
Calais	sub 2 36	Greenock	sub 2 41	Newport (Isle of Wight)	sub 6 10	Sunderland	add 0 54
Cape Clear	add 1 54	Guernsey Pier	sub 4 24	New Shoreham	sub 2 17	Tay Bar	sub 0 1
Cardigan Bar	sub 4 39	Hartlepool	sub 1 24	Orfordness	sub 3 36	Texel Road	sub 5 6
Carmarthen Bay	sub 3 52	Havre de Grace	sub 4 14	Ostend	sub 1 56	Torbay	add 3 54
Cherbourg	sub 5 21	Heligoland	sub 3 6	Pembroke Dockyard	add 3 49	Tynemouth Bar	sub 3 4
Cork Harbour	sub 2 24	Hellevoet Sluys	add 0 9	Plymouth Dockyard	sub 3 27	Waterford	sub 3 54
Cowes	sub 3 21	Holyhead Harbour	sub 3 41	Port Glasgow	sub 2 41	Wells Harbour	sub 3 54
Cromarty	sub 2 21	Hull	add 3 54	Port Patrick	sub 3 25	West Scheldt, entrance	sub 1 31
Cuxhaven	sub 1 6	Hythe	sub 3 21	Portsmouth Harbour	sub 2 26	Whitby	add 1 24
Dartmouth	add 3 54	Ilfracombe	add 3 39	Ramsay Harbour	sub 2 56	Wigton Bay	sub 3 26
Donegal Bar	sub 2 59	Jersey (St. Albyn)	sub 4 4	Ramsgate Harbour	sub 2 46	Yarmouth Road	sub 5 35

To find the time of High Water at either of the above places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above table to or from the time of High Water at London, which will be found in the Calendar given for the day required.



OCTOBER.

HUNTING THE STAG.

THE accompanying sketch is to illustrate the cheering scene described by Somerville in his poem of "The Chase"—Stag-hunting is little known to our metropolitan sportsmen, but as connected with the mimic scene of hunting, such as the Queen's and one or two others. Where it is followed in the wild natural state, according with the habit of the animal and the scenery congenial to it, it is at once noble and cheering, full of daring exploit and courage; and it is the last link of the primitive chase brought down by our forefathers. The deer has suffered no mutilation; its antlers show him to be a stag of full head, therefore arrived at maturity; and from the determined manner of his going, he is likely to lead his followers "through wood and brake, o'er moss and moor," a pretty good cheery. There are few hunting establishments now such as this describes, where the animal is drawn for and found in his wild state. One reason may be that they are not numerous enough to afford sport, the forest and wild districts no longer being so extensive as formerly; and we have lost the real stag hound, which, of course, robs it of much of its real character. But it is a noble sport, full of mimic war and exhilarating scenes.

The following poetical sketch of the Hunted Stag is very beautiful:—

What sounds are on the mountain blast?
Like bullet from the arbalest,
Was it the hunted quarry past
Right up Ben-ledi's side?
So near, so rapidly, he dash'd,
Yon lichen'd bough has scarcely plash'd
Into the torrent's tide.
Ay!—the good hound may bay beneath
The hunter wind his horn;
He dared ye through the flooded Teith
As a warrior in his scorn!
Dash the red rowel in the steed,
Spur, laggards, while ye may!
St. Hubert's staff to a stripling reed,
He dies no death to-day!
"Forward!" nay, waste not idle breath,
Gallants, ye win no greenwood wreath;
His antlers dance above the heath,
Like chieftain's plumed helm;
Right onward for the western peak,
Where breaks the sky in one white streak,
See, Isabel, in bold relief,
To Fanny's eye, Glenartney's chief,
Guarding his ancient realm.
So motionless, so noiseless there,
His foot on rock, his head in air,
Like sculptor's breathing stone!
Then, snorting from the rapid race,
Snuffs the free air a moment's space,
Glares grimly on the baffled chase,
And seeks the covert lone.

Hunting has been a favourite sport in Britain for many centuries. Dyonisius (B.C. 50) tells us that the North Britons lived, in great part, upon

the food they procured by hunting. Strabo states that the dogs bred in Britain were highly esteemed on the Continent, on account of their excellent qualities for hunting; and Cæsar tells us that venison constituted a great portion of the food of the Britons, who did not eat hares. Hunting was also in ancient times a royal and noble sport: Alfred the Great hunted at twelve years of age; Athelstan, Edward the Confessor, Harold, William the Conqueror, William Rufus, and John were all good huntsmen; Edward II. reduced hunting to a science, and established rules for its practice; Henry IV. appointed a *master of the game*; Edward III. hunted with sixty couples of stag-hounds; Elizabeth was a famous huntswoman; and James I. preferred hunting to hawking or shooting. The bishops and abbots of the middle ages hunted with great state. Ladies also joined in the chase from the earliest times; and a lady's hunting-dress in the fifteenth century scarcely differed from the riding habit of the present day. Even the citizens of London anciently had their stag-hunt. In short, in former times, hunting was almost the sole business of life among the English squires; and though their tastes are now much varied, this original pastime, in all its forms, continues to be eagerly followed.

Stag-hunting was formerly very perilous, because, when the stag turned to bay, the ancient hunter went in upon, and killed or disabled, the desperate stag. At certain times of the year, this was deemed dangerous, a wound from the stag's horn being considered poisonous, and more to be feared than one from the tusks of the boar: hence,—

"If thou be hurt with hart, it brings thee to thy bier,
But barber's hand will boar's hurt heal, thereof thou need'st not fear."

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

On the 1st of October, that beautiful bird, the Pheasant, becomes a legitimate object of pursuit, though many persons postpone the commencement of pheasant shooting till November, and wisely so, since these birds, generally speaking, are not sufficiently grown by the first-named period. The pheasant is common in almost all the southern parts of the old Continent, whence it was originally introduced into this country; but, in America, the true pheasant is not known.

The pheasant is a bird of slow flight, presenting a large mark, and is easily killed by the experienced sportsman; but we are doubtful whether the tyro does not stand a better chance when a twiddling snipe rises before him. The tremendous bustle and whizzing which a pheasant makes in getting on the wing, so agitates the inexperienced shooter, that he not only pulls the trigger too soon, but generally without taking aim, and has to endure the mortification of seeing the bird fly away unhurt. A cock pheasant, when pushed from a bush or thicket, generally rises perpendicularly, till he has cleared every obstacle, before he goes off horizontally; the moment for shooting is when he assumes the horizontal direction; if the bird be fired at while it is rising, nineteen times out of twenty, the shot will be thrown below the pheasant. The hen pheasant, when pushed, seldom rises so high as the cock, or yet takes so long a flight.

ANGLING.

TENCH, gudgeons, roach, chub, dace, minnows, bleak, pike, trout, and grayling, are in season; trolling or bottom fishing for chub and roach may be successful; fly-fishing is generally over.

AN ANALYTICAL ABSTRACT OF AN ACT FOR THE FURTHER AMENDMENT OF THE LAWS RELATING TO THE POOR IN ENGLAND. 7 & 8 VICTORIÆ, CAP. 101.

- Section 2. Empowers one justice of the peace to act against putative father on application of mother of bastard child.
3. Empowers the justices at petty sessions to enforce payment from father of bastard child to the mother, or whoever has custody of the same.
4. Applications for justices' order to be made within forty days from summons, and costs to be paid as justices shall see fit; and gives appeal to quarter sessions for the putative father.
5. Orders money under the order to be paid to the mother, or to a person appointed by the justices; and that order shall expire when child has attained thirteen years of age, or if the mother marries.
6. The mother is punishable for neglect or desertion of her child. 5 Geo. IV., c. 83, referred to.
7. Officers of parishes or unions are not to receive money under the order, or to interfere in any respect. This section further prescribes the proceedings to be taken against the putative father in case of death or incapacity of the mother.
8. Fixes the penalties for promoting marriage of a mother of a bastard improperly; for misapplying monies received under this act; or for maltreating a bastard child.
9. Existing orders at the time of passing of this act are not to be affected: but no order made before 14th of August, 1834, shall remain valid after 1st January, 1849.
10. Orders made by justices acting in two adjoining counties shall be valid, although not made in the county in which the parish is situate.
11. Clerks to justices annually must make a return of summonses, orders, &c., to the clerks of the peace, who shall transmit copies thereof to the Secretary of State, with lists of appeals.
12. The Poor-law Commissioners are to prescribe the duties of poor apprentices, and masters neglecting to fulfil them liable to penalty not exceeding 20*l.*; and in future the board of guardians are to bind poor children apprentices instead of the overseers.
13. By this clause compulsory apprenticeship is abolished; repealing 43 Eliz. c. 2; and 8 & 9 Wm. III. c. 3.
14. Repeals so much of 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 76, as relates to the number of votes of owners and rate-payers; also 58 Geo. III. c. 69, to the like extent. And enacts that owners of property and rate-payers to vote according to the scale therein set forth.
15. Contains the regulations as to votes of owners and of proxies.
16. Provides that so much of 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 76, as relates to not voting shall extend only to poor-rates.
17. The annual election of guardians shall take place within forty days after the 25th of March in every year.
18. The number of guardians may be altered with reference to population, &c.
19. Parishes may be divided into wards, whose population is more than 20,000, by last census.
20. Regulates the qualifications of guardians in wards.
21. Restricts voting in wards, and limits number of votes in certain cases.
22. Forbids separate overseers for townships not hitherto possessing them.
23. Declares the orders of the Poor-law Commissioners valid, notwithstanding the separate appointment of overseers.
24. Justices who reside in extra-parochial places or parishes within unions are to be ex-officio guardians of such parishes.
25. Provides that the relief of married women, whose husbands are at sea, or in custody, or in a lunatic asylum, &c., shall be subject to the same conditions as if they were widows.
26. Gives relief to widows in certain cases, with a proviso.
27. Expenses incurred for insane paupers may be levied off their estates where considerable.
28. Guardians under local acts to have powers with respect to insane poor.
29. Guardians to apply money raised for emigration, according to Act 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 76.
30. Cost of obtaining site of workhouses in the metropolitan police district, to be charged on the poor-rates.
31. Provides for the funerals of paupers.
32. Poor-law Commissioners may combine parishes and unions into districts for audit of accounts; and further prescribes the election of district auditors, and their powers and duties.
33. The rate-book, &c., must be made up seven days before the audit day, under a penalty of 40*s.*; and due notice of time and place of audit shall be posted up by overseer, under penalty of 40*s.*; and the like penalty for refusing inspection of books by rate-payers.
34. Balances found before the passing of this Act may be discharged.
35. Certiorari allowed for auditors' allowances or disallowances.
36. Persons aggrieved may apply to the Poor-law Commissioners upon surcharge, &c., who may issue orders thereupon and determine the question.
37. Takes away the powers of justices to audit; existing district auditors

may nevertheless be retained, with a proviso for the separating and uniting of parishes.

38. Accounts may be rendered half-yearly if Commissioners think proper.
39. Relates to the taxation and allowance of law bills.
40. Parishes and unions may, within certain limits, be combined into school districts.
41. Districts for providing asylums for houseless poor may be formed in the towns specified in Schedule (B).
42. Regulates the constitution of the district boards for schools and asylums.
43. Defines the powers and duties of district boards.
44. Gives similar powers to district board for purchasing and hire of land for building school or asylum; and all sums to be raised for providing schools or asylums not to exceed one-fifth part of the average annual rates.
45. Empowers district board to hold property of the district as a corporation.
46. Relates to the payment of contributions to district boards.
47. Arranges for the distribution of charges for schools.
48. In like manner the distribution of charges for asylums.
49. Directs the appointment of auditors for district boards and the plan of their accounts, subject to direction of commissioners.
50. Empowers guardians to visit and inspect asylums.
51. Permits children to be sent to district schools from parishes and unions not combined, but not distant more than twenty miles.
52. Repeals the Acts 7 Geo. III. c. 39 and 2 Geo. III. c. 22.
53. Particularises the class of destitute poor to be relieved in such asylum; refers to 5 Geo. IV., c. 83; directs the mode of admission into the asylum; and prescribes regulations with respect to poor persons admitted into such asylums.
54. Enumerates the liabilities of persons relieved in such asylums, and cites the 55 Geo. III. c. 137.
55. Inflicts the penalty for returning after removal, according to the vagrant act: 5 Geo. IV., c. 83.
56. Declares the workhouse to be situate in every parish of an union, &c.
57. Orders the committal of offenders in workhouses to the gaol of the place to which the offenders belong: and refers to 27 Geo. II. c. 3.
58. Provides for the punishment of persons in workhouses for misconduct, by committal to gaol.
59. Gives power to guardians to order certain civil and criminal proceedings to be paid out of poor-rates.
60. Expenses of jury lists, 6 Geo. IV., c. 50, and boundaries of parishes may be paid out of poor-rates.
61. Collectors appointed by guardians may be appointed to perform the duties of assistant overseers, 2 and 3 Vict., c. 84, and 5 Wm. IV., c. 76. 59 Geo. III., c. 12 referred to.
62. Poor-law Commissioners, on application of board of guardians, may direct appointment of paid collector of poor-rates.
63. Penalty not exceeding £20 on overseers neglecting to obtain a supply of funds for the relief of the poor.
64. Directs in what manner guardians under local acts shall conduct their proceedings: that parishes under local acts, with a population exceeding 20,000, are not to be united without consent of guardians, and what exceptions are to be made as to vagrant and audit districts.
65. Parishes, with a population exceeding 20,000 under local acts, having adopted the provisions of 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 60, and parishes in the metropolitan district having auditors, not to be included in any district for audit of accounts.
66. Poor-law Commissioners may separate parishes from unions, or add parishes to unions, without the consent of the guardians of the union.
67. Repeals the 55 Geo. III., c. 137, s. 7, as to notices of contracts for supplying workhouses.
68. Clerks and officers may conduct proceedings before justices at petty sessions on behalf of boards of guardians, although not certified attornies.
69. Guardians, &c., may make a certain certificate, which may be received in evidence in courts of justice, (and herein the form is given of this certificate).
70. Justices at petty sessions, or out of sessions, may summon witnesses, and compel them to attend and give evidence.
71. Rules, &c., printed by the printer authorised by her Majesty to be received in evidence.
72. Evidence in legal proceedings of the transmission of the commissioners, their rules, &c.
73. Conveyances, &c., for workhouses to be good, although not enrolled according to 9 Geo. II., c. 36.
74. Construction of act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57.
75. Act limited to England and Wales.
76. When act to operate.

COUNTIES.

1. FREEHOLDERS.—Of inheritance of the yearly value of 40*s.* above rents and charges.

For life or lives of the yearly value of £10. above rents and charges.

For life or lives of the yearly value of 40*s.* above rents and charges, occupied by such freeholders; or, although not occupied, which would have entitled them to vote on the 7th of June, 1832; or acquired after that time by marriage, devise, or by promotion to a benefice or office.

Freeholds for life may be acquired in right of a benefice or an office—as clergymen, parish clerks, dissenting ministers, &c., with salaries derived from lands, the freehold of which is in the voter, or in other parties subject to a trust, in writing, entitling the voter to receive the salary either for life, or for an indefinite period: they may also arise from tithes, rent-charges, &c.

2. COPYHOLDERS.—For life or larger estate of copyhold, or any other tenure except freehold, of the yearly value of £10 above rents and charges.

3. LEASEHOLDERS.—Lessee of £10. clear yearly value, above rents and charges, for not less than sixty years, occupied or not.

Lessee of £50 clear yearly value, above rents and charges, for not less than twenty years.

Assignee of the residue of such terms.

Sub-lessee, or his assignee, of such terms, if occupying.

Tenant actually occupying lands, &c., at yearly rent not less than £50.

Freeholders and copyholders must have been in possession or in receipt of their profits for six calendar months, and leaseholders for twelve months, and tenants must have occupied twelve months before the last day of July in each year—except in cases of descent, devise, marriage, or promotion.

RIGHT OF VOTING.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

1. Owners or tenants actually occupying any house, shop, &c., of £10 yearly value; or of such value, together with land of which they are owners, or which they hold under the same landlord; or of premises held in immediate succession.

Joint occupiers of such premises, and of such value, as shall give £10 yearly to each occupier. The premises must be occupied for twelve calendar months, and the voter have resided for six months, before the last day of July, in the borough, or within seven miles. He must have been rated for the poor during such twelve months, and must have paid the rates due to the 6th of April preceeding on or before the 20th July. If persons otherwise qualified are not rated, a claim may be made upon the overseers to put their names on the rate; and thereupon, and on payment or tender of the rates, they are to be deemed rated from the date of the then existing rate.

2. Freeman made after the 1st of March, 1831, if by any other right than birth or servitude, are not to be registered; nor in right of birth, unless it was derived from a freeman entitled before that time, or thereafter becoming free by servitude.

3. A saving of the rights of persons otherwise entitled to vote on the 7th of June, 1832.

CITIES AND TOWNS COUNTIES OF THEMSELVES.

1. Freeholders—as for Counties.

2. Burgage tenants in possession of rents and profits for twelve months (unless qualified by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion), and resident for six months before the last day of July within the city, or seven miles thereof.



NOVEMBER

FOX HUNTING

TALLY HO! Tally ho! all unconsciously shouts the reader as he glances at our sketch of the thoroughly English sport of fox-hunting. Tally ho! echo we; and the cheerful sound wakes a feeling, strong, fresh, and invigorating, in the hearts of all true lovers of the chase.

See how he steals along! Now, if he lasts forty-five minutes, with huntsman and hounds at him upon such good terms at starting, and then a check should come, the odds are in favour of pug. Note the pace of the fox!—it is extraordinary—he does not seem to go fast, or to be alarmed, or in a hurry; for the first field or so you fancy that the leading hounds would pick him up, but the nearest hedge-row settles that point; you lose sight of him there, and the chances are that you do not see him again that day, if you have anything less than a first-rate horse. With a good scent for the first half-hour, you have little to think of but to keep as near as you can to your hounds, without distressing your horse, for at this season especially foxes travel a long way from home; they do not ring about or wait, and if baffled at one point quickly make for another. The first thirty minutes weed off the majority of a large field, and then begin the joys of the chase; pace is settled down to a steady rate when horse and hound can live together, and the fury of the onset has ceased.

But who shall tell of fox-hunting or Melton, while Nimrod himself is in the field? Hark to him:—

"The pencil of a painter is now wanting; and unless the painter should be a sportsman, even his pencil would be worth little. What a country is before him; what a panorama does it present! Not a field of less than forty—some a hundred acres—and no more signs of the plough than in the wilds of Siberia. See the hounds in a body that might be covered by a damask table-cloth—every stern down, and every head up, for there is no need of stooping, the scent lying breast-high. But the crash! the music! how to describe these! Reader, there is no crash now, and not much music. It is the tinker that makes great noise over a little work; but at the pace these hounds are going there is no time for babbling. Perchance one hound in five may throw his tongue as he goes to inform his comrades, as it were, that the villain is on before them, and most musically do the light notes of Vocal and Venus fall on the ear of those who may be within reach to catch them. But who is so fortunate in this second burst, nearly as terrible as the first? Our fancy supplies us again, and we think we could name them all. If we look to the left, nearly abreast of the pack, we see six men going gallantly, and quite as straight as the hounds themselves are going; and on the right are four more, riding equally well, though the former have rather the best of it, owing to having had the inside of the hounds at the last two turns, which must be placed to the chapter of accidents. A short way in the rear, by no means too much so to enjoy this brilliant run, are the rest of the *élite* of the field, who had come up at the first check; and a few who, thanks to the goodness of their steeds, and their determination to be with the hounds, appear as if dropped from the clouds. Some, however, begin to show symptoms of distress. Two horses are seen loose in the distance—a report is flying about that one of the field is badly hurt, and something is heard of a collar-bone being broken, others say it is a leg; but the pace is too good to inquire. A cracking of rails is now heard, and one gentleman's horse is to be seen resting, nearly balanced, across one of them, his rider being on his back in the ditch, which is on the landing side. 'Who is he?' says Lord Brudenel to Jack Stevens. 'Can't tell, my lord; but I thought it was a queerish place when I came o'er it before him.'

Have we led your imagination, good reader, into the sport! If so, we

can but wish you a good place in the fray, and the ability to keep it.

In 1793, a fox in the neighbourhood of Imber, Wilts, being hard run, took shelter under the covering of a well, and by the endeavours used to extricate him thence, was precipitated to the bottom, a depth of one hundred feet: the bucket was let down; he laid hold of it, and was drawn up some way, when he again fell: the bucket being let down a second time, he was drawn up safe; after which he was turned off, and beat the hounds.

Dr. Goldsmith asserts, that a bitch fox, which it appears had but one cub, was unkenelled by the hounds, near Chelmsford, in Essex, when the animal, braving every danger, took the cub in her mouth and ran with it for some miles. At length being driven through a farm-yard, she was attacked by a mastiff, and obliged to drop her cub, which was taken up by the farmer. She, however, beat her pursuers, and got clear off.

In the year 1785, the hounds of Mr. B. Dudley frequently had a good drag on the banks of the Crouch river in Essex, but without finding their fox. As, however, they were one morning drawing the remote church-yard of Crickeith, which was overgrown with thick bushes, a labouring man informed the huntsman that he was too late, as renard had crept off when he heard the hounds challenge about a quarter of an hour ago. In consequence of this information the hounds chopped in different spots for several miles; but a fall of sleet prevented their reaching the fox that day. A week or two afterwards he was found in an adjoining copse, and after a lingering fan of upwards of two hours he shaped his course to the churchyard in question. The hounds reached the place and came to a check; upon which a bitch, named Gaylass, raised herself against an old buttress of the church, and gave tongue. The master of the hounds dismounted, and, with another of the gentlemen, ascended the buttress up to the roof of the church, which was very low, and thickly covered with ivy, amongst which they found several fresh kennels. Some of the sportsmen below lifted several of the hounds upon the roof, where they were instantly in full cry, and where the fox was immediately killed.

The late Mr. Selby had a tame fox that used to run with his fox-hounds; and this circumstance had not the effect of preventing the dogs from pursuing their chase in the fields, in which, it would appear, the tame fox eagerly joined.

In 1805, Mr. Salter, of Rickmansworth, Herts, had a fox that lay constantly in the kennel with his harriers; he was completely master of the feeding-yard, not suffering a hound to eat near him until he was satisfied himself.

In the year 1813, a curious exhibition took place in the Hundred House Meadow, Witley:—Five wild rabbits were singly turned down, at an assigned distance, before a dog-fox, trained by Mr. C. Tearne, of Stockton, Worcestershire; and, after an excellent course, were severally killed by renard in very capital style.

At the Golden Bear, Reading, some years ago, a young fox had been placed in a wheel, and taught to turn the jack. After some time, he escaped and regained his native woods. Here he met the fate common to his species; he was pursued by the hounds, and, in his flight, ran through the town of Reading, and, springing over the half-door of the kitchen, jumped into the wheel and resumed his old occupation, in the very place where he had formerly been brought up, and thus saved his life.

ANGLING.

ROACH, pike, chub, trout, and grayling, are the only fish in season. The baits used in January will do for this month.

GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.—Post-master General, Earl Lonsdale, K. C. B.; Secretary, Lieut. Col. W. L. Maberly; Assistant-Secretary, S. Lawrence, Esq.; Chief Clerk to the Secretary, J. Campbell, Esq.; Solicitor, Mark B. Peacock, Esq.; Surveyor and Superintendent of Mail Conveyance and Guards, G. Stow, Esq.; Inspector of Ship Letters, G. Huddleston, Esq.; Inspector of the Dead Letter Office, C. Newton, Esq.; President of the Money Order Office, W. Barth, Esq.; Superintending-president of the Inland, and Foreign Department, W. Bokenham, Esq.; Inspector of the Carriers (general post), F. Kelly, Esq.; President of the London District Post, R. Smith, Esq.

INLAND REGULATIONS:—RATES OF POSTAGE:—
All letters from one part of Great Britain to another (including the Local Penny Posts and the London Twopenny Post), are charged by weight as follows, if prepaid:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce	1d.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce ..	2d.
1 ounce	4d.
2 ounces	6d.

and so on at the rate of 2d. for every additional oz. or fraction of an oz.
Unpaid and unstamped letters, are charged double postage on delivery; letters insufficiently paid or stamped, are charged double the amount of such such insufficiency on delivery.

Letters or packets exceeding 16ozs. in weight not forwarded—*except*,
Parliamentary petitions and addresses to Her Majesty,
Parliamentary proceedings,
Letters or packets addressed to, or received from, places beyond sea,
Letters or packets to and from public departments, and public officers
heretofore franking by virtue of their office.

PRICES OF STAMPS.

At a POST-OFFICE.—Labels, 1d. and 2d. each; Covers, 2s. 3d. per two dozen.

At a STAMP DISTRIBUTOR'S, as above, or as follows:—Half-ream, or 240 Penny Covers, 11. 2s. 4d.—Penny Envelopes, 11. 1s. 9d. Quarter-ream, or 120 Twopenny Covers, 11. 1s. 4d.—Twopenny Envelopes, 11. 1s. 1d.

At the STAMP OFFICES in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, as above, or as follows:—2 Reams, or 960 Penny Covers, 4l. 7s.—Penny Envelopes, 4l. 5s. 1d. Ream, or 480 Twopenny Covers, 4l. 3s. 6d. Twopenny Envelopes, 4l. 2s. 6d. Covers may be had at these prices, either in sheets, or cut ready for use. Envelopes in sheets only, and consequently not made up. No one, unless duly licensed, is authorised to sell postage stamps.

The Penny Stamp carries half an ounce (inland), the Twopenny Stamp one ounce. For weights exceeding one ounce, use the proper number of labels, either alone or in combination with the Stamps of the Covers or Envelopes.

HOURS OF POSTING.

FOR THE EVENING MAILS:—The receiving houses close at 5 30 p.m. Letter carriers ring bells and take letters in the streets to go by the evening mails from 4 30 to 5 30 p.m., (with such letter one penny fee is charged as a perquisite to the postman). Letters are received for the evening's dispatch at the Branch Post-offices at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish Street, and 108, Blackman Street; Southwark until 6 p.m., and with a fee of one penny, which must be paid by affixing a stamp to the letter, until 6 45 p.m. At the Branch post-office in Lombard-street the box remains open without additional fee until 6 p.m., and until 7 p.m. by affixing a penny stamp. At the General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-grand until 6, free, and 7 by payment of the extra charge as at Lombard-street. From 7 to half-past 7 p.m., letters may be posted there upon payment of a fee of sixpence each, which must, as well as the postage, be prepaid. Letters intended to pass by outward mails to foreign parts must be posted at the above hours. In the case of Colonial and ship-letters, however, there is this difference:—The "late" fee of one penny may be paid either in money or by means of a stamp affixed to the letter. Letters (overland) to India via Marseilles are taken in at the Branch offices as follows:—Tuesdays and Fridays at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and 108, Blackman-street, Southwark, until 8 p.m.; at the office in Lombard-street, and the General Post-office in St. Martin's-le-grand, only, from 10 p.m. until 11 p.m. on payment of a fee of one penny, and from 11 until 11 30 on payment of a fee of sixpence.

FOR THE MORNING MAILS:—The letter boxes for the post towns, to which bags are made up and conveyed by morning mails, daily, are open as follows:—At the receiving houses throughout the metropolis until 7 a.m. for newspapers, and 8 a.m. for letters; at the Branch offices, Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street, and 108, Blackman-street, Southwark, for newspapers until 7 30 a.m., and for letters until 8 a.m. At the General Post-office and the Branch office in Lombard-street the boxes are closed for newspapers at a quarter before 8 a.m. and for letters at half-past 8 a.m.

N.B. Newspapers for the evening mails must be put into the receiving houses before 5 p.m., the Branch offices before 5 30, or General Post-office before 6 p.m. They may also be posted by letter carriers ringing bells from 4 30 p.m. to 5 30 p.m. with the penny fee to the postman. From 6 p.m. to 7 30 p.m. they may be put into the office on the left hand side of the portico, and at the nearest window to it on the western front on payment of one halfpenny late fee. Subjoined is a list—the latest officially published—of the post towns to which bags are made up per morning mails.

MORNING MAILS.

Abingdon
Accrington
Andover Road
Apleby
Banbury
Bangor
Barnsley
Bath
Basingstoke
Beaumaris
Belper
Berwick
Berkhampstead
Birmingham
Bishops Stortford
Blackburn
Bradford, Yorkshire
Brackley
Brampton
Brough
Bristol
Brighton
Buckingham
Burnley

Burton, W.
Fairbridge
Canterbury
Carlisle
Carnarvon
Chatham
Chepstow
Cheltenham
Chester
Chester-le-street
Chippingham
Cirencester
Clitheroe
Cockermouth
Conway
Covey
Cowes
Cuckfield
Darlington
Dartford
Darenty
Derby
Dover
Durham

Fareham
Farnbridge
Farringdon
Fenny Stratford
Faversham
Gateshead
Godalming
Gloucester
Gosport
Gravesend
Guildford
Halifax
Haydon Bridge
Hemel Hempstead
Hertford
Hexham
Highworth
Hoddesdon
Holyhead
Holywell
Huddersfield
Kendal
Lancaster
Leamington

Lechlade
Leighton Buzzard
Leeds
Leicester
Lewes
Liverpool
Maidenhead
Maidstone
Manchester
Margate
Maryport
Milnthorpe
Mold
Monmouth
Nottingham
Newcastle Tyne
Newport, I. of W.
Newport Pagnell
Northampton
North Shields
Oxford
Penkridge
Penrith
Portsmouth
Preston
Preston Brook

Ramsgate
Reading
Reigate
Rickmansworth
Rochdale
Rochester
Rotherham
Rugby
Lyde
Saffron Walden
Sheffield
Sittingbourne
Shoreham
Slough
Southampton
South Shields
St. Asaph
St. Albans
Stafford
Stockport
Stone
Stroud
Stony Stratford
Stratford-on-Avon
Sunderland
Swindon

Towcester
Tring
Ulverstone
Uxbridge
Wakefield
Wallingford
Walsall
Ware
Warrington
Warwick
Watford
Weedon
Whitehaven
Wigan
Wigton
Winchester
Windsor
Wolverhampton
Workington
Worthing
York

All Ireland
All Scotland

LETTER-RATES TO PLACES BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**WEST INDIA AND AMERICA RATES.**

PACKET RATES, paying the Postage optional, excepting those places marked *, which must be paid with.
Under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

North America, viz.:—Quebec, Montreal, and all parts of Canada; Nova Scotia (Halifax excepted), Prince Edward's Island, and New Brunswick, conveyed direct by the contract packets (being one shilling packet postage, and twopenny uniform internal colonial rate) *If forwarded *via* Boston, the above places are charged Halifax, Newfoundland, *New York, the Bermudas, and the *United States .. 1 0
British West Indies, &c., including Kingston (Jamaica), Barbadoes, New Providence, Turk's Island, Bahamas, Antigua, Barbice, Carriacou, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, Monserrat, Nevis, St. Vincent's, St. Kitt's, Tobago, Tortola, and Trinidad .. 1 0
Foreign West Indies, including *Guadaloupe, *Martinique, *St. Thomas, *Curaçoa, *Surinam, *St. Martin's, *St. Croix, and Porto Rico .. 1 5
Jamaica (all the island, except the packet-port, Kingston) .. 1 2

Letters to the West Indies are forwarded at the above uniform rates from all parts of the United Kingdom.

All Letters addressed to North America will be considered as intended to be forwarded by the contract steam packets, and charged accordingly, unless the words "By Private Ship" be plainly written on them.

† Letters for Canada, conveyed by the North American packets from Liverpool, if specially addressed "*via* Boston," will be forwarded by that route, in the United States mail, provided the packet postage is paid in advance.

SHIP LETTER RATES.

The single uniform rate on letters between the United Kingdom and places beyond sea, when conveyed by private ships, is 8d., in whatever part of the United Kingdom the letters may be posted or delivered. This is the rate now taken on letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, &c. &c., when conveyed by private ship, the former distinction between these and other descriptions of ship letters having been abolished.

The rates of postage on "ship" as on other letters are taken by weight:—

Under half an ounce	Single.
Under an ounce	Double.
Under two ounces	Quadruple.
Under three ounces	Sextuple, and so on.

PERSONS EXEMPT FROM SHIP LETTER POSTAGE.

The Owners, Charterers, or Consignees, (resident in the United Kingdom), and the Owners, Consignees, and Shippers of Goods on board vessels inward bound, are entitled to receive their letters free from sea postage, to the extent collectively of six ounces in weight, by any one vessel to any one such person. In the case of vessels coming from Ceylon, the Mauritius, the East Indies, or the Cape of Good Hope, for an Owner, Charterer, or Consignee of such vessel, the letters may be collectively twenty ounces in weight. The Owner, Charterer, or Consignee, must be described as such on the address and superscription; and in the case of Owners, Shippers, or Consignees of goods, it must also appear by the Ship's Manifest that they have goods on board the vessel. Such persons are entitled to have their letters, which come within the above conditions, before the master of the vessel delivers the other letters in his charge to the post-office.

* Every person who shall, with intent to evade any duty of postage, falsely superscribe a letter as being the Owner, or the Charterer, or the Consignee of a vessel conveying the same, or as the Owner, or the Shipper, or the Consignee of goods shipped in such vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit Ten Pounds.

MONEY.

Coin, if enclosed in letters at all, should be folded in paper, sealed, and then fastened to the inside of the letter; but to avoid risk, a money order should be used whenever practicable. A letter may be registered on the payment of 1s. only.

COLONIAL LETTERS, if sent by packet, twelve times, if by private ship, eight times the preceding rates.

FOREIGN LETTERS: The packet rates are too various to be enumerated here. The ship rates are the same for foreign as for colonial letters. As regards both foreign and colonial letters, there is no limitation as to weight. All sent outwards, with few exceptions, must be prepaid by money or by stamps; and those going by private ship must be marked "ship letter."

It is requested that all letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. Also that whatever kind of stamp may be used, it may invariably stand above the address, and towards the right hand side of the letter.



DECEMBER.

THE YULE BLOCK.*

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.
A cross-grain'd block of elm we'll take
And by his light hold merry wake!—OLD BALLAD.

When holly leaves and ivy green,
With berries bright and dark between,
Around the cottage room are seen,
The simple place adorning—

What joy before the cheerful blaze,
The almost conscious fire displays,
To sit in Christmas' merry days
Ay! sit up till the morning!

And hear the early carillon
Of village bells—while old and young
Are mingled in that festal throng,
Through life we aye remember!

To feel the heat of Summer's glow,
In frosty depth of Winter's snow
And think we're *Maying it*, although
'Tis flowerless December!

To join the hearty laugh around,
When some coy damsel's feet are found
To thoughtless tread the fairy-ground
The Mistletoe that's under;—

And see some longing lover steal
A kiss from cheeks that ill conceal
The secret joy they inward feel,
'Neath frowns and blushing wonder!

What face with summer's sun embrown'd
Was ever half so joyous found
As those in ruddy gladness round
The YULE-BLOCK'S† cheerful gleaming!

Romance may seek wild solitudes,
By waterfalls in lonely woods—
But Mirth and Love, with happier moods,
O'er Christmas hearth are beaming!
W.

* Yule from the Saxon *yeol* or *yehul*, the Christmas time.

† In many parts of the country it was a practice to preserve a portion of the yule block to the next year in order to light the new Christmas log.

CHRISTMAS is now no longer marked by that fervid hospitality which characterised its observance among our forefathers. At present, Christmas meetings are chiefly confined to family parties. The wassail bowl, the yule clog, and the Lord of Misrule, with a long train of sports and customs, which formerly prevailed at this season, are nearly forgotten: even Christmas carols are nearly gone by; and the decking of churches and of a few houses of people in humble life, with holly and other evergreens, forms now almost the only indication that this great festival is at hand, if we except the distribution of warm clothing and creature comforts among the poor by those whom heaven has blessed with "the luxury of doing good." In olden times—

On Christmas Eve, the bells were rung;
On Christmas Eve, the mass was sung;
That only night in all the year,
Saw the stole'd priest the chalice rear.
The damsel donned her kirtle sheen;

The hall was dressed with holly green;
Forth to the wood did merry men go,
To gather in the mistletoe.
Then opened wide the baron's hall,
To vassal, tenant, serf, and all.

The pursuit of the fox may be now enjoyed in perfection; the fox, the hounds, and the horses having, by exercise, obtained good wind and good running condition altogether. Hares which by previous over-feeding were rendered somewhat sluggish will now stand up well before their pursuers, and afford as good runs, if not better, than at any other period of the season.

ANGLING.

USE the same baits as last month. In favourable weather, pike, roach, and chub, may sometimes be taken; but all other fish have retired to their winter retreats, to screen themselves till the voice of Spring again re-animates, and calls them forth to their old haunts.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK.

There are "made up" in London the following mails, as specified by the notices to the public, issued by the Post-Master-General:—

		When made up in London.	When Due.	Postage.
France	.. .. .	Daily	Daily	Under 1 oz. 10d.
Belgium	.. .. .	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday	Sunday, Monday, Thursday & Friday	" 1 oz. 1s. 3d.
Holland	.. .. .	Tuesday and Friday	Monday and Thursday	" 1 oz. 1s.
Hamburg, Sweden, and Norway	.. .. .	Tuesday and Friday	Tuesday and Saturday, but usually arrive on previous day	" 1 oz. 6d. Sweden and Norway, 1s. 8d. under 1 oz.
Sweden and Norway (during the summer months) <i>via</i> Hull	.. .. .	Friday	Tuesday	.. .. .
Dublin	.. .. .	Twice a day	Twice a day	.. .. .
Waterford	.. .. .	Daily	Daily	Inland rates.
Donaghadee	.. .. .	Daily	Daily	.. .. .
Gurnsey and Jersey	.. .. .	Tuesday and Friday	Monday and Thursday	.. .. .
Lisbon, Madeira, Vigo, Cadiz, Oporto, and Gibraltar	.. .. .	Every Thursday Morning	.. .. .	Under 1 oz. 1s. 9d.
Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, <i>via</i> Southampton	.. .. .	Twice in Each Month, viz.:—On the first day of every month, and on the Thursday nearest to the 15th of every month	.. .. .	" 1 oz. 1s. 3d.
Syria, Egypt, and India, <i>via</i> Southampton	.. .. .	First day in each month	.. .. .	" 1 oz. 1s. 6d.
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Madeira, and Canary Islands	.. .. .	1st Tuesday in each month	.. .. .	" 1 oz. 2s. 9d.
British North America, Bermuda, and United States	.. .. .	3rd and 15th of every month, except in the Winter Months, December, January, February, and March, and then on the 3rd only	.. .. .	See table below,
Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Hayti, Porto Rico, and Cuba	.. .. .	Mornings of the 2nd and 17th of every month	.. .. .	Ditto.
Mexico, Panama, New Granada, and Venezuela	.. .. .	Morning of the 2nd of every month	.. .. .	Ditto.

The mails despatched every Thursday for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar are forwarded by steam vessels from Southampton to Gibraltar. The mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, despatched from London on the Thursday nearest to the 15th of the month, are conveyed from Gibraltar to Malta by her Majesty's steam packets employed in the Mediterranean.

The mail of the first day in each month is forwarded by the same packet from Southampton to Alexandria; leaving mails at Malta.

The mails for Greece and the Ionian Islands are conveyed from Malta every fortnight, by steam packets, which start after the arrival of the mails from England.

The mails for Egypt and India are forwarded direct from Southampton on the 1st of each month by steam packets.

From August to January inclusive, the packet touches at PERAMBUCO and BAHIA, on her outward passage to RIO JANEIRO, and the other six months on her homeward.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Letters forwarded to or from British North America by the Liverpool packets, or by private ships, passing direct between the United Kingdom and British America, are charged with an uniform colonial rate of *twopence the half ounce* when posted or delivered at any other towns than the ports of Halifax, Nova Scotia, or St. John's Newfoundland.

When not conveyed direct between the United Kingdom and British America, but forwarded through the United States, they are liable to the full internal rates, according to distance.

MONEY ORDERS.

Orders for sums not exceeding £2 are charged threepence; not exceeding £5, sixpence; above £5 no money order can be obtained. They are granted and paid between the hours of ten and four daily: they are paid only to the person for whom they were obtained, but he may depute another person to receive the money by signing the order, and giving his deputy the christian name and surname, the address, and occupation of the person who originally obtained the order, so that the deputy may be enabled to give those particulars when he presents the order at the office for payment. Persons residing in London should instruct their correspondents who may obtain money orders, to make them payable at the most convenient of the above offices, as money orders granted, bearing London only, can be paid only at the principal office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC CARRIAGES, HACKNEY AND STAGE COACHES, ETC.

Office, No. 3, Princes Street, Storey's Gate, Westminster.
Registrar, H. Wedgwood, Esq.

This office was established in October, 1838, under the provisions of the Act of 1 and 2 Vict. cap. 79. Every carriage plying for hire within 10 miles from the General Post Office, and not being a stage carriage, is to be considered a "Hackney Carriage;" and every Stage Carriage (except such as every journey go beyond these limits) a "Metropolitan Stage Carriage." Every such carriage is to have the number, and the number of passengers licensed to carry, conspicuously placed inside and outside.

The Act requires all drivers, conductors, and watermen to be licensed; authorises the registrar to grant licenses on payment of 5s., and requires such persons to wear badges. A magistrate may suspend for two months, and two magistrates may revoke the license. Driver or conductor by misconduct occasioning damage on highways, being drunk during employment, or abusive, to forfeit not exceeding £3, or be committed for not exceeding two months; and magistrate may order compensation from proprietor not exceeding £5. For obstructing road, improperly delaying on journey, or deceiving as to destination or route, or stopping on crossing, a fine not exceeding £1. The Act requires complaints to be made within seven days from offence. The Justice's decision is final. It is important to bear in mind that, if the complainant is the only witness, he must, before his evidence is taken, renounce his right to share of penalty, the whole of which thereupon goes to cost of police of district; otherwise only half, the other going to the complainant. In all cases with costs. Actions under this statute are to be commenced within three months. The regulations to prevent extortion, which are in force as regards the fares for Hackney Carriages, apply to these carriages also. The regulations as to HACKNEY CARRIAGES remain the same as prescribed by Act of 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 22, by which the fares are governed. The general control, however, of these public carriages also, is now vested in the registrar of the Metropolitan Public Carriages. Drivers are compellable to drive to any place within the prescribed limits; to wait, on deposit being made; to obtain hirer's consent before allowing other persons to ride; and to deposit within four days in the office all property left in carriages. The regulations as to Hackney Carriage Fares are as follows:—

They are regulated by either distance or time; by distance, at the rate of 1s. per mile; by time, 2s. per hour, with fractional proportions.

One-horse carriages, whether FLYS OR CABRIOLETS, are entitled to two-thirds of the above sums respectively.

No single fare is less than 1s. for Coaches, and 8d. for Cabriolets. Every

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

The following table shows the times at which letters are despatched from and to London, and to and from places within the limits of the London district post.

Letters must be posted at receiving-houses in London, Morning, before 8 for the 10 o'clock dispatch

"	10	"	12	"
"	12	"	1	"
"	1	"	2	"
"	2	"	3	"
"	3	"	4	"
"	4	"	5	"
"	5	"	6	"
"	6	"	8	"
"	8	"	8 next morning.	"

At the principal office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, letters must be posted, Morning, before 9 for the 10 o'clock dispatch,

"	11	"	12	"
q. before 1	"	1	"	"
q. before 2	"	2	"	"
q. before 3	"	3	"	"
q. before 4	"	4	"	"
q. before 5	"	5	"	"
q. before 6	"	6	"	"
before 7	"	8	"	"
before 8	"	8 next morning.	"	"

The deliveries in the country commence immediately upon the arrival of the dispatch from London, except the 8 o'clock night dispatch, which is not delivered till the next morning. The time of arrival of the day-dispatches may be calculated by the distance from London, allowing the post to travel at about the rate of eight miles an hour. Letters for places on the main roads are delivered generally sooner than those for places a distance from them; the deliveries occupy, according to distance from London, from one hour and a half to three hours after the time of dispatch from London. Receiving-houses where the mail cart stops are also called sorting-offices: where there are other receiving-houses in the same place or town, letters are generally dispatched from the latter from a quarter to three-quarters of an hour earlier than from the sorting-offices. There are no receiving-houses at those places having no time stated for dispatch to London.

half mile beyond the first mile is 6d. for Coaches, 4d. for Cabriolets. Every 15 minutes completed, and part of 15 minutes, beyond the first 30 minutes, 6d.

Back fare payable after eight in the evening, but not after five in the morning, where discharged beyond limits.

NEW REGULATIONS RESPECTING STAGE CARRIAGES, INCLUDING OMNIBUSES.

No stage carriage is to carry passengers otherwise than upon proper seats, allowing 16 inches in breadth for each passenger; children under five years of age, sitting on the lap, not to be reckoned. The number of passengers is to be painted conspicuously in the inside of every carriage, and on the back outside, under a penalty of £10 against the proprietor. No more than the proper number of passengers are to be carried, under a penalty of £5 each against the driver and conductor respectively. Any constable, peace-officer, or passenger, may measure the seats, under a penalty of £5 against any person refusing or obstructing such measurement.

N.B. Rules are laid down respecting the number of outside passengers, limiting it according to the height and size of the carriage, independently of the limitation resulting from the length of the seats. See 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 79, ss. 13—17.

PORTERAGE.

The Rates of Porterage are regulated by Act of 39 Geo. III. cap. 58. For any parcel not weighing more than 50lbs. and when the distance does not exceed a quarter of a mile, 3d.; half a mile, 4d.; a mile, 6d.; a mile and a half, 8d.; two miles, 10d.; and 3d. for every additional half mile. Porters exacting more to be fined not exceeding 20s.; misbehaving 30s. to 10s. A ticket to be sent with every parcel; charge for carriage and porterage marked on it, under a penalty of 40s. or not less than 5s. Parcels are to be delivered at any place within half a mile of the carriage pavement in six hours after arrival, under a penalty of 20s. and not less than 10s. Parcels arriving between four in the evening and seven in the morning to be delivered in six hours from the latter period, under the like penalty. Informations under Act to be laid within 14 days, with appeal to Quarter Sessions.

The business of the London and Metropolitan Parcels Delivery Company, on the plan of the London Local Post, continues to be conducted with cheapness and punctuality, and to be successful and useful. Chief station, Roll's Buildings, Fetter Lane; and there are upwards of seven hundred receiving houses.

RATES OF PARCELS FROM INNS IN LONDON.

For any parcel not weighing more than 50lbs., and where the distance does not exceed a quarter of a mile, 3d.; half a mile, 4d.; a mile, 6d.; a mile and a half, 8d.; two miles, 10d.; and 3d. for every additional half mile. Porters

exacting more to be fined 20s., or not less than 5s.; misbehaving 10s. to 20s. A ticket to be sent with every parcel, with the charge for carriage and portage marked on it, under a penalty of 40s., or not less than 5s. Parcels are to be delivered within six hours after arrival, under a penalty of 20s., or not less than 10s. Parcels arriving between four in the evening and seven in the morning, to be delivered in six hours from the latter period under the like penalty.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CARRIERS.

By 1 William IV. cap. 68, it is enacted, that mail contractors, coach proprietors, and carriers, shall not be liable for the loss of any parcel containing coin, gold or silver manufactured or unmanufactured, jewellery, watches, clocks, &c.; bills, bank notes, or securities for the payment of money; maps, writings, title-deeds, paintings, plated articles, glass, china; manufactured or unmanufactured silks, furs, or lace, where the value of such parcel exceeds

10l., unless delivered as such, and an increased charge be paid and accepted for the same, of which charge notice is to be affixed in offices and warehouses. Carriers, &c., are to give receipts, acknowledging such increased rate; and in case of neglecting to give receipt or affix notice, the party not to be entitled to the benefit of this act. The publication of notices is not to limit the liability of proprietors, &c., in respect of any other goods conveyed. Every office used to be deemed a receiving-house; and any one coach proprietor or carrier liable to be sued. Nothing in this act extends to annul, or in any-wise affect any special contract between such mail contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or common carrier, and any other parties, for the conveyance of goods. This act does not protect any mail contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or other common carrier, from liability to answer for loss or injury to any goods arising from the felonious acts of any coachman, guard, book-keeper, or other servant, nor to protect any such coachman, servant, &c., from liability, for any loss or injury occasioned by his own neglect or misconduct.

NEW RAILWAY REGULATIONS.

By the act passed (cap. 85) by Parliament during the late session, and known as "Mr. Gladstone's Railway Bill," the following additional provision is made for the accommodation of the public by Railway conveyance:—

In order to secure to the poorer class of travellers the means of travelling by railway at moderate fares, and in carriages in which they may be protected from the weather, be it enacted, that on and after the several days hereinafter specified, all passenger Railway Companies which shall have been incorporated by any Act of the present session, or which shall be hereafter incorporated, or which by any Act in the present or any future session, have obtained, or shall obtain directly or indirectly, any extension or amendment of the powers conferred on them respectively by their previous Acts, or have been or shall be authorised to do any act unauthorised by the provisions of such previous Acts, shall by means of one train, to travel along their railway from one end to the other of each trunk, branch, or junction line belonging to or leased by them, so long as they shall continue to carry other passengers over such trunk, branch, or junction line, once each way, on every week day, provide for the conveyance of third class passengers to and from the terminal and other ordinary passenger stations of the railway, under the obligations contained in their several Acts of Parliament, and with the immunities applicable by law to carriers of passengers by railway; and also under the following conditions (that is to say):—

Such train shall start at an hour, to be from time to time fixed by the Directors, subject to the approval of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

Such train shall travel at an average rate of speed not less than twelve miles an hour, for the whole distance travelled on the railway, including stoppages.

Such train shall, if required, take up and set down passengers at every passenger station which it shall pass on the line.

The carriages in which passengers shall be conveyed by such train shall be provided with seats, and shall be protected from the weather, in a manner satisfactory to the Lords of the said Committee.

The fare or charge for each passenger by such train shall not exceed one penny for each mile travelled.

Each passenger by such train shall be allowed to take with him half a

hundred weight of luggage, not being merchandise, or other articles carried for hire or profit, without extra charge; and any excess of luggage shall be charged by weight, at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate of charge for passengers' luggage by other trains.

Children under three years of age, accompanying passengers by such train, shall be taken without any charge; and children of three years and upwards, but under twelve years of age, at half the charge for an adult passenger.

And with respect to all railways subject to these obligations which shall be open on or before the said 1st day of November next, these obligations shall come into force on the said 1st day of November; and with respect to all other railways subject to these obligations, they shall come into force on the day of opening of the railway, or the day after the last day of the session in which the Act shall be passed by reason of which the Company will become subject thereto, which shall first happen.

And if any Railway Company shall refuse or wilfully neglect to comply with the provisions of this Act, as to the said cheap trains, within a reasonable time, or shall attempt to evade the operation of such order, such Company shall forfeit to her Majesty a sum not exceeding £20 for every day during which such refusal, neglect, or evasion shall continue.

Except as to the amount of fare or charge for each passenger by such cheap trains, which shall in no case exceed the rates heretofore in such case provided, the Lords of the said Committee shall have a discretionary power, upon the application of any Railway company, of dispensing with any of the conditions heretofore required in regard to the conveyance of passengers by such cheap trains as aforesaid, in consideration of such other arrangements: either in regard to speed, covering from the weather, seats or other particulars, as to the Lords of the said Committee shall appear more beneficial and convenient for the passengers by such cheap trains under the circumstances of the case, and shall be sanctioned by them accordingly; and any Railway Company which shall conform to such other conditions as shall be so sanctioned by the Lords of the said Committee, shall not be liable to any penalty for not observing the conditions which shall have been so dispensed with by the Lords of the said Committee, in regard to the said cheap trains and the passengers conveyed thereby.

No tax shall be levied upon the receipts of any Railway Company from the conveyance of passengers at fares not exceeding one ld. for each mile by any such cheap train as aforesaid.

NEW LAWS OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

The following is an Analysis of the leading Clauses of the New Insolvent Debtors' Act, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 96, for Abolishing Imprisonment for Debts of £20, and under; and of an Act for Facilitating Composition with Creditors, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 70.

ANALYSIS OF AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW OF INSOLVENCY, BANKRUPTCY, AND EXECUTION.

Petition for Protection may be presented to any Court of Bankruptcy within district of which Debtor shall have resided twelve months.

Form of Petition—to be verified by Affidavit.

All Creditors to the amount of £5 named in the Schedule to Petition to have Notice; Advertisement in *London Gazette*, &c., appointing first Examination; Commissioner may adjourn Examination, permit Amendment of Schedule. Assignees to be chosen.

Property of Petitioner to vest in Assignees from Appointment—to be in every case possessed and received by the Official Assignee alone. Chancellor, &c., may make orders for security of the property.

Commissioners to have same power as under a Fiat for seizure of Property, compelling attendance of Witnesses, production of Documents, &c.

Prisoner in Execution not being a Trader, or whose Debts are less than £300, may Petition for Protection; Interim Order will discharge Prisoner without Fee; Judgment to remain in force until final order for Protection.

If Petitioner not entitled to be Discharged, may be brought up by Warrant. If Petitioner die, Commissioner may proceed in the discovery and distribution of Property.

Necessaries and Working Tools to the value of £20 excepted from the operation of this Act and 5 & 6 Vict., c. 116—to be valued and inserted in Schedule.

Pending appointment of Creditors' Assignees, Official Assignee to act as sole Assignee; Commissioner may order allowance to Petitioner; In case of death or removal of Official Assignee, Property to vest in his successor; If Petitioner dismissed, all Property undisposed of to re-vest in Petitioner.

Assignees may execute all powers which the Petitioner might have executed for his own benefit.

Assignees may sue in their own names, compromise debts, and submit differences with consent of major part in value of Creditors.

Creditors to vote at Meetings only on the balance of accounts due to them.

Goods in the reputed ownership of Petitioner, with the consent of true owner at the filing of Petition, shall vest in Assignee.

Landlord to recover but One Year's Rent; may prove for balance.

Preferences in contemplation of Petition void against Assignees; If made prior to three months before, and not in contemplation of Filing Petition, not void.

No Warrant of Attorney, Cognovit, or Bill of Sale to be acted on after Petition filed.

Final Order to protect the person of Petitioner against all debts included in the Schedule, whether due or otherwise.

Prisoner detained for any Claim from which he is protected by the Final Order, Commissioner may order his discharge.

Stock or Shares may be transferred by order of the Commissioner.

Commissioner not to make any Final Order of Protection where Debts contracted by Fraud, &c., but to remand to prison—if otherwise, Final Order of Protection to be given in default of cause shown, after notice to Creditors.

Commissioner empowered to adjourn the consideration of Final Order *sine die*.

Commissioner may, where Final Order adjourned *sine die*, at a future time in his discretion after hearing Petitioner or any of his Creditors, or his or their Counsel or Attorneys, give an Order of Protection—Where Final Order refused, and Protecting Order not renewed, Debtor not to be imprisoned more than twelve calendar months for any Debt contracted before filing his Petition.

Petitioner taken or detained after such Order to be discharged without Fee.

Whenever after Audit sufficient funds for a Dividend shall be in the hands of the Official Assignee, Commissioner to order Dividend forthwith—Notice of sitting of Court to be given.

At the end of twelve months from filing Petition, Commissioner may order Sale of Outstanding Debts.

No Sale by Auction to be liable to Duty—No Letter o Attorney, Affidavit, Certificate, or Advertisement, or any other proceeding, to be liable to Duty—Sale to be by Licensed Auctioneer.

Wilfully omitting in Schedule any property otherwise than necessities and tools to the amount of £20 a Misdemeanour, and punishable with imprisonment and hard labour for any period not exceeding three years.

False Oath or Affirmation perjury.

Fiat in Bankruptcy may issue against Trader who has filed a declaration of Insolvency, upon a Petition of the Trader himself.

No Arrest in any Action for Debt for any sum not exceeding £20, exclusive of the Costs, recovered by such Judgment.

The Court or a Judge shall, on application, after the passing of this Act, (9th Aug. 1844), order the Discharge of Prisoners for Debt, where the same shall not exceed £20, exclusive of Costs.

Judge who shall try Cause may, if it should appear that Defendant contracted Debt under False Pretences, or fraud or without reasonable assurance of being able to Pay, or shall have made away with or transferred Personal Property, order Imprisonment, whether or not execution against the Defendant's goods shall have issued.

Court or Judge making Order for the Payment of Money, in Default, to be Levied by Execution against Goods, &c.

Order being made for Payment by Instalment, Execution not to issue until Default—may then issue for over-due Instalments, or Balance, as Judge shall order.

Judge may, in cases of Sickness, or unavoidable Accident, suspend Execution until temporary cause of disability has ceased.

Execution superseded, on Payment of Debt and Costs.

If Bailiff neglect to Levy, amount of Execution recoverable from him by Action in Court where Execution recovered.

Landlord of Tenement let Weekly only to claim against Execution Creditor Four Weeks arrears—if for other term less than a Year, then the Rent accruing during four such terms.

In case of Claims to Goods taken in Execution, Court, on application of Officer, may summons the Parties, and adjudicate.

ANALYSIS OF AN ACT FOR FACILITATING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

FROM 1st. Sept. 1844, Debtor not being liable to Bankrupt Laws, may petition the Court of Bankruptcy, signed by one-third the number and value of his Creditors, setting forth a true account of all his Property, for Protection from Arrest.

Commissioner to appoint Private Examination, and on being satisfied of the absence of Fraud or Misconduct, shall direct a Meeting of all the Creditors.

If at such Meeting nine-tenths in value or number of the Creditors above £20 shall agree to the Debtor's proposal, President shall appoint another Meeting.

If three-fifths in number and value, or nine-tenths in number or value of Creditors above £20 shall agree to proposition made at the first Meeting, and sign the same, it shall thenceforth (subject to the Confirmation of the Commissioner) be binding against the Debtor, and all Creditors served with Notices of the said Meetings. Not to be valid unless a full third in number and value of all the Creditors were present at the second Meeting.

Agreement to be submitted to Commissioner within fifteen days. If con-

firmed, Debtor to have Certificate of Filing, indorsed from time to time with Certificate of Protection. Protection not to be valid where Debtor about to abscond beyond Jurisdiction of Court, or has concealed, or his concealing, Effects, or if Debts contracted by fraud or breach of trust.

Estate of Petitioner to vest, without deed, in Trustee, from filing of Resolution and Agreement.

Trustee, every Six Months, or oftener, in the discretion of the Commissioner, or two or more Creditors whose debts amount to one-fourth of the whole, to produce for examination an account on oath. Commissioner to certify result of Examination, and, if need be, order payment to Creditors.

Petitioner liable, at any time, to be summoned and examined on oath upon representation by Trustee or any two Creditors that true discovery &c. not made.

In cases of difficulty, Special Meeting of Creditors to be called. Resolutions thereat, qualifying the original Resolutions to be valid, and taken as part thereof, provided one-third in number and value shall attend, otherwise invalid, unless confirmed by Commissioner.

When agreement carried into effect, a Meeting to be called.

Commissioner to grant Certificate to Petitioning Debtor.

Not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

THE BANK CHARTER.

As the different enactments of the new Bank Charter Bill come into operation at different periods, we think we shall render a useful service to our readers by specifying the date of the commencement of the operation of each enactment.

1. The division of the departments of the Bank of England took place "upon the 31st day of August, 1844."

2. All persons may demand notes for gold at £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, "from and after the 31st of August, 1844."

3. Bank of England exempt from stamp duty "from and after 31st August, 1844;" Bank to allow £180,000 per annum, from the same date.

4. No new bank of issue to be allowed "from and after the passing of this act."

5. Existing banks of issue to give notice to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes of their claim to issue to the extent of their average issue during the twelve weeks preceding the 27th April—such notice to be given "within one month next after the passing of this act."

SAVINGS' BANKS.

The return of the exact sum, received from the Depositors, is here secured to them, together with the interest which may have accumulated, free from Income Tax.

The smallest sum that can be deposited at a time is one shilling. The interest begins in some banks on reaching a pound, and is at the rate of £3 0s. 10d. per Cent. per Annum. No person can deposit more than £30 in each year, nor more than £150 altogether, exclusive of interest, which may accumulate to £200, when it ceases till the sum is reduced below £200.

We subjoin an analysis of the chief provisions of the Act of last Session, to amend the laws respecting Savings' Banks.

From and after 20th November, 1844, the Interest payable to the Trustees of Savings' Banks shall be at the rate of £3 5s. per cent.

The depositors on making first deposit are to sign a declaration, and a copy thereof is to be annexed to deposit book.

A punishment is provided for the case of an Actuary, &c., receiving deposits and not paying over the same to the Managers of the Bank.

The depositor must produce his book at institution.

Annuities are not to exceed £30.

An annuity may be granted to husband and to wife.

Where the deposits and interest do not exceed £50 exclusive of interest, if the will, &c. be not proved within a month, the money may be paid to the widow or to a party entitled to the effects of the deceased.

Payment may be made on the death of a depositor, being illegitimate, and dying intestate.

Payment may be made to married women of deposits made by them, when declared to be valid.

In the case of a reference, a barrister may inspect the books, and administer an oath to witnesses.

The bonds given under 9 G. 4, c. 92, and 3 and 4 W. 4, c. 14, to be sent to the Commissioners for Reduction of National Debt.

The bond is not liable to stamp duty

The act repeals part of 9 G. 4, c. 92, as to deposit of rules with Clerk of the Peace.

Two written or printed copies of rules are to be submitted to the barrister for their certificate.

The barrister is to return one copy to Institution, and transmit the other copy to Commissioners.

Provision is made for the adaptation of the provisions of this act to the law of Scotland.

The provisions of this act are to apply to purchasers of annuities.

We subjoin the seventeenth clause entire, it being important to depositors to know the nature of the security required from trustees:—

"And be it enacted, that every Treasurer, Actuary, or Cashier, who shall be intrusted with the receipt or custody of any sum of money subscribed or deposited for the purpose of such institution, or any interest or dividend from time to time accruing therefrom, and every officer or other person receiving any salary or allowance for their services from the funds of any Savings' Bank or Government Annuity Society (unless he shall have already given good and sufficient security), shall give good, and sufficient security, to be approved of by not less than two Trustees and three Managers of such Savings' Bank or Government Annuity Society, for the just and faithful execution of such office or trust; and such security when given by an Actuary or Cashier, or officer or person receiving any salary or allowance for his services as aforesaid, shall be given by bond or bonds with one or more sureties to the Comptroller General of the National Debt Office for the time being, without fee or reward; and in case of forfeiture it shall be lawful for the Trustees or Managers for the time being of such Institution to sue upon such bond or bonds in the name of such Comptroller General for the time being, and to carry on such suit at the costs and charges and for the use of the said Institution, fully indemnifying and saving harmless such Comptroller General from all costs and charges in respect of such suit; and no bond to be so given shall be subject to or charged or chargeable with any stamp duty whatever; and such bond shall, when executed, be deposited with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt."

SAVINGS' BANK TABLE.

The following table will show what a certain weekly contribution paid into a Savings' Bank would amount to in a certain term of years, interest being at £3 8s. 6d. per cent. It is a highly instructive table, well worthy of being carefully studied by every individual of the industrious orders:—

	One Shilling per Week.	One Shilling & Sixpence per Week.	Two Shillings per Week.	Three Shillings per Week.	Four Shillings per Week.	Five Shillings per Week.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Year, -	2 12 7½	3 19 0	5 5 4½	7 8 3½	10 11 1½	13 3 10
2 ..	5 6 11	8 0 6	10 14 4	16 1 10	21 9 5	26 16 6
3 ..	8 3 1	12 4 11	16 6 10½	24 10 11½	32 15 0½	40 18 7
4 ..	11 1 1½	16 12 3	22 3 3	33 5 11	44 8 6	55 10 3
5 ..	14 1 3	21 2 6	28 3 7½	42 6 10½	56 9 9½	70 12 0½
6 ..	17 3 4½	25 15 9	34 8 1	51 14 0	68 19 4½	86 4 1
7 ..	20 7 7	30 12 4	40 16 7	61 7 6	81 17 5	102 6 8
8 ..	23 14 2½	35 12 2	47 9 10	71 7 7½	95 4 4½	119 0 5
9 ..	27 2 10	40 15 5	54 7 5½	81 14 7½	109 0 5½	136 5 7½
10 ..	30 13 10½	46 2 3	61 9 10½	92 8 7	123 6 1½	154 2 7½
11 ..	34 7 4	51 12 8	68 17 1	103 9 11	138 1 6	
12 ..	38 3 3½	57 6 10½	76 9 4½	114 18 9½		
13 ..	42 1 10	63 5 0	84 6 10½	126 15 6		
14 ..	46 3 1½	69 7 2	92 9 9	139 0 5½		
15 ..	50 7 2	75 13 5½	100 18 2	151 13 9½		
16 ..	54 14 2	82 4 1	109 12 5½			
17 ..	59 4 0	88 19 1	118 12 8½			
18 ..	63 16 11½	95 18 8	127 19 1			
19 ..	68 13 1	103 3 1½	137 11 9½			
20 ..	73 12 5½	110 12 6½	147 11 2			

COURTS OF REQUEST.

CITY—near Guildhall. Court-days, Wed. and Sat. at 11; office hours on other days, 10 till 1. SOUTH-WARK, Swan-street, Trinity Square. Court-days, Tu. and Fri. at 10; other days, 9 till 2. TOWER HAMLETS, Osborne-

street, Whitechapel. Court-days, Tuesday and Friday at 10; other days, 9 till 2. WESTMINSTER—Castle-street, Leicester-square. Court-days, Tuesday and Thursday at 11; other days at 10. MIDDLESEX—Kingsgate-street, Holborn. Court-days, Monday and Thursday at 9; other days, 9 till 3.

NEW DOMESTIC REMEDIES.

TOOTH-ACHE.—Caoutchouc, becoming very smooth and viscous by the action of fire, has been proposed by Dr. Rollis as an excellent remedy for filling hollow teeth, and alleviating the tooth-ache proceeding from that defect. A piece of caoutchouc is to be put on a wire, then melted at the flame of a candle, and pressed, while warm, into the hollow tooth, and the pain will be removed instantly. The cavity of the tooth should first be cleaned out with a piece of cotton. In consequence of the viscosity and adhesiveness of the caoutchouc, the air is completely prevented from coming into contact with the denuded nerve, and thus the cause of the tooth-ache is destroyed.—*Buchner's Repertorium for Pharmacie.*

HOOPING-COUGH.—Dr. Cajetan Wachtl, of Vienna, treated nine children, suffering from hooping-cough, with cochineal, as recommended by certain English physicians. The remedy was administered in all stages of the disease; and its efficacy was so instantaneous and constant, that, notwithstanding the paucity of cases, Dr. Wachtl feels authorised to regard cochineal as a specific in hooping-cough. The following is his manner of exhibiting the remedy:—Take of cochineal, one scruple; sugar, one ounce. Dissolve in six ounces of warm water. The dose is three teaspoonfuls in the twenty-four hours. The solution ought not to be kept longer than thirty-six or forty-eight hours, because after that time it assumes a brown hue, and a sour taste, which render it unfit for use.

HOARSENESS.—One drachm of freshly scraped horseradish root, to be infused with four ounces of water, in a close vessel, for two hours, and made into a syrup, with double its weight in vinegar, is an improved remedy for hoarseness; a teaspoonful has often proved effectual; a few teaspoonfuls, it is said, have never been known to fail in removing hoarseness.

TO STOP A FIT OF COUGHING.—A correspondent of *The London Medical Gazette* states, that to close the nostrils with the thumb and finger during respiration, leaving them free during inhalation, will relieve a fit of coughing in a short time. Nervous coughing may be prevented by rubbing pretty smartly with the point of the finger the edge of the lips, the eyelids, or the tip of the nose, when the first desire to cough is felt.

SHORT SIGHT.—This infirmity of vision, a complaint which is rather common among the higher classes of society in all countries, is not unfrequently cured in Russia by the following plan:—The patient is placed with the back part of the head fixed against a wall, and a desk is put before him with a book on it, at such a distance that he may easily read. After a week or two have elapsed, the desk is moved further off, thus gradually increasing the distance until it has been removed to the full extent of ordinary vision, always allowing the patient to acquire the power of reading before the distance is increased.

APOPLEXY.—It is recommended that persons of an apoplectic tendency should not use high bedsteads, unless they are protected by a rail, which may be so contrived as to be moveable at pleasure; for, when they make any movement, such as sitting up to cough or spit, and overbalance themselves, the sudden perpendicular descent causes a violent rush of blood to the head, which immediately extinguishes life.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A copious draught of vinegar, at morning, noon, and night, is said to be a cure for hydrophobia.

TO MAKE LEECHES BITE.—The leech which it is intended to apply is to be thrown into a saucer containing fresh beer, and is to be left there till it begins to be quite lively. When it has moved about in the vessel for a few moments, it is to be quickly taken out and applied. This method will rarely disappoint expectation; and even dull leeches, and those which have been used not long before, will do their duty. It will be seen with astonishment how quickly they bite.—*Medical Gazette.*—From a return made by the Custom-house at Grenoble for the first six months of the present year, it appears that 5,660,800 leeches have been imported into France.

BURNS.—It is stated by the *Medical Times*, that a Mr. Peppercorne has cured several cases of severe burns of the hand by the application of a single layer of lint soaked in a saturated solution of carbonate of soda. Mr. Peppercorne conceives that, besides acting as a direct sedative upon the nervous structure of the skin, it may possibly relieve pain by neutralising the acidulous quality of the perspiration as it passes off through the irritated skin. Whether the proposed remedy should have the effect here ascribed to it or not, it is, at all events, worthy of a trial, as the solution can be readily procured, and as readily applied, without the possibility of doing any harm. The carbonate of soda is one of the ingredients of soda and Seidlitz powders; it is also used in many culinary operations; and scarcely any one need be at a loss to obtain it.

CORNS.—The following remedy is simple and infallible, and costs nothing in pain or money. Soak the foot affected in warm water for half an hour or so, until the corn is somewhat softened—then pare it down as much as possible, and put a little common soap, say on going to bed, which should be confined to the part affected by a rag or cotton. In two or three days a complete cure will be effected. A new plaster, of Indian rubber, has been found very efficacious, by bearing off pressure from corns.

BUNION.—Mr. Humpage recommends that the bunion be kept constantly covered with lint dipped in warm water, this being well defended also by oiled silk. The best mode of applying the latter is to cut a strip about half an inch in width, and three or four inches long, turning it round the affected member. The lint should be changed night and morning, and any hardened cuticle should be gradually peeled off. When matters are improved, the continued application of the silk will not be necessary, but the oiled silk should be constantly worn, to prevent a return of the disturbance.

CHOLERA MORBUS OR DYSENTERY.—Take 3d. worth of isinglass, and simmer it down in about a pint of water on a slow fire, till it is completely dissolved; when this is done, add a little milk and sugar to make it palatable; give the patient half a cupful immediately, and a spoonful every hour afterwards.

RHEUMATISM.—Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on asparagus; and more chronic cases are much relieved especially if the patient avoid all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism.

MEDICAL EFFECTS OF HOT WATER.—In bruises hot water is most efficacious, both by means of insertion and fomentation; in removing pain, and totally preventing discolouration and stiffness. It has the same effect after a blow. It should be applied as quickly as possible, and as hot as it can be borne. Insertion in hot water will cure that troublesome and very painful thing called a wido. The efficacy of hot water in preventing the ill effects of fatigue is too well known to require notice.

IMPURE AIR may be detected by the following simple and satisfactory experiment by Dr. Reid. Inject a spoonful of lime into a beer-bottle with water, and place it where suspicion is attached to the quality of the atmosphere, when the presence of impurity will be tested by the appearance on the surface of a white and copious incrustation.

TEST FOR EPSOM SALTS AND OXALIC ACID.—To the suspected mixture, add a few drops of common black writing-ink; if the colour remains, it is Epsom salt; but if the ink in a short time turn red, it is oxalic acid.

APPETITE.—The following novel explanation of the causes of renewed appetite is from Professor Liebig's new work on Animal Chemistry. "The cooling of the body, by whatever cause it may be produced, increases the amount of food necessary. The mere exposure to the open air in a carriage, or on the deck of a ship, by increasing radiation and vapourisation, increases the loss of heat, and compels us to eat more than usual. The same is true of those who are accustomed to drink large quantities of cold water, which is given off at the temperature of the body, 98° 5'. It increases the appetite, and persons of weak constitution find it necessary, by continued exercise, to supply to the system the oxygen required to restore the heat abstracted by the cold water. Loud and long-continued speaking, the crying of infants, moist air, all exert a decided and appreciable influence on the amount of food which is taken."

DRUNKENNESS.—The following singular means of curing habitual drunkenness is employed by a Russian physician, Scribev, of Brazese-Litewski:—It consists in confining the drunkard in a room, and furnishing him, at discretion, with brandy diluted with two-thirds water; as much wine, beer, and coffee as he desires, but containing one-third of brandy: all the food, the bread, meat, &c., are steeped in brandy and water. The poor wretch is continually drunk and dory. On the fifth day of this regimen, he has an extreme disgust for brandy; he earnestly requests other diet, but the desire must not be yielded to, until the poor wretch no longer desires to eat or drink: he is then certainly cured of his penchant for drunkenness. He acquires such a disgust for brandy, that he is ready to vomit at the very sight of it.

TO RENDER ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF ACCIDENT, &c.—We avail ourselves of the observations of an eminent surgeon of this city to make known to our readers the best course to be adopted on finding a sufferer on the road having a fractured or dislocated leg, or in other cases of emergency. Let him be kept on the ground until a coach, door, or gate can be procured, for in raising him up he may die from faintness or loss of blood; when a gate, hurdle, or board is procured, place it alongside him; cover it with a bed or straw, and pillows, and let men convey him home or to a neighbouring house. Send a discreet person to his surgeon and to his home who can state the nature of the accident. On no account put him into a vehicle; let him be borne home by men, for the motion of a carriage might cause splintered bones to fatally wound blood-vessels in contact with them.

FITS. If a person fall in a fit, let him remain on the ground provided his face be pale, for should it be fainting or temporary suspension of the heart's action, you may cause death by raising him upright, or bleeding; but if the face be red or dark-coloured, raise him on his seat, throw cold water on his head immediately, and send for a surgeon and get s vein opened, or fatal pressure on the brain may ensue.

In hanging or drowning, expose the chest as quickly as possible, and throw the coldest water you can procure plentifully over it, whilst the body is kept in a sitting position.

Children in Convulsions. Deluge the head with cold water and put the feet into warm water, till medical assistance can be fetched.

Poison. Give an emetic of a tea-spoonful of mustard flour in a tea-cupful of warm water every ten minutes, till vomiting ensue or medical assistance can be procured.

Burns or Scalds. Let the burnt part be bathed in a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and olive, or linseed oil, with a feather, till the pain abates; then dress it with common cerate, and defend it from the air.

By a proper application of these simple rules life might often be saved, whilst it is well known to medical gentlemen that what is often kindly though injudiciously done, hastens death.

Worcester.

E. A. S.

MANAGEMENT OF BLISTERS.—Dr. Robertson gives the following directions for the management of blisters, as the result of nearly seventeen years' experience: the blistering plaster should be spread thinly on paper or linen, not sprinkled over with powdered cantharides on the surface; but instead thereof, a few drops of olive oil rubbed on it and allowed to remain. Used in this way, he says, the blister acts speedily, and without causing irritation: with him it never produces strangury. He objects to a blister spread upon leather, because the leather, by the heat of many parts of the body, becomes dry, partially crisp, and with difficulty adheres to the skin, and thereby prevents it from acting well and generally over the whole part intended to be blistered. The blister should be spread thinly, because the outer surface only is efficient; and when it is used in a thick layer, it becomes irregular, and consequently partial in its operation. The powdered cantharides should not be sprinkled on it, because they will not add to its efficiency, as they act but slightly on the skin: but the active principle of the Spanish fly being soluble in olive oil, affords a reason for the use of the oil on the surface of the blister. Dr. Robertson concludes by remarking, that every one can make this blister for himself, of the commonest materials at a very trifling expense, and, if this be any recommendation, it will act three, four, or six times, if uninjured, and the oil gently renewed on its surface.

Death caused by prussic acid, says a German paper, is only apparent; life is immediately restored by pouring acetate potash and common salt, dissolved in water, on the head and spine.

MUSHROOMS.—According to Chausarel, the application of vinegar, in cases of poisoning by mushrooms, is inadvisable, because the active principles of these plants are dissolved by it, and the parts, already inflamed by the action of the poison, are thereby still more irritated. The application of salt and ether is attended with the same disadvantage; and emetic tartar also can only be of use provided the poison has not been already absorbed. Tannin, however, which forms with many vegetable poisons an insoluble combination, is likewise an antidote for poisonous mushrooms; and Chausarel observed the best effects in several cases of poisoning by poisonous mushrooms from the application of a weak decoction of gall-nuts (one ounce of gall-nuts to one measure of water, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage), or of a solution of tannin (pure tannin from 36 to 40 grains in one measure of water.)—Mr. W. H. White, a botanist, has investigated the cause of the deleterious effects of some species of mushrooms on the human frame in some countries, and not in others. In England, for example, only three species are edible; whilst in Russia, forty species, almost every variety, are used as articles of food, and many, as delicacies, constantly at the tables of the rich; and the peasants, for some months, live almost exclusively on mushrooms. The kinds there eaten are considered here, and have been proved to be, by many fatal cases, poisonous. Mr. White believes it to be not dependent upon soil or climate, but principally on the cooking; much salt being used, and care being taken not to boil two species together.

ACTION OF WEAK ACIDS ON ELECTRO-PLATED VESSELS.—Mr. Warington asserts that copper vessels, such as saucepans, extract-pans, &c., silvered by the electrolytic process, are acted upon by weak acids, as lemon-juice or vinegar, if allowed to remain in them for a short time. This, he says, must arise from the deposited silver being so porous as to allow the acids to permeate its substance, and the action is most likely assisted by the formation of a galvanic current.

WATER THROUGH LEADEN PIPES.—On an analysis of some water from one of the departments of the Royal Establishments, at Windsor, being made, it was found that in the first sample, which was taken from the pure spring, the water was perfectly free from any trace of lead. This spring, being at some considerable distance from the place where it is required, viz., the kennel of her Majesty's hounds, it is conveyed thence through pipes of lead; on the second sample (mind, taken from the pipes!) being submitted to analysis, the quantity of lead contained therein amounted to 1-312 grs., or approaching $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of carbonate of lead to the imperial gallon of water; there can, therefore, be but strong grounds for presuming that the disease called kennel lameness in sporting phraseology, and which now rages amongst the hounds there, is caused by the quantity of lead taken into the stomach of the poor animals; and what gives us a greater desire to promote some attention to the subject is the fact that, not only the canine race, but the human also are sufferers, as in more than one case a species of paralysis, and effects similar to the painter's colic, has attacked the attendants at the kennel.

COPPER POISON occurs from the use of copper saucepans imperfectly tinned. If they be put away damp, or if a boiling-copper be left wet, they will become coated with poisonous crust, or verdigris. Several instances are related of whole families being poisoned by partaking of made-dishes allowed to stand and get cold in copper vessels. It appears that the acid contained in stews, as lemon-juice, though it does not dissolve copper by being merely boiled in it a few minutes, nevertheless, if allowed to cool and stand in it for some time, will acquire a sensible impregnation of poisonous matter, as verdigris, or the green band which lines the interior of the vessel. In preparing food or preserves in copper, it is not till the fluid ceases to cover the metal, and is reduced in temperature, that the solution of the metal begins. Unctuous or greasy solutions are, however, most liable to become thus impregnated with verdigris. Sir Humphry Davy asserts that weak solutions of common salt, such as are daily made by adding a little salt to boiling vegetables and other eatables in our kitchens, act powerfully on copper vessels, although strong ones do not affect them.

ZINC MILK VESSELS.—The following shows the danger and the folly of the practice of keeping milk in zinc bowls—a custom which has lately become very prevalent: these articles being sold with the recommendation of a larger quantity of cream being produced, owing to the galvanic action. "I would scarcely have believed," says L. Elanes, of Berlin, "that zinc vessels would again have come into use for alimentary purposes, as Vauquelin, forty years ago, proved that such were certain, after a short time, to hold a certain quantity of zinc in solution. I have found by experiment, that a solution of sugar which had stood only a few hours in the summer in a zinc vessel, contained a considerable amount of zinc salts. It has often been stated that the cream will separate more easily from milk, if the latter be kept for a short time in a zinc vessel. As, however, it is known that milk will turn acid much sooner than a solution of sugar, it is the more to be apprehended that some zinc will be dissolved, and such zinc will be the more noxious, as it is well known that even a small amount of zinc will cause spasmodic vomiting."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

GILT GINGERBREAD is poisonous, and children should be cautioned against eating the spurious gold; for it is nothing more than copper-plates with celamine, hammered out into leaves, in Germany, and sold very cheap in this country, under the name of Dutch gold, or Dutch metal. Common lozenges are freely adulterated with chalk, and coloured with poisonous substances. Last Twelfth Day, four children narrowly escaped poisoning, at Kensington, by eating the ornaments of a twelfth cake.

RECENT DOMESTIC INVENTIONS.

THE AMERICAN FIRE-PLACE, is stated to save room and fuel, to furnish a convenient apparatus for cooking, and to send hot air into the interior of a room, avoiding, at the same time, the steam usually arising from cooking stoves. The fire is kindled in a metal box constructed in the hearth; an air-chamber is made underneath the fire-box, and a metal plate rises perpendicularly behind it, so as to form a flue for carrying off the smoke. An opening is made in the box to admit fuel, and tubes are fixed in communication with it, to let heated air into the room. When employed for cooking, the utensils must be placed upon the top plate of the fire box, in which holes are made for the purpose of emitting heat. The inventor considers that he combines the convenience and economy of a close stove, with the pure air and perfect ventilation attained by open fire grates.

SILVESTER'S IMPROVED OPEN FIRE GRATE, remedies the defect in grates commonly in use—of not affording sufficient warmth to the lower part of rooms. This is done by the fire being made upon the floor, in front of which, in place of the hearth, are radiating bars confined by a semi-circular front: these bars become conductors of heat, and each bar being hollowed underneath, allows of the free passage of air; and the ashes fall into a recess truck under the partition bars forming the fire-place. The chimney, or fire-place opening, is made tight to the opening of the grate in front. The smoke is discharged vertically, and is screened in great measure by moveable shutters resting on centres at each end in a rack, so that the chimney opening may be adjusted in level and area at pleasure. The chamber part not occupied on each side behind the grate-front is closed at the upper part from any communication with the chimney. This portion of the fire-place recess being open to the room, the sides of the chimney and mass of heated matter of the body of the grate become an important additional warming surface. We have, therefore, in this grate, a warm hearth which does not require a fender, a safe fire free from the dust of ashes, none of the draught usually in rooms with open fires, a remedy for all the usual causes of smoky chimneys, and a most important saving of fuel; advantages proved by the experience of two or three years' use.

BURBIDGE AND HEALEY'S SYLVESTER COOKING APPARATUS, is remarkable for its simplicity, little waste of fuel, and radiation of the heat. It comprises a boiler, oven, and open roasting bars, to which may be added saucepans, &c. When not wanted for roasting, the fire-place is shut up; and when not required at all for cooking, the doors of the fire-place, oven, and flue, are shut up, though the fuel in the fire-place keeps ignited, but burns no faster than in an Arnott stove; so that the ebullition of the boiler is kept under. An apparatus of the smallest size will roast a joint of twenty pounds; and the oven has a passage of air through it, so as to produce the difference between roasting and baking.

BATH HEATED BY GAS.—Dr. Fyfe suggests, that where a bath is required in a bed-room, it may easily be heated by gas, by attaching a flexible pipe to a tube in the room, so that it will supply from 30 to 40 feet of gas per hour; six rose-jet burners, with 16 holes each, will be sufficient. In his trials, Dr. Fyfe used a bath, in which were put 24 gallons of water at 50°; beneath the bath, and at a little distance from it, there was passed a tube of about two inches diameter, with six rose-jet burners attached to it. The gas was kindled, and in three quarters of an hour, the water was brought to 100°; gas consumed, 17 feet; cost, nearly two-pence.

LUCIFER MATCHES should be kept out of the way of children, who have been known to eat the composition, from its sweet taste, and others to be poisoned by the phosphorus contained in it.

COFFEE.—Chicory is detected by shaking the suspected article with cold water, in a glass vessel; if the coffee be pure it will swim and give little or no colour to the liquid, but if chicory be present it sinks to the bottom, and communicates a pretty deep red tint to the water. Roasted corn may be detected by adding tincture of iodine to a cold decoction of the suspected coffee, which will produce a blue colour in the liquid.

MUSTARD.—The inferior varieties of mustard are often composed, almost entirely, of flour, turmeric, ginger, and cayenne pepper. Turmeric is detected by a solution of potash, soda, or ammonia, which strikes a deep brown colour when the mustard is diffused in water. Flour is discovered by iodine, which when added to a decoction of mustard, gives it a deep blue colour. When the quantity of flour is large, it forms a tough paste with water.

SAUSAGES, made in a peculiar way, are much used in Wurtemberg. When ill prepared, they become poisonous, and their effects are invariably fatal. The patient gradually dries up into a sort of mummy, and, after weeks, or months of misery, he dies. But there is no poisonous substance to be detected in the sausage. It is, according to Professor Liebig, in a peculiar state of fermentation, which is not checked by the action of the stomach, and which is, unfortunately, communicated to the blood. It never ceases till every part capable of solution has been destroyed, and death, of course, must follow. But, as it appears that the poisonous sausages may be rendered quite safe by boiling, and by other simple means of arresting fermentation, we may hope that the true theory of the poison will lead to a successful treatment of this frightful accident, which, unhappily, is very frequent.

FISH POISON is rare, except when the mussel or the oyster is in an unhealthy state, or beginning to putrify. The symptoms are a sensation of weight at the stomach, nausea, thirst, vertigo, itching over the skin, hicough, and faintness, with cold, clammy perspirations. Several persons having been lately poisoned at Bayonne and St. Esprit, by eating mussels, the municipal authorities have issued an order, suspending the sale of this shell-fish.

WHISKY.—It has lately been ascertained that illicit distillers and vendors introduce *creosote* into common spirit, to give it the celebrated peat-reek flavour of Irish whiskey. This adulteration is of the most noxious nature; for sudden death would be the certain result of such spirit being taken in any quantity, particularly in an excited state of the system.

POTATO BRANDY is known to produce deleterious effects upon the human frame, as delirium tremens, idioy, &c. Not only is the rectification of this spirit very carelessly conducted, but it is often obtained from potatoes which are either rotten, or have begun to germinate.

VITRIOL ACCIDENTS are not uncommon in kitchens, as, when oil of vitriol (improperly used for cleaning copper vessels) is let fall upon the hands, &c. In this case, if a little soda or potash be dissolved in water, or some fresh soap-boilers' lees, and be instantly applied, no injury whatever will occur to the person or clothes.

RELIEF FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT.—By placing a gas-light within the chimney, immediately over a fire-place, it will greatly tend to moderate the heat of the apartment. A lighted lamp suspended in the chimney will have a similar effect; and even a lighted candle set in the fire-place of a bed-room will render it more comfortable during hot weather.

Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool, your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapour.

JEFFREY'S PNEUMATIC STOVE, projects boldly into the room, so as vastly to increase the field of radiation, instead of the fire being immured, and three-fourths of the heat lost up the chimney. This important point of bringing the fire forward, without risking the entrance of smoke into the room, is effected by tubes ranged behind the fire, and which, by communicating with an air-box below, throw into the room plenty of warm fresh air. The smoke current, passing through the intervals of the tubes, warms the air inside, and it is discharged into the room over the chimney-piece.

THE LUTON STOVE, consists of one box or chamber enclosed within another; and the fuel being placed in the inner chamber, which has fire-bars at the bottom, the atmospheric air introduced from above, descends down, and the products of combustion pass away by side passages to the chimney.

HEINKE'S (ARNOTT'S) STOVE, costs but twopenny per day for fuel, and when once charged, will not require any more attention for ten hours, as the stove regulates itself by the thermometer.

GREEN'S TERRA-COTTA STOVE, generally resembles Arnott's Thermometer Stove; but, in place of making the outside of the stove of iron, Mr. Green substitutes a cylinder of terra-cotta, or earthenware. Two or three consecutive cylinders of earthenware are also introduced between the fire-pot and the external case, so as to equalize the heat as much as possible, and prevent any danger of cracking the outer case of the stove.

FIRE FROM STEAM-WARMING.—Mr. G. Gurney states, from experiment, that steam under high pressure is partially decomposed, and that in a state of gaseous vapour, it is capable of heating the iron flues to such an extent that linen is charred, gunpowder fired, and metal fused by it. Mr. Gurney suggests the use of fusible metal in some part of the pipes, as a preventive of fire; for, melting when the flues become too highly heated, it will allow the escape of the vapour, and, of course, assist in cooling the pipes.

COOKING BY GAS was successfully practised. Sir John Robison, by passing a current of gas, mixed with atmospheric air, through a wide vertical tube, having its upper end covered with wire-gauze, and by kindling the mixture as it escaped through the interstices, formed a convenient stove for culinary purposes; and Sir John had his kitchen fitted with stoves on this principle. Another of the most practicable modes may be described as follows:—A large burner, either round or oval, is to be provided, composed, like the argand burner, of a great number of small jets of flame. In the midst of these jets is fixed a perpendicular spit, to hold the meat to be roasted. Over the flame must be placed a cover of sheet-iron, big enough at bottom to surround the jets, and contracted towards the top, so as to bring all the heat of the gas as near as possible to the meat to be roasted. This cover resembles a large funnel turned upside down, the pipe of which forms a chimney to let out the gas; the heat of which is then made to boil water, which is placed in a tin vessel over the funnel-chimney, and which may be divided into two compartments, to contain meat and vegetables, to steam potatoes, &c. Such is the ease and safety of its operation, that persons who use it are said to put their meat on the spit, light up the gas, and leave it to do its work; that they even leave the house until the hour at which experience teaches them the meat will be done, and then on their return they find their dinners ready. The gas-oven has also been invented for baking bread, &c. For cooking small joints, the application of gas is most economical; but for cooking large joints, the direct application of coal-fuel is found the cheapest.

COCAO-NUT FIBRE is now made into strong mats and floor-coverings, and when dyed has an ornamental appearance.

A VERY SIMPLE KNIFE-CLEANER may be made of two boards, twenty inches long, six inches broad, and one inch thick, joined together, but not quite close, by a hinge; two pieces of buff or belt leather are stretched over the interior surfaces, and nailed on the exterior ones; and a handle assists in holding the apparatus steady. In using it, lay powdered Flanders brick, or any similar dust, on the lower leather; shut the boards together, lay the left arm on the upper board, holding the handle; put the knife, well wiped from grease, between the leathers, and four or five rubs backwards, not sideways, will produce a beautiful polish on both sides. The shoulders and back may be polished on the part of the leather turned over.

THE AMERICAN SCRUBBING-BRUSH is worked backwards and forwards by a lever, operating in the manner of a pump-handle. A flat board, on which the operator stands, is placed upon the floor on castors, and from this rise two uprights to sustain the pin that is the fulcrum of the lever. To the lower end of this lever, the scrubbing-brush is attached.

KALSMINE, is a new and inodorous paint, invented by Miss Fanny Corbeaux. It is free from any offensive smell, dries in a few hours, and is said to be more durable than oil paint, more agreeable to the eye, and not prejudicial to the health: a room painted with it one day, may be inhabited the next.

NEW WATER COLOUR.—Alady at Palermo wishing to make a drawing of the beautiful Bourgainvillea Spectabilis, was at a loss for a rose-colour that would match it. It struck her, however, that the juice of the Opuntia fruit would do, and upon trial she found it yield a most beautiful rose-colour, which was as readily worked as if it had been prepared in a colour-shop; and now, after a year, it is as fresh as ever. It would be worth while to get the Sicilians to make up the juice of the Opuntia into cakes.

ELECTRO GILDING AND PLATING have already produced some very surprising results. "There is an establishment in London (Messrs. Elkington's) and we believe others, both in London and Birmingham, where a dazzling and brilliant assemblage of candelabra, candlesticks, tripods, salvers, cones, vases, cups, plates, and other articles of table furniture is to be seen, all coated with a surface of pure gold and silver by the electro process. There may be other instances more useful, but we doubt whether there is any more striking than this application of electricity. It is known that gold looks better when laid on silver than when on any other metal, and hence the value and beauty of 'silver-gilt' articles. The same, we believe, is true with regard to electro-gilding." The applications of the electro process to domestic manufactures are already very numerous; for, as things at present are, a person may, as Mr. Smee remarks, "enter a room by a door, having finger-plates of the most costly device, made by the agency of the electric fluid. The walls of the room may be covered with engravings, printed from plates originally etched by galvanism, and multiplied by the same fluid. The chimney-piece may be covered with ornaments made in a similar manner. At dinner, the plate may have devices given by electrolytic engravings, and the salt-spoons gilt by the galvanic fluid."

SLATE FURNITURE.—The use of slate as a material for furniture has been recently introduced, and is increasing. Tables and sideboards, wash-hand stands, toilets, wine-coolers, filters, and any similar articles, are now made of this material. Slate is also manufactured into panels for doors, finger-plates, paper weights, inkstands, &c. It is susceptible of much ornament, and is found to bear colours and gilding remarkably well.

DOMESTIC HINTS.

GELATINE.—There has lately occurred in Paris a controversy on the use of the Gelatine of bones for hospital soup, as recommended by D'Arceet; and the most contradictory opinions as to its qualities are daily published. Professor Liebig has, we think, decided this question. He has shown that Gelatine cannot yield blood, and that by itself, therefore, it cannot support life. But he supposes that it is dissolved in the stomach, and, being conveyed in the blood to every part of the body, acts as nutriment to the gelatinous membranes and bones alone. This ingenious idea explains both how Gelatine mixed with other animal matter forms a good diet, and how it is peculiarly adapted for the sick and convalescent, in whom it acts by giving nutrition to the gelatinous tissues, and so sparing much of the energy of the enfeebled digestive system, which is thus not consumed in producing Gelatine for these tissues, but is expended in the digestion of sanguiferous nourishment. We can now readily credit the statement of D'Arceet, who has shown that in all the hospitals where the Gelatine of bones has been used as a principal, but not the only article of animal food, the patients relish it, the success of the treatment has been much increased, and the period of convalescence on the average much diminished. Now that we possess what appears to be the true theory of the action of Gelatine, it is to be hoped that the prejudice, previously very natural, which exists in this country against its use, may be overcome; and that our hospitals may participate in the benefits of D'Arceet's benevolent system, which, when successfully conducted, has likewise the advantage of superior economy.—*Quarterly Review of Liebig's new Work on Animal Chemistry.*

MILKING OF COWS.—A "Small Tenant Farmer" was induced to try the milking of a cow three times a day, viz., morning, mid-day, and night; and found that it answered better in hot weather, than under the old system of milking twice a day. More milk is obtained; and the cream on the mid-day milking is twice as thick as on that milked at night. Turnips render the milk lighter, and of more easy digestion, than the common fodder; while beet-root makes it extremely rich and substantial. The convalescence of the Count of Paris, the infant grandson of Louis Philippe, is attributed to the milk of a cow, fed on turnips, having been substituted for that of his nurse; the latter having been found to be not sufficiently nutritious.

FEEDING OF POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes—"As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, *cæteris paribus*, twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat off the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world. Lay this to heart, and let me know in the spring if the hens lay two, or two for one."

PAYNE'S PATENT PROCESS salts meat in a few minutes: it is first placed in an iron vessel, from which the air is exhausted by an air-pump, brine being let in from another vessel; it is then drawn off by the air-pump, and more brine injected by a forcing-pump; and in fifteen minutes the meat is cured.

LEMONS—HIMALAYAN METHOD OF KEEPING.—Pluck the fruit when it has attained its full growth, but is not quite ripe. It is then buried in deep holes in the ground, lining the pits, and covering the fruit with dry leaves. In this situation, it attains maturity, and if not bruised in packing, retains its form and freshness for a considerable period.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.—A correspondent of the *Hartford Journal*, from Bristol, writes: "The amount of capital employed in this branch alone is some three or four hundred thousand dollars, and the business gives employment to nearly four hundred mechanics. The manufacture of clocks has greatly increased within the last five years, although for fifteen years prior probably one million were made and profitably disposed of. We have every facility for manufacturing, and the vast improvements recently effected in machinery have done wonders for the business. The division of labour is well understood, and carried out to a nicety, otherwise it would be impossible to manufacture and afford brass mahogany cased clocks for the low price of three, four, or five dollars each, which is now done. More than ten thousand have been sent to England alone within the last eighteen months."

HEATING BY GAS.—Sir John Robison devised a method of generating heat by burning gas through a tube of about six inches diameter, open at the lower end, the top end being covered by wire-gauze, similar to that of the Davy safety-lamp. This process Sir John has used in his house for several years, successfully, as a substitute for coal. The wire gauze is liable to be destroyed under a long-continued intense heat; but this may be obviated by sprinkling a small quantity of sand upon it. Yet, heating by gas is elsewhere stated by Sir John Robison to be most expensive, the least efficient, and with one exception, the most insalubrious mode of warming apartments that can be resorted to.

CHLORIDE OF LIME, moistened with water, and applied to ink-spots on silver, &c., will remove them far more effectually than "salt of lemons."

A NEW STYLE OF PAPER-HANGING has been introduced at Liverpool, from Switzerland. The character of the design is Florentine; the ground-work is white satin; the walls are divided into compartments, by rich gold-coloured styles, representing intricate carving; the panels are niches, with drawings of deer, lions, swans, &c., each forming a complete picture in gorgeous gold borders, somewhat in the Louis Quatorze style; the alternate panels are filled with filagree work, interspersed with flowers and gems; and altogether of exquisite design and execution. An exceedingly rich border runs round the top and bottom of the room.

THE PATENT RELIEVO LEATHER HANGINGS, panels, imitative oak carvings, &c. are of beautiful design; indeed, it is difficult to discover that some of the patterns are not carvings on wood—so closely imitated are the chisel mark, the grain of the wood, the undercutting, and its assimilation of colour, to the best oak and walnut carving of the Middle Ages. The hangings, friezes, heads, fruits, &c. in the various rich and elaborate styles for decoration prevalent in Spain, Italy, France, and Germany, as well as our own "Elizabethan," are here deceptively imitated. The cost of these ornaments is about half the price of carvings in wood. Esquilant's leather architectural and other ornaments, as fruits and flowers, are prepared in metal moulds, and soaked in varnish, and then forcibly cold-pressed into the mould.

VIGNOLES'S CARPET TAPESTRY, is made on the principle of the ancient mosaics, being composed of innumerable transverse sections of woollen threads. No painting, no colouring is used; all the effect is produced by ends of worsted about one-eighth of an inch long standing vertically, one end being seen, and the other cemented by Indian-rubber to a cloth. From the facility of reproduction, this fabric is likely to come into general use for carpets, rugs, curtains table and chair covers, &c.

KITCHEN GARDEN ECONOMIES.—A very delicate vegetable, quite equal to Seakale or Asparagus, and of a taste intermediate between the two, may be easily raised in any quantity by any one who has a few square yards of garden ground, at several different times during the winter and spring, according as the succession of crop is required. Plant ten or twelve Turnips (any delicate kind) as closely as possible, and cover them with a box or Seakale pot: heap fermenting stable litter over and around, as for Seakale; and in about the same time or a fortnight more, a crop of blanched Sprouts will make their appearance. The crowns of the Turnips should not of course have been removed too closely. In dressing them for table, when they are about half done, pour away the water and give them some fresh; when cooked, serve them up with melted butter on toast.

STEAM-BAKED BREAD.—It has been known for some time at Vienna, that if the hearth of an oven be cleaned with a moistened whip of straw, bread baked therein immediately afterwards presents a much better appearance, the crust having a beautiful yellow tint. It was thence inferred that this peculiarity must be attributed to the vapour, which, being condensed on the roof of the oven, fell back on the bread. At Paris, in order to secure with certainty so desirable an appearance, the following arrangement is practised:—the hearth of the oven is laid so as to form an inclined plane, with a rise of about 11 inches in three feet, and the arched roof is built lower at the end nearest the door, as compared with the furthest extremity. When the oven is charged, the entrance is closed with a wet bundle of straw. By this contrivance, the steam is driven down on the bread, and a golden-yellow crust is given to the bread, as if it had been previously covered with the yolk of an egg.

INDIAN PREPARATION OF SALMON.—The salmon are cured and packed in a peculiar manner. After having been disembowelled, they are exposed to the sun on scaffolds erected on the river banks. When sufficiently dry, they are pounded fine between two stones pressed into the smallest compass, and packed in baskets or bales of grass matting, about two feet long, and one in diameter, lined with the cured skin of a salmon. The top is likewise covered with fish skins, secured by cords passing through holes in the edge of the basket. Packages are then made, each containing twelve of these bales, seven at bottom and five at top, pressed close to each other, with the corded side upward, wrapped in mats, and corded. These are placed in dry situations, and again covered with matting. Each of these packages contains from ninety to a hundred pounds of dried fish, which in this state will keep sound for several years.

BACON.—As it is of some importance to cottagers to know how best to preserve their bacon, we have borrowed the following receipts from an old lady whose bacon is never rusty. For the bacon of a large pig take 14 lbs. of common salt, 1 lb. of saltpetre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bay salt; with this mixture rub the bacon thoroughly, and then put it down tightly into a tub kept expressly for the purpose, having a lid to fit tightly on, and also an inner cover, which rests on the bacon, and presses it down as it diminishes. Before the salt is used it should be damped with a quart of cold boiled water. If these precautions are attended to, the bacon will preserve its colour and good flavour for 18 or 20 months. As soon as the weather becomes hot, the brine should be poured carefully out of the tub, be boiled and well skimmed, and when cold be again poured over the bacon.

DOMESTIC YEAST.—Persons who are in the habit of making their own bread can easily manufacture their own yeast by attending to the following directions:—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for an hour; when milk-warm, bottle it, and cork it close, and it will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pound of this yeast will make eighteen pounds of bread.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

1. BATTLES, SIEGES, CAPTURES; 2. EXECUTIONS, ASSASSINATIONS, &c.; 3. REMARKABLE FIRES; 4. OCCURRENCES DOMESTIC; 5. OCCURRENCES POLITICAL.

1. Battles—Sieges—Captures.

Aboukir, March 18, 1801.
 Acre, siege raised, May 20, 1799.
 Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.
 Albuera, May 16, 1811.
 Alexandria, Abercromby, March 21, 1801.
 Algiers, Pellew, Aug. 27, 1816.
 — taken by French, July 5, 1830.
 Arcola, Nov. 19, 1796.
 Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803.
 Austerlitz, Buonaparte, Dec. 1, 1805.
 Badajos, Wellington, April 6, 1812.
 Bannockburn, June 24, 1314.
 Bayonne, March 19, 1794.
 Belgrade, siege of, Aug. 1717.
 Belleisle taken, June 7, 1761.
 Beyrout, Oct. 10, 1840.
 Blake's and Van Tromp's, June 29, 1652.
 —, Feb. 10 1653.
 —, July 31 1653.
 Blenheim, Marlborough, Aug. 2, 1704.
 Borodino, or Moscow, Sept. 7, 1812.
 Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485.
 Boscawen's, with De la Clue, Aug. 18, 1759.
 Boyne, the, July 1, 1690.
 Bridport's, off L'Orient, June 24, 1795.
 Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775.
 Busaco, Sept. 27, 1810.
 Calcutta taken, Jan. 2, 1757.
 Camperdown, Duncan, Oct. 12, 1797.
 Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 10, 1806.
 Ceylon, taken, Sept. 16, 1795.
 Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 19, 1812.
 Corunna, Moore, Jan. 16, 1809.
 Copenhagen, April 2, 1801.
 —, Sept. 7, 1807.
 Cressy, Aug. 26, 1346.
 Culloden, April 16, 1746.
 Dettingen, June 16, 1743.
 Dresden, Aug. 26, 1813.
 Drogheda, stormed, Aug. 14, 1649.
 Edgehill, October 24, 1642.
 Evesham, Aug. 4, 1265.
 Eylau, Feb. 8, 1807.
 Falkirk, July 22, 1298.
 Flooden Field, Sept. 9, 1513.
 Fontenoy, April 30, 1745.
 Friedland, June 14, 1807.
 Gibraltar, taken, July 23, 1704.
 —, siege raised, Sept. 17, 1782.
 Guadaloupe, Jan. 24, 1759.
 Halidon Hill, July 19, 1334.
 Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066.
 Hawke and Conflans, Nov. 20, 1759.
 Hexham, April 25, 1464.
 Hohenlinden, Nov. 3, 1800.
 Howe's, off Ushant, June 1, 1794.
 Jaffa, Sept. 7, 1191.
 Jamaica, ceded, May 7, 1665.
 Jemappes, Nov. 6, 1792.
 Jena, Oct. 14, 1806.
 Jersey, taken, Jan. 6, 1781.
 Ismael, by Suvarrow, Dec. 22, 1790.
 Kilkenny, siege, 1650.
 La Hogue, May 19, 1692.
 La Rochelle, Feb. 1573.
 Leyden, 1574.
 Leipsic, Oct. 16, 1813.
 Lincelles, Aug. 18, 1793.
 Limerick, siege, June, 1651.
 Londonderry, siege, 1689.
 Lodi, May 10, 1796.
 Lutzen, May 2, 1813.
 Maida, July 4, 1806.
 Malta occupied by English, Sept. 5, 1800.
 Marengo, June 14, 1800.
 Minden, Aug. 1, 1759.
 Naseby, June 14, 1645.
 Narva, Nov. 30, 1700.
 Navarin, Codrington, Oct. 20, 1827.
 Neville's Cross, Oct. 17, 1346.
 Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643.
 New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815.
 Nile, Nelson, Aug. 1, 1798.
 Orleans, Oct. 12, 1428.
 Orthes, Feb. 27, 1814.
 Oudenarde, June 30, 1708.
 Pampeluna, Oct. 31, 1813.
 Paris entered by Allies, March 31, 1814.
 Parma, July 12, 1799.
 Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356.
 Pondicherry, Oct. 17, 1778.
 Porto Bello, Nov. 22, 1739.
 Prague, May 6, 1757.
 Preston Pans, Sept. 21, 1745.
 Pultowa, July 8, 1709.
 Pyramids, the, July 21, 1798.
 Pyrenees, the, July 28, 1813.

Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.
 Ramilies, May 23, 1706.
 Rodney, with De Grasse, April 12, 1782.
 Salamanca, July 22, 1812.
 Saragossa, siege, July, 1809.
 Saumarez, Spanish fleet, July 12, 1801.
 Seringapatam, May 4, 1799.
 Smolensko, Aug. 17, 1812.
 Southwold Bay, May 28, 1672.
 Spanish Armada, July 29, 1588.
 Spanish Fleet, April 30, 1657.
 St. Sebastian, Sept. 8, 1803.
 St. Vincent, Jervis, Feb. 14, 1797.
 Talavera, July 27, 1811.
 Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471.
 Toulouze, April 10, 1814.
 Tournay, May 6, 1794.
 Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.
 Ulm, June 21, 1800.
 Vienna, by Buonaparte, May 13, 1809.
 Vineira, Aug. 21, 1808.
 Vittoria, June 21, 1813.
 Wagram, July 6, 1809.
 Warren's Engagement, March 13, 1806.
 Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

2. Executions—Assassinations, &c.

André, Major, Oct. 2, 1780.
 Armagnacs, at Paris, June 12, 1418.
 Artaveldt, Jacob, at Ghent, July 26, 1345.
 Becket, Archbishop, Dec. 29, 1170.
 Blantyre, Lord, Sept. 27, 1830.
 Boleyn, Anne, May 19, 1536.
 Bruce, Thomas and Alexander, 1307.
 Buckingham, D., by Felton, Aug. 23, 1628.
 Byng, Admiral, March 14, 1757.
 Catherine Howard, Q., Feb. 13, 1540.
 Capo D'Istria, Count, Oct. 9, 1831.
 Charles I., K. of England, Jan. 30, 1649.
 Charles XII., K. of Sweden, 1718.
 Colignacs, the, at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572.
 Cook, Captain, Feb. 14, 1779.
 Cranmer, Archbishop, Mar. 21, 1555.
 Cromwell, Thomas, July 28, 1540.
 Despard, Colonel, Feb. 21, 1803.
 Dodd, Rev. Dr., June 27, 1777.
 Drogheda Massacre, Oct. 11, 1649.
 Duke de Berri, Feb. 13, 1820.
 Edward II., K. of England, Sept. 21, 1327.
 Edward V., K. of England, June 22, 1483.
 Enghien, Duke d', March 21, 1804.
 Essex, R., Earl of, Feb. 25, 1601.
 Fauntleroy, Nov. 30, 1824.
 Grey, Lady Jane, Feb. 12, 1554.
 Guy Fawkes, Jan. 31, 1606.
 Gustavus III., K. of Sweden, March 16, 1792.
 Hastings, Lord, June 13, 1483.
 Henry IV., K. of France, May 14, 1610.
 Hofer, Andrew, shot, Feb. 20, 1810.
 Huskisson, Mr., by accident, Sept. 15, 1830.
 Joan of Arc, May 30, 1431.
 Kieber, Gen., in Egypt, June 14, 1800.
 Land, Archbishop, Jan. 10, 1645.
 Louis XVI., Jan. 21, 1793.
 Lovat, Lord, April 9, 1747.
 Mary, Queen of Scots, Feb. 8, 1587.
 Monmouth, Duke of, July 15, 1685.
 More, Sir Thomas, July 6, 1535.
 Murat, King of Naples, Oct. 13, 1815.
 Ney, Marshal, Aug. 16, 1815.
 Park, Mungo, in Africa, 1804.
 Paul, Emperor of Russia, March 24, 1801.
 Peter III., of Russia, July 17, 1761.
 Percival, Spencer, May 11, 1812.
 Perkin, Warbeck, Nov. 16, 1499.
 Protestants, at Paris, Aug. 24, 1572.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, Oct. 29, 1618.
 Ridley and Latimer (Bps.), Oct. 16, 1555.
 Rizzio, David, March 9, 1566.
 Robespierre, Aug. 28, 1794.
 Russell, Lord, July 21, 1683.
 — W., murdered, May 5, 1840.
 Sharpe, Archbishop, May 3, 1679.
 Sidney, Algernon, Dec. 7, 1683.
 Somerset, Duke of, Jan. 22, 1552.
 Stafford, Earl, Dec. 29, 1683.
 Strickland, and others, 1820.
 Wall, Governor, Jan. 28, 1802.
 Wallace, Sir William, Aug. 23, 1305.
 Wexford, Massacre at, Oct. 12, 1649.

3. Fires, Remarkable.

Argyle Rooms, Feb. 5, 1830.

Astley's Amphitheatre, 1794, 1803, and 1841.
 Camberwell Church destroyed, Feb. 7, 1841.
 Canton, 10,000 houses, Oct. 1833.
 Covent Garden Theatre, Sept. 20, 1803.
 Custom House, 1666, and Feb. 12, 1812.
 Devonport Dock Yard, Sept. 27, 1840.
 Drury Lane Theatre, Feb. 24, 1809.
 Dublin, Aug. 10, 1833.
 Edinburgh, June and Nov., 1824.
 English Opera House, Feb. 16, 1830.
 Glasgow Theatre, Jan., 1829.
 Gordon Castle, July 13, 1827.
 Greenwich Hospital Chapel, Jan. 2, 1789.
 Houses of Parliament, Oct. 16, 1834.
 Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 8, 1782.
 Liverpool, Sept. 14, 1802, and Jan. 1, 1833.
 London, the Great Fire, Sept. 1666.
 London Bridge, 3000 persons, July 10, 1212.
 —, Feb. 11, 1632.
 —, Tower (the Armoury and Round Tower), Oct. 30, 1841.
 Moscow, the Burning of, Sept. 14, 1839.
 New Orleans, 1788.
 New York, 674 houses, Nov. 15, 1835.
 Opera House, June 17, 1788.
 Plymouth Dock Yard, Sept. 27, 1840.
 Portsmouth Dock Yard, 1760, 1770, 1776.
 Royal Exchange, Jan. 10, 1838.
 Sheerness, 50 houses, Jan. 4, 1830.
 Southwark, 600 houses, 1676.
 Woolwich Arsenal, March 22, 1802.
 Wynant House, Feb. 19, 1841.
 Westminster Abbey, the Great Tower, July, 1808.
 York Minster, by Martin, Feb. 2, 1829.
 —, accidentally, May 20, 1840.

4. Occurrences.

Acts of Parliament first printed, 1509.
 Antiquarian Society Charter, Oct. 26, 1751.
 Almanacs, duty repealed, July 27, 1834.
 Arkwright's first patent, 1769.
 Arrest under mesne process abol., Aug., 1838.
 Babinion's conspiracy, 1586.
 Balloon, first ascent in, Nov. 23, 1782.
 Bank of England founded, April 25, 1694.
 Banknotes of £1 issued, March 9, 1797.
 Baronets first created, 1608.
 Bath, Order augmented, Jan. 22, 1815.
 Bazaar first opened in London, 1815.
 Bible Society, British and Foreign, 1801.
 Bill of Rights passed, 1689.
 Birmingham, riots at, July 14, 1791.
 Bishops (7) sent to the Tower, June 8, 1688.
 Blood, circulation of the, discovered by Harvey, 1628.
 Bread, assize of, first statute, 1202.
 — abolished, 1815.
 Bristol, riots and incendiarism at, Oct. 29—31, 1831.
 British Museum instituted, April 5, 1753.
 Cade's Insurrection, June 17, 1450.
 Calcutta, confinement in the Black-hole at, 1756.
 Canals in England, first act for, 1755.
 Cannon first used, 1346.
 Cash-payments at Bank suspended, March 17, 1797.
 Catholic Relief Bill passed, April 12, 1793.
 Cato-street conspiracy, Feb. 23, 1820.
 Chelsea Hospital founded, March 12, 1682.
 Christ's Hospital founded, 1552.
 Cholera, public measures against, January 17, 1830.
 Clergy, benefit of, abolished, 1827.
 Clergy Convocation, priv. reduced, 1716.
 Clocks and dials set up in churches, 618.
 Coaches first used in England, 1555.
 Cold Bath Fields riot, May 12, 1833.
 Common Prayer Book enacted, Jan. 7, 1549.
 Congreve Rockets invented, 1803.
 Convention Parliaments, 1660, 1668.
 Convicts at Bot Bay, first arrival, 1788.
 Corporation and Test Acts repealed, May 9, 1828.

Corporation Act, Dec. 20, 1661.
 Covenants, March 1, 1638.
 Cromwell made Protector, Dec. 12, 1653.
 Crosses, monumental, first erected, 1290.
 Curfew, introduced, 1068; abolished, 1160.
 Daspard's conspiracy, Jan. 16, 1803.
 Domesday Book, compiled, 1081.
 Engravings on copper, 1460.
 — wood, by Durer, 1521.
 Excise duties, the first, 1643.
 Exeter Change, demolished, Dec. 24, 1829.
 Franking of Letters abolished, Jan. 10, 1840.
 Frosts, great, in England, 1740, 1760, 1789, 1814.
 Garter, Order instituted, 1349.
 Gas Light instituted, June 5, 1807.
 Gazette first printed, Nov. 7, 1665.
 Glass first made in England, 664.
 Gold first coined in England, 1257.
 Greenwich Hospital instituted, 1694.
 — Observatory used as a meridian, 1679.
 Guildhall of London built, 1410.
 Gunpowder invented by a monk, 1340.
 — plot, Nov. 5, 1605.
 Habeas Corpus Act, May 27, 1679.
 Hackney coaches first established, 1693.
 Halfpence and farthings first coined, Aug., 1672.
 Hardy, Thomas, acquitted, Nov. 5, 1794.
 Hastings' (Warren) trial, Feb. 15, 1788, to April 25, 1795.
 Hops first cultivated in England, 1524.
 Hungerford Market opened, July 2, 1833.
 Ireland subjugated, Oct. 7, 1175.
 — the great rebellion, 1798.
 — Union with Great Britain, Jan. 1, 1801.
 Irish Church, act for altering, 1833.
 Judges itinerant, 1176.
 Justices of Peace commissioned, 1305.
 Kalendar, New Style estab., Sept. 2, 1752.
 Ket's rebellion, July 6, 1549.
 King's College incorporated, Aug. 14, 1829.
 Latin abolished in law proceedings, 1730.
 Loans, Parliamentary, origin of, 1382.
 Locusts, swarm in London, Aug. 4, 1748.
 London, first lighted with lamps, 1681.
 — Bridge opened, Aug. 1, 1831.
 — Docks, Jan. 30, 1805.
 — Tower of, built, 1080.
 — University College, opened, 1828.
 Long Parliament, dissolved, Jan. 24, 1679.
 Lotteries, estab., 1693; abol., 1826.
 Loyalty Loan, of £18,000,000, Dec. 5, 1796.
 Magna Charta granted, June 19, 1215.
 Mail coaches first set up, 1784.
 Manchester Railway open, Sept. 15, 1830.
 — riot at, Aug. 17, 1819.
 Mariner's compass discovered, 1302.
 Marriage and Registration Acts, 1836.
 Massacre of Glencoe, Feb. 13, 1691.
 — of Protestants in Ireland, Oct. 23, 1641.
 Meal Tub Plot, 1680.
 Monasteries, dissolution of, March, 1536.
 Monmouth's rebellion, June, 1685.
 Mortmain, Statute of, 1279.
 Municipal Corporations Act, Aug. 28, 1835.
 Musical notes invented, 1070.
 Mutiny in the fleet, April to June, 1797.
 Nelson's, Lord, funeral, Jan. 9, 1806.
 New River finished, 1641.
 — Style, adopted in England, Sept. 2, 1752.
 O. P. riot at Covent Garden Theatre, 1809.
 Oxford's attempt to shoot the Queen and Prince Albert, June 10, 1840.
 Panorama, invented by Barker, 1788.
 Paper first made in England, 1588.
 — Imperial, Jan. 22, 1801.
 — Houses of, burnt, Oct. 16, 1834.
 Parliamentary Reform Act, June 7, 1832.
 Parochial Registers first appointed, 1533.

Occurrences (continued.)

Parliament, first English, Jan. 29, 1269
 Peel's bill for resumption of cash payments, 1819.
 Pictures first exhibited at Somerset House, 1769.
 Pins first used by ladies, 1543.
 Plague in London, 1603 and 1665.
 Police, Metrop., established, Sept. 1829
 Population Census, May 30, 1831.
 —————, July 1, 1841.
 Postage, General, at a Penny, Nov. 10, 1840.
 Post Office, New, opened, Sept. 23, 1829.
 Prince of Wales, the first, 1284.
 Printing, the art discovered, 1436.
 Quaker, first sent to Parliament, Feb. 15, 1833.
 Quakers, affirmation by, substituted for oath, 1696.
 Queen Caroline's Trial abandoned, Nov. 10, 1820.
 Railway Act, the first, May 22, 1801.
 Regency of George Prince of Wales, Jan. 8, 1810.
 Riots in London (no popery), June 2, 1782.
 Royal Exchange built, 1564.
 —————, burnt, Jan. 10, 1838
 Royal George, founded at Spithead, June 28, 1782.
 —————, Society instituted, Dec. 30, 1660.
 —————, Humane Society instituted, 1774.
 Rye House Plot, 1683.
 Safety Lamp, by Davy, 1815.
 Sanctuaries for Debt abolished, 1697.
 Saving Banks enacted, 1816.
 Septennial Parliaments enacted, 1715
 Small Pox, inoculation for, 1721.
 South Sea Bubble, 1720.
 Spa Fields riots, Dec. 2, 1816.
 St. James's Park made public, 1668.
 St. Paul's rebuilt by Wren, 1710.
 Stamp duties first inst., June 23, 1694.
 Star Chamber Court abolished, 1641.
 Steam applied to printing the "Times" Nov. 29, 1814.
 Tea first used in England, 1666.
 Telescopes invented, 1590.

Tobacco brought to England, 1585.
 Transports first sent to Botany Bay, Jan. 14, 1788.
 Turnpike gates first erected, 1663.
 Union with Ireland, Jan. 1, 1801.
 Vaccine Nat. Institution, Jan. 18, 1809.
 Watches brought to England, 1597.
 Waterloo Bridge opened, June 18, 1817.
 Wat Tyler's insurrection, June, 1381.
 Westminster Bridge opened, 1750.

5. Occurrences (Political), Treaties, and Geographical Discoveries.

Aix-la-Chapelle Treaty, April 30, 1748.
 America discovered, Oct. 23, 1492.
 —————, Stamp Act repealed, March 18, 1766.
 —————, First Congress, Oct. 5, 1775.
 —————, Union and Independence declared, July 14, 1776.
 —————, Treaty with England, Jan. 4, 1784.
 —————, declaration of war against England, June 18, 1812.
 Austria, first title of Emperor of, Aug. 11, 1804.
 Azores discovered by the Portuguese, 1448.
 Barrow's Straits discovered, 1819.
 Bastille in Paris destroyed, July 14, 1789.
 Bavaria made a kingdom, Jan. 1, 1806
 Belgium, independence of, Oct. 1, 1830
 —————, Leopold, King of, June 26, 1831.
 Berlin Decree, Nov. 21, 1806.
 Bermudas discovered, 1527.
 Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, Aug. 21, 1810.
 Buonaparte, First Consul, Dec. 13, 1799
 —————, Emperor of the French, May 18, 1804.
 —————, his Milan Decree, Dec. 17, 1807.
 —————, marries Maria Louisa, April 2, 1810.
 —————, sent to Elba, 1814.
 —————, returns from Elba, March 1, 1815.
 —————, 2nd abdication, June 22, 1815.

Buonaparte dies at St. Helena, May 5, 1821.
 Bourbon Family restored, July 8, 1815.
 Brazil discovered, April 21, 1500.
 Brussels, revolution at, Aug. 25, 1830.
 Campo Formio, treaty of, Oct. 17, 1797.
 Canada, reduction of, 1760.
 Canary Isles discovered, 1364.
 Cape of Good Hope discovered, 1486
 Cardinals first elected, 308.
 Charles X. of France dethroned, July 30, 1830.
 Christophe crowned at Haiti, June 2, 1811.
 Confederation of the Rhine, July 12, 1806.
 Convention of Reichenbach, July 27, 1790.
 —————, Pillnitz, Aug. 27, 1790.
 —————, Cintra, Aug. 30, 1808.
 —————, Toplitz, Oct. 8, 1813.
 Council of Trent, 1549.
 Crusade, the first, 1094.
 Cuba discovered by Columbus, 1492.
 Dominica discovered, Nov. 3, 1493.
 Edict of Nantes, 1598.
 —————, revoked, Oct. 24, 1685.
 Ferroe Islands discovered, 861.
 French, Louis Philippe made King of the, Aug. 10, 1830.
 —————, Revolution, July 14, 1789.
 —————, Kalendar abol. Jan. 12, 1806.
 Germanic Confederation, 1815.
 Germany, empire dissolved, Aug. 6, 1806.
 Greece, declared independent, Jan. 13, 1822.
 Greenland discovered by Icelanders, 950.
 Hanover made a kingdom, Oct. 12, 1814
 Holy Alliance formed, Sept. 26, 1815.
 Ionian Islands, under protection of England, Nov. 5, 1815.
 Janissaries abolished, June 16, 1826.
 Japan discovered, 1542.
 League of Cambray, Dec. 10, 1508.
 Louisiana ceded to France, Oct. 1, 1800.
 —————, sold to United States, Jan. 23, 1853.

Madagascar discovered by Almeida, 1506.
 Madeira discovered by Masham, 1344
 Mamelukes, massacre of, at Cairo, March 1, 1811.
 Mexico discovered, 1518.
 Netherlands, made a kingdom, March 16, 1815.
 —————, disunited into Belgium and Holland, June 4, 1831.
 Newfoundland discovered, June 24, 1494.
 New Holland discovered, 1525.
 New Zealand discovered, 1642.
 —————, Sovereignty assumed by England, March 21, 1841.
 Norway passed to Sweden, Dec. 4, 1814
 Otaheite discovered, 1765.
 Paris, Bastille destroyed, July 14, 1789
 —————, Allies enter, March 31, 1814.
 —————, Three days contest, July 27, 1830.
 Peace of Ryswick, Sept. 30, 1697.
 —————, Utrecht, 1713.
 —————, Rastadt, March 11, 1798.
 —————, Luneville, Feb. 9, 1801.
 —————, Amiens, March 27, 1802.
 —————, Tilsit, July 7, 1807.
 —————, Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809.
 —————, Paris, June 3, 1814.
 —————, General Treaty of, Nov. 20, 1815.
 Pope driven from Rome, Feb. 15, 1798
 St. Domingo, independence of, Nov. 30, 1798.
 St. Helena discovered, 1502.
 Saxons came into England, 449.
 Saxony made a kingdom, Dec. 20, 1806
 Scottish Rebellion, 1745.
 Sicilian Vespers, March 30, 1282.
 Sierra Leone, settlement at, Dec. 9, 1786.
 Slave Trade abolished, June 5, 1806.
 Ulm, capitulation of, Oct. 19, 1805.
 Van Diemen's Land discovered, 1616.
 Venice ceded to Austria, Dec. 9, 1797.
 Vienna, treaty of, Jan. 23, 1815.
 Westphalia, Jerome Buonaparte, King of, Aug., 1807.
 Wurtemberg made a kingdom, Jan. 1, 1806.

SUMMARY
OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.
COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	Males.	Females.
England	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,261,437	13,091,005	14,995,508	7,321,875	7,673,633
Wales	541,546	611,788	717,438	806,182	911,321	447,533	463,788
England and Wales	8,872,980	10,150,615	11,978,875	13,897,187	15,906,829	7,769,408	8,137,421
Scotland	1,599,068	1,813,688	2,093,456	2,365,114	2,628,957	1,246,427	1,382,530
GREAT BRITAIN	10,472,048	11,964,303	14,072,331	16,262,301	18,535,786	9,015,835	9,519,951
Islands in the British Seas .....	....	....	89,508	103,710	124,079	57,598	66,481
TOTAL .....	....	....	14,161,839	16,366,011	18,659,865	9,073,433	9,586,432

** This Summary includes only such part of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen as were on shore in the kingdom; and excludes Travellers by Canals and Railroads, which latter are taken at 4896.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE FOLLOWING IS A RECENT CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Free White	{ Males	7,249,266	} 14,189,108
	{ Females	6,939,842	
Free Coloured	{ Males	186,476	} 386,245
	{ Females	199,769	
Slaves	{ Males	1,246,408	} 2,487,213
	{ Females	1,240,805	
Persons on board Vessels of War		17,062,566	
		6,100	
Total		17,068,366	

TABLE,
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES INHABITED, UNINHABITED, AND BUILDING, IN ENGLAND AND WALES,
FROM 1801 TO 1841; AND THE INCREASE PER CENT. IN UNINHABITED HOUSES.

HOUSES.—ENGLAND.							
Census.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Census.	Increase per Cent. in the Inhabited Houses.	Increase per Cent. in the Population.	
1801	1,467,870	53,965	—	1801 to 1811	14.3	14.5	
1811	1,678,106	47,925	15,189	1811 to 1821	16.3	17.5	
1821	1,951,973	66,055	18,289	1821 to 1831	19.1	16.	
1831	2,326,022	113,885	23,462	1831 to 1841	18.4	14.5	
1841	2,755,710	163,077	25,704				
HOUSES.—WALES.							
1801	108,053	3,511	—	1801 to 1811	10.5	13.	
1811	119,398	3,095	1,019	1811 to 1821	14.	17.	
1821	136,183	3,652	985	1821 to 1831	14.2	12.	
1831	155,622	6,030	1,297	1831 to 1841	21.	13.	
1841	188,229	10,157	1,764				

From the above statement it will be seen, that between 1801 and 1811 the

increase per cent. on both houses and population was nearly equal; between 1811 and 1821 the increase per cent. on the population, as compared with the increase per cent. of inhabited houses, was, in England, greater by 1.2 per cent., and in Wales, during the same period, by 3 per cent.; while between 1821 and 1841, the inhabited houses increased in a much higher ratio than the population, both in England and Wales; a fair test of the improvement of the country, for if the number of inhabited houses in a country falls off in proportion to the increase of the population, it might fairly be inferred that the condition of the country was deteriorated. The number of houses building affords also a good criterion of a country's progress in wealth and industry, and a reference to the statement above given, shows, that as compared with 1811 there were 10,515 more building in 1841 (at the period when the Census was taken), than at the former period. On the other hand, the number of houses uninhabited has more than tripled since 1801, and though this great number, no doubt, partly arises from the depression of trade and commerce within the last few years, still, a great proportion of these were uninhabited in consequence of being so dilapidated, as to be unfit for occupation, and the greater conveniences and comforts of the modern houses inducing the people to desert the old and less-comfortable mansions of their forefathers.

64] TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, CLASSIFIED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS OF OCCUPATION, FOR EACH COUNTY IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.	Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture.	Agriculture.	Labourers.	Domestic Servants.	In Miscel- laneous Pursuits.	Of Independ- ent Means.	Almspeople, Pension- ers, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners.	Residue of Population.	Total Population.
ENGLAND.									
Bedford	14,333	14,033	2,569	4,603	958	1,720	1,999	67,638	107,936
Berks	16,479	21,249	5,130	11,538	8,482	4,779	2,424	96,066	161,147
Bucks	19,664	21,897	3,214	8,650	1,507	3,084	1,846	96,031	155,983
Cambridge	14,744	22,918	3,578	9,522	2,158	3,826	1,488	106,225	164,459
Chester	93,314	26,804	14,544	24,001	7,167	8,444	2,355	219,031	395,660
Cornwall	31,793	26,862	30,325	20,172	6,865	9,077	3,371	212,884	341,279
Cumberland	26,053	15,611	6,879	11,872	3,201	6,597	1,138	105,687	178,038
Derby	51,675	19,333	15,477	15,235	3,173	5,193	2,585	160,546	272,217
Devon	69,470	54,532	11,768	41,855	14,319	20,353	7,448	313,725	533,460
Dorset	19,459	19,192	4,382	9,530	3,335	5,369	2,374	111,182	175,043
Durham	45,179	14,362	27,580	13,111	8,549	8,231	2,043	203,329	324,284
Essex	32,120	51,116	9,517	20,256	6,774	7,403	3,777	214,016	344,979
Gloucester	65,016	31,270	21,603	31,094	9,469	16,002	4,847	252,082	431,383
Hereford	11,265	16,616	3,052	11,193	1,318	3,276	1,036	66,122	113,878
Hertford	20,181	20,145	5,218	10,103	2,133	3,696	2,027	93,614	157,207
Huntingdon	5,365	8,480	1,161	3,524	736	1,157	501	37,625	58,549
Kent	55,688	47,585	20,293	36,392	28,327	18,620	13,047	328,466	548,337
Lancaster	467,784	49,569	76,079	72,998	81,698	33,207	12,717	923,002	1,607,054
Leicester	41,554	17,092	3,676	18,547	2,642	4,377	2,134	130,845	215,867
Lincoln	35,140	57,561	6,147	23,534	6,022	9,099	3,269	218,830	362,602
Middlesex	315,259	18,164	82,240	156,731	62,155	76,369	24,083	841,635	1,576,636
Monmouth	17,641	8,685	16,788	7,556	2,174	2,622	737	78,152	124,335
Norfolk	48,821	50,365	8,291	23,118	7,717	10,358	4,840	259,154	412,664
Northampton	26,859	25,731	3,228	10,568	2,911	3,788	2,389	123,724	199,228
Northumberland	37,298	17,339	15,615	13,918	6,492	6,875	1,858	150,883	250,278
Nottingham	51,373	20,358	5,460	13,283	3,465	4,818	1,923	149,230	249,910
Oxford	17,369	20,789	3,578	9,573	2,199	3,857	1,920	102,058	161,643
Rutland	1,955	3,516	430	1,435	927	259	416	13,294	21,302
Salop	28,485	28,003	13,698	17,481	3,224	2,057	536	140,524	239,048
Somerset	56,531	44,467	20,474	20,025	6,947	14,907	5,696	257,935	435,982
Southampton	37,468	35,541	12,715	22,698	12,936	11,762	7,208	214,688	355,004
Stafford	31,572	43,858	5,212	17,817	5,083	8,173	3,669	309,107	510,504
Suffolk	94,389	25,352	32,079	44,202	18,937	24,530	10,217	332,972	582,678
Surrey	20,134	35,708	10,149	22,208	6,627	8,915	4,237	182,775	299,753
Sussex	87,947	24,239	11,804	33,925	7,538	8,976	3,499	233,787	401,715
Warwick	7,771	6,566	1,277	4,329	770	2,275	675	32,791	56,454
Westmoreland	28,057	36,390	9,252	13,096	2,632	5,996	4,659	158,381	258,733
Wiltshire	39,027	23,549	9,020	11,031	3,742	5,231	1,935	139,801	233,336
Worcester	25,297	23,506	5,304	13,075	6,007	6,038	1,717	113,992	194,936
York, E. Riding	6,994	2,179	1,202	3,345	999	1,596	513	21,493	38,321
—, City and Ainsty	23,025	28,177	4,556	13,777	8,541	6,389	1,515	122,542	204,122
—, N. Riding	284,446	40,297	40,681	42,400	15,248	21,550	7,150	693,329	1,151,101
Persons Travelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,016	5,016
Total, England	2,929,073	1,157,816	620,492	635,892	332,330	421,995	168,376	8,834,340	15,000,154
WALES.									
Anglesey	4,100	7,720	1,336	2,986	724	1,094	718	32,213	50,801
Brecon	5,789	5,589	5,418	3,706	708	1,305	393	92,695	55,003
Cardigan	5,657	8,996	1,596	5,865	833	2,193	665	42,961	68,766
Carmarthen	9,070	14,511	3,429	8,078	1,163	3,662	1,031	65,443	106,326
Carmarvon	6,278	9,913	5,799	5,122	1,331	2,281	401	50,068	81,063
Denbigh	8,334	11,441	4,639	6,668	759	1,968	931	34,126	88,866
Flint	6,387	5,491	5,701	4,270	1,016	1,352	395	42,407	66,919
Glamorgan	23,939	10,086	19,360	9,143	3,241	4,071	854	160,485	171,188
Merioneth	3,176	5,677	1,801	3,023	438	1,043	455	32,710	80,332
Montgomery	7,550	10,229	1,966	5,010	669	1,177	864	42,454	69,219
Pembroke	7,833	9,470	2,770	7,415	1,689	3,147	943	54,727	88,044
Radnor	1,970	4,609	306	1,930	188	845	180	15,398	25,356
Total, Wales	90,133	103,632	53,430	63,216	12,758	23,978	7,830	556,626	911,603
Isles in the British Seas	17,589	8,493	3,273	7,535	4,571	7,176	1,173	74,130	124,040
Total, England and Wales, and Isles in British Seas	2,936,795	1,269,941	677,295	1,006,583	349,659	453,149	177,379	9,464,996	16,035,797
SCOTLAND.									
Aberdeen	27,937	25,324	3,559	14,711	4,575	6,837	1,947	107,597	169,387
Argyll	6,194	13,187	1,545	6,071	2,917	1,401	1,039	65,017	97,371
Ayr	33,137	11,160	6,189	8,480	2,275	2,510	720	99,885	164,356
Banff	4,236	7,581	615	3,715	1,596	1,581	573	29,782	49,679
Berwick	3,608	6,173	439	2,424	676	734	540	20,044	34,438
Bute	1,848	1,419	156	1,089	692	511	67	9,958	15,740
Caitness	3,166	5,116	422	1,935	1,320	648	323	23,413	36,343
Clackmannan	3,144	952	1,274	674	321	387	34	12,369	19,155
Dumbarton	11,417	2,603	2,817	2,380	938	852	100	23,189	44,296
Dumfries	9,229	10,938	1,515	3,712	1,009	1,683	743	44,001	72,830
Edinburgh	44,479	7,756	9,126	20,664	9,718	8,634	3,538	121,539	225,454
Elgin	3,547	5,080	739	3,147	789	1,259	379	20,072	35,012
Fife	30,691	10,041	4,035	5,508	2,985	2,911	650	83,319	140,140
Forfar	44,709	10,078	3,747	8,696	4,050	3,599	928	94,713	170,520
Haddington	3,564	6,168	752	2,120	806	810	176	21,480	35,886
Inverness	5,847	13,746	1,309	6,990	1,923	2,044	1,220	64,720	97,799
Kincardine	4,061	5,848	307	2,814	999	669	503	17,844	33,075
Kinross	1,798	1,032	129	411	91	266	25	5,011	8,763
Kirkcudbright	4,025	5,256	715	3,081	579	1,175	309	25,979	41,119
Lanark	116,121	13,169	26,936	20,710	9,213	6,879	3,099	230,845	426,972
Linlithgow	4,038	2,456	1,387	1,387	371	487	98	15,328	26,872
Nairn	782	1,591	136	788	224	219	81	5,396	9,217
Orkney & Shetland	4,627	6,251	352	3,823	3,600	1,023	748	40,641	61,065
Peebles	1,004	1,669	280	984	148	242	89	6,077	10,499
Pert	23,400	16,302	2,624	9,483	2,112	3,147	944	79,378	137,390
Renfrew	44,117	5,866	4,974	6,005	3,178	2,517	883	87,532	155,072
Ross and Cromarty	4,411	10,281	631	4,967	2,508	983	741	54,163	78,685
Roxburgh	7,446	6,330	818	2,901	525	1,102	494	26,308	46,025
Selkirk	1,372	902	150	546	57	149	59	4,725	7,990
Stirling	14,949	6,415	4,052	4,298	1,235	1,820	346	48,042	82,057
Sutherland	1,166	3,380	172	1,635	566	423	386	17,054	24,782
Wigton	3,511	5,167	445	2,491	633	759	108	26,081	39,195
Total, Scotland	473,581	229,337	84,573	158,650	62,660	58,291	21,690	1,531,402	2,620,184
Army abroad and in Ireland	..	..	..	..	89,230	..	..	..	89,230
Navy and Merchant Seamen afloat*	..	..	..	..	96,799	..	957	1,467	99,223
Total, Great Britain	3,110,376	1,490,278	761,868	1,165,233	598,348	511,440	200,026	10,997,865	18,844,434

Col. 2, includes Farmers and Graziers, Agricultural Labourers, Farm-Servants, Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists. Col. 3, includes Labourers whose employment is not otherwise specified, also Miners, Quarriers, Porters, Messengers, and other persons engaged in laborious occupations. Col. 5, includes Army at home, Navy and Merchant Seamen on shore, Mariners, Fishermen, Watermen, Professional Persons, including Clerical, Legal, and Medical, Persons in the Government Civil Service, Parochial Officers, Police, &c., and other educated persons following Miscellaneous Pursuits.

* Exclusive of 79,000 Seamen absent on the Foreign and Coasting Service, making a total of 288,630 men belonging to Great Britain, employed on the Sea and Inland Navigation.